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THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, CANBERRA
Capital of the Commonwealth of Australia

Photo, Australian Government

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE FIRST ENCYCLOPEDIC RECORD
OF THE GREATEST EMPIRE IN
THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

EDITED BY

CHARLES W. DOMVILLE-FIFE

Illustrated with 2000 Photographs and Maps

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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A TYPICAL FARM IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

THE pastoral industry, as one of primary production, is of considerable importance to every nation, but more especially to a vast Colonial Empire with millions of acres of magnificent pasture land available without confining the enterprise of the agriculturist or interfering in any way with closer settlement in the neighbourhood of populous centres. Pastoralists have always been in the van of civilisation in the temperate colonies of the Empire. In the early days of settlement they travelled their flocks and herds inland to the more remote regions, and laid the foundations of civilisation and economic development. Then, when the engineer came with roads, bridges, railways, telegraphs, and agricultural implements, making closer settlement possible, the agriculturist took the land of the rancher, who again moved out on to the broad prairies in search of new pastures, leading the march of civilisation and development inland until the " open range " of the unpeopled tracts eventually gives place to the " fenced stations " of developed country.

BRITISH ISLES.

Of the total area of the British Isles, which is stated to be 76,639,062 acres, about 26,000,000 acres are under permanent pasture. The total number of live stock is, approximately, as follows :—

Horses - - - -	1,800,000
Cattle - - - -	12,000,000
Sheep - - - -	27,600,000
Pigs - - - -	3,400,000

The total estimated value of these animals' which vary comparatively little in point of numbers from year to year, is approximately £307,000,000. The imports of meat (alive and dead) into Great Britain have an average annual value of approximately £127,000,000, of which about £20,000,000 comes from the Imperial Dominions overseas. The imports of dairy produce (including bacon and ham) average in annual value about £130,000,000, of which but little over £44,000,000 worth comes from within the Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIA.

The pastoral industry is by far the most important of the primary productive industries of the Commonwealth. The average annual yield from all industries, including manufacturing, is approximately 454 millions sterling, and of this sum about 175 millions is contributed by the pastoral and dairying industries. Wool is the main factor of this yield. The qualities of Australian wool are

A HORSE SALE IN NORTH QUEENSLAND *Photo, Australian Government*

well known, and are evidenced in the prices paid by British and foreign purchasers. The production of wool (in the grease) is approximately 950,000,000 pounds per annum. Of the total imports of wool into the United Kingdom, Australia's share amounts to nearly 40 per cent.

The number of live-stock in the Commonwealth is as follows :—

Horses - - - -	2,000,000
Cattle - - - -	11,500,000
Sheep - - - -	108,000,000
Pigs - - - -	900,000

Australia conducts a large and rapidly increasing trade in frozen beef and mutton. The exports to the British Isles in an average year amount in value to over £3,500,000. A fairly considerable, though fluctuating, export trade in horses is carried on by the Commonwealth. India is the chief customer, and buys annually about 8,000 horses for military purposes alone.

During the last twenty years dairying has made rapid strides in the Commonwealth. The Australian climate is so mild that, excepting in very few regions, stock require no housing all the year round. With the introduction of the cream separator and the spread of the factory system, the industry has advanced so rapidly, that at the present time large areas once given up to general agriculture have been devoted almost entirely to dairying. The production of butter averages about 280,000,000 pounds a year, cheese 31,000,000 pounds, and bacon and ham 75,000,000 pounds.

CANADA.

Although mixed farming is now being carried on all over the Dominion, the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the centres of the pastoral industry. The number of live-stock in Canada is as follows :—

Horses - - - -	3,376,487
Cattle - - - -	8,930,988
Sheep - - - -	3,728,309
Pigs - - - -	4,381,725
Poultry - - -	61,000,000

The production of butter in the factories and creameries averages about 168,000,000 pounds per annum. Ontario is the centre of the dairying industry. The total production of cheese in the Dominion annually averages 160,000,000 pounds. The total value of the animal products exported yearly is 159,000,000 dollars. This figure shows an increase of over 100 per cent. in ten years.

Photos, Australian Government

CATTLE ROPING AND THROWING, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

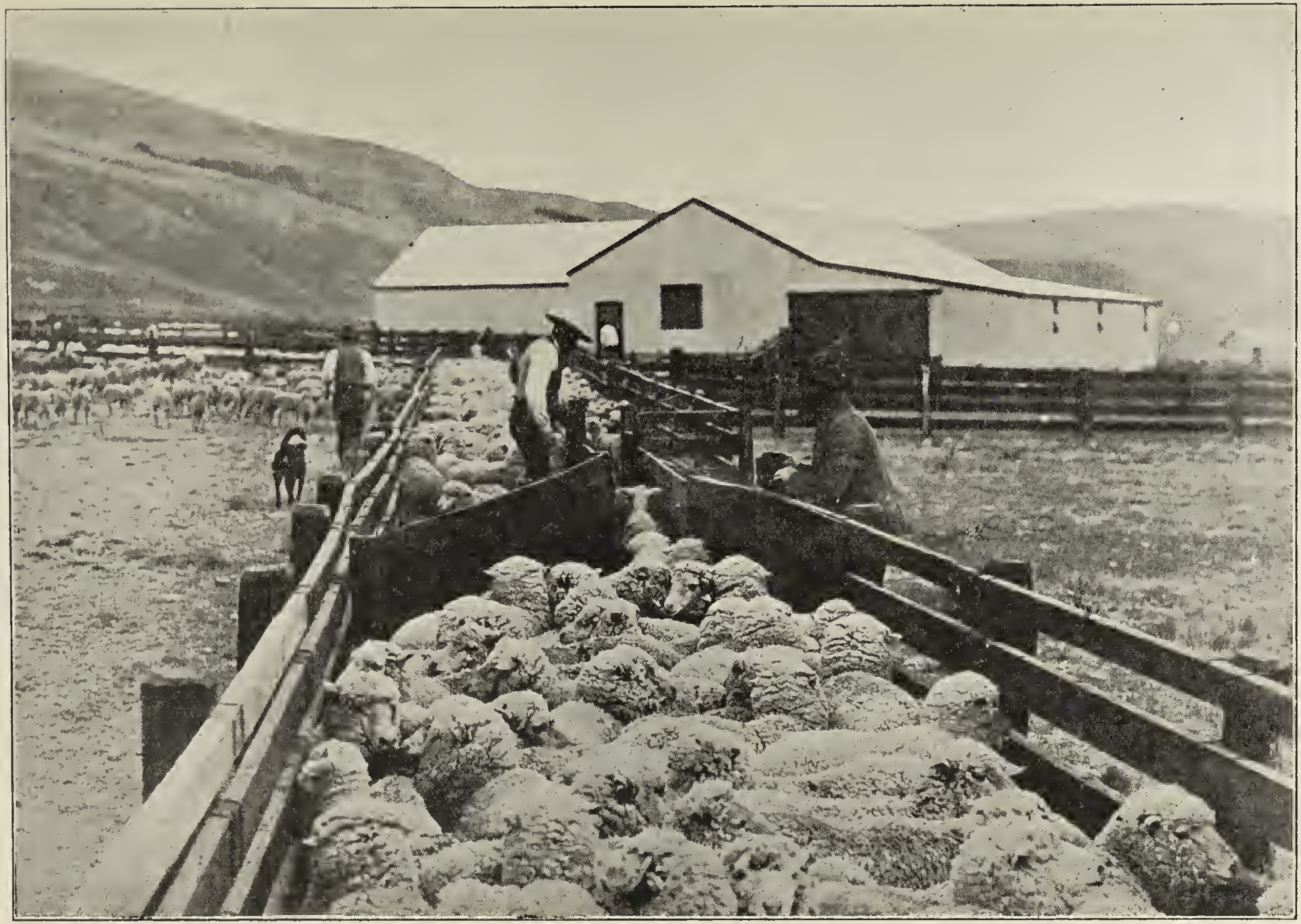
WOOL SORTING *Photo, New Zealand Government*

A large proportion of the revenue of a sheep station is derived from the wool clip

INDIA.

India is the greatest cattle country in the world, possessing almost double the herds of any foreign nation and over half the cattle of the two Empires. But in this, as in so many cases, bare statistics are terribly deceiving, for the cattle of India are in most cases used for tillage and as draught animals generally. Hence in a country with a cultivated area of over 255,000,000 acres (British India alone), we find only 1,700,000 horses, compared with 119,400,000 head of cattle. Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, in his excellent work on the Indian Empire, says :—

"The production of meat does not enter into Indian agriculture. The peasant's cattle are for the tillage of his land ; milk is consumed, but far less than in Europe, and the clarified butter (*ghi*), which is an important article of diet, is generally obtained from professional graziers. Large herds are kept by these men in localities where grazing is available, and in their hands some excellent breeds have developed, notable some for their size and strength, some for their milking qualities, and some for their activity. The trotting bullocks of Central India rival the speed of a pony. The Mongolian races of Eastern Asia have a curious dislike of milk and butter : the cows that they keep are for breeding plough cattle only, with udders that have not enlarged under domestication. These are the circumstances in Burma and in the hills of Assam. Throughout India the character of the village cattle depends with curious exactness upon the food supply, and illustrates very forcibly the connection between diet and physical development. In rice districts the plough cattle are exceedingly small and feeble : the rice straw, which is their diet, is the poorest of fodders. In wheat districts there is a great improvement : wheat straw is much more nutritious than rice straw. In districts that grow large millet and cotton (these crops flourish under similar conditions), the cattle are very fine indeed. In the wheat and millet districts well-to-do farmers stall-feed their cattle ; but,



AT WORK ON A SHEEP STATION IN NEW ZEALAND *Photo, New Zealand Government*

Passing from the "crush" pen down the "race" the sheep are drafted into their respective yards, right or left, by the person manipulating the swing gate at the end of the rail, thus obviating any dragging or hauling of the sheep

as a general rule, the cattle of a village, when off work, are herded together on the village common, and, since none are killed for food, the herd includes a very large proportion of old and useless animals. Buffaloes, as well as bullocks, are used for ploughing ; the conditions under which they are bred and kept are generally similar to those described above. Most peasants keep a milch goat or two ; but goat-keeping and sheep-keeping are pursuits distinct from agriculture, and are in the hands of special castes, although the owners will not infrequently add to their income by herding their animals, for a consideration, upon fields which need heavy manuring."

FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY, NEW ZEALAND *Photo, New Zealand Government*
The store for frozen carcases

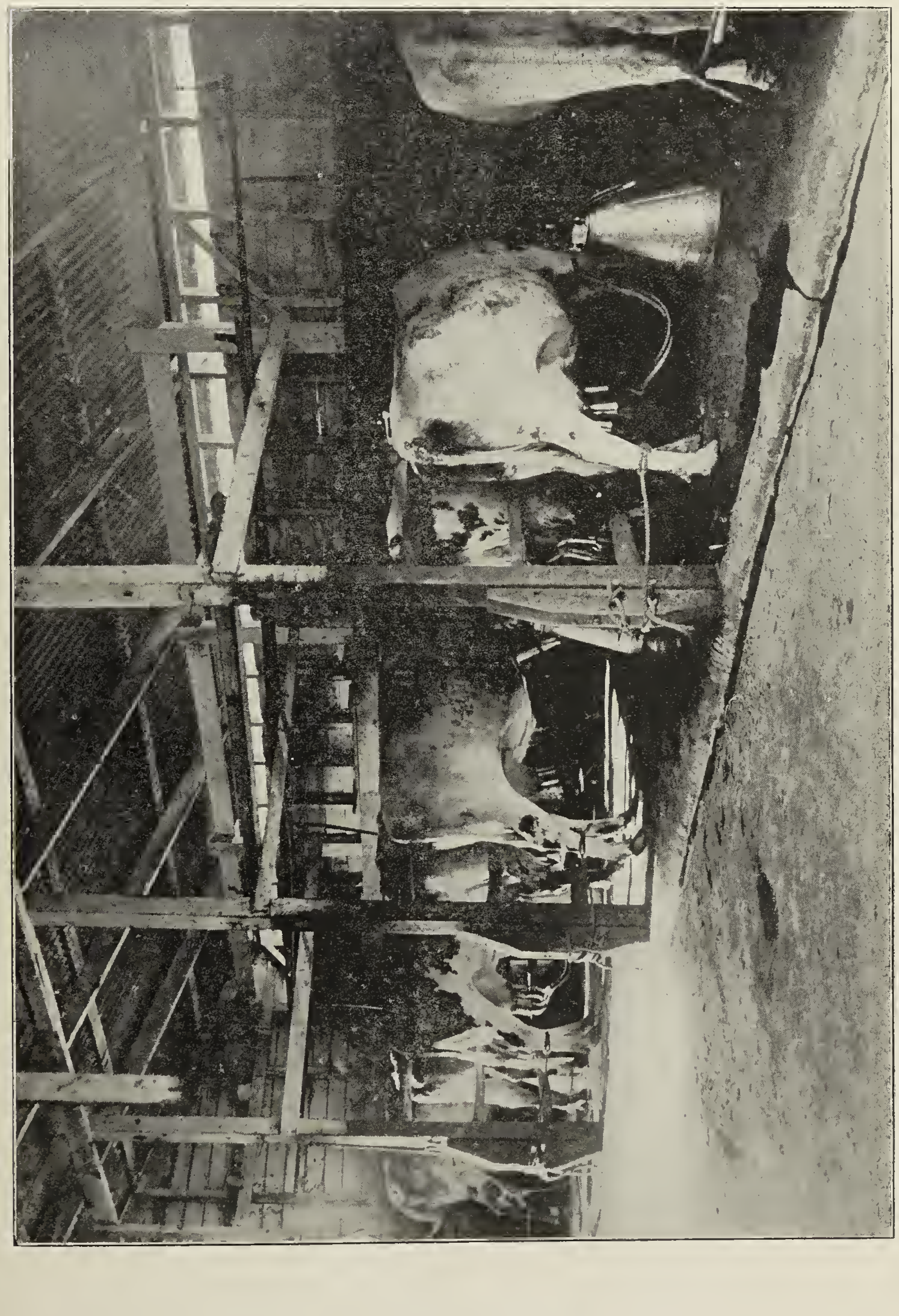
NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion is essentially a pastoral country, and there are over 14,000,000 acres of sown grasses in addition to nearly 24,000,000 acres of unimproved land, including that in tussock or native grass, belonging to the occupied holdings, available for grazing. In all parts of the Dominion stock live, although in varying conditions, without other food than such as they can pick up. The productiveness of the grass-lands of New Zealand is about nine times as great as the ordinary grazing grounds of Australia ; or, in other words, that land in the Dominion covered with English grasses may be considered equal for grazing purposes to an area of Australian land about nine times as great.

New Zealand's flocks and herds comprise the following :—

Horses - - - -	300,000
Cattle - - - -	3,250,000
Sheep - - - -	26,000,000
Pigs - - - -	520,000

The export of wool, which is one of the chief products of the Dominion, averages in value about £12,000,000 a year. The exports of frozen meat have greatly increased during



MILKING BY MACHINERY IN NEW ZEALAND

Photo, New Zealand Government

recent years, and now average in value about £9,000,000.

The dairy herds of New Zealand comprise over 800,000 head, and the export of butter and cheese is valued at £15,000,000 a year. Skins, hides and pelts contribute nearly £1,500,000 to the total value of the pastoral produce of New Zealand, which is approximately £38,000,000 a year.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Stock-breeding is more profitable and more suitable to the country than agriculture ; but here, as elsewhere, ranching requires the outlay of far more capital than cultivation. Pastoral farms in South Africa usually consist of not less than 3,000 acres. The total number of animals in the Union is approximately as follows :—

Horses - - - -	860,000
Cattle - - - -	10,500,000
Sheep - - - -	40,100,000
Pigs - - - -	850,000
Goats - - - -	7,500,000

Of these, about 42 per cent. of the cattle, 59 per cent. of the pigs, and 45 per cent. of the poultry, are owned by natives or persons other than Europeans. Each head of cattle requires about 10 to 20 acres for grazing. and each sheep requires from 1 to 2 acres ; and more even than this on the Karoo, and other dry tracts. Dairy farming is largely carried on in all four States of the Union. The production of butter averages 24,000,000 lb. a year, and of cheese, 6,200,000 lb. The production of wool has reached the high figure of 200,000,000 lb. per annum, and forms one of the chief exports of the Union of South Africa.

CATTLE RANCHING IN SOUTH AFRICA *Photo, South African Government*
Branding a Steer

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Director of Agriculture has stated that Rhodesia is essentially a stock country. " It would be hard to over-emphasise the pre-eminent importance of the cattle industry as a branch of agriculture. The condition of the country points strongly to meat as the principal ultimate product to be elaborated off the veld. Dairying, too, no doubt, has a bright future, yet primarily beef is to be looked to as Rhodesia's staple export in the world's market, whilst milk, butter and cheese may chiefly meet the local demand."

The number of cattle in Rhodesia is approximately 2,100,000. The native cattle, about 1,000,000, or fifty per cent. of the whole, are of little practical account, being in the hands of those who regard their mere possession as wealth, and who in normal seasons have no incentive and little need to convert more than a very small fraction of their increase into other commodities or into money.

A considerable portion of the live-stock at present in the country is owned by natives, especially sheep and goats. The bulk of the ranching operations is carried on by large companies. There are, however, a few small ranches and a good number of mixed farms. The general policy observed in the building up of herds is to start with native stock as the foundation, and, by judicious crossing with European bulls, to produce a half-breed blend that possesses the hardiness and endurance of the native dam and a considerable measure of the early maturity and greater weight of the European sire. Such progeny is held to represent the type most useful for the country's purposes. The rate of increase is about 75 per cent.

It is not considered advisable for an individual to start cattle-ranching on a smaller capital than £6,000 to £8,000. The returns from a well-stocked ranch are, however, undoubtedly handsome, and certain markets in and around Rhodesia are by no means fully supplied yet, but the ultimate object of Rhodesian ranching seems to be the provision of supplies for the meat markets of Europe.

RANCH LIFE IN AUSTRALIA *Photo, Australian Government*

"Cutting Out," or separating certain animals from a herd

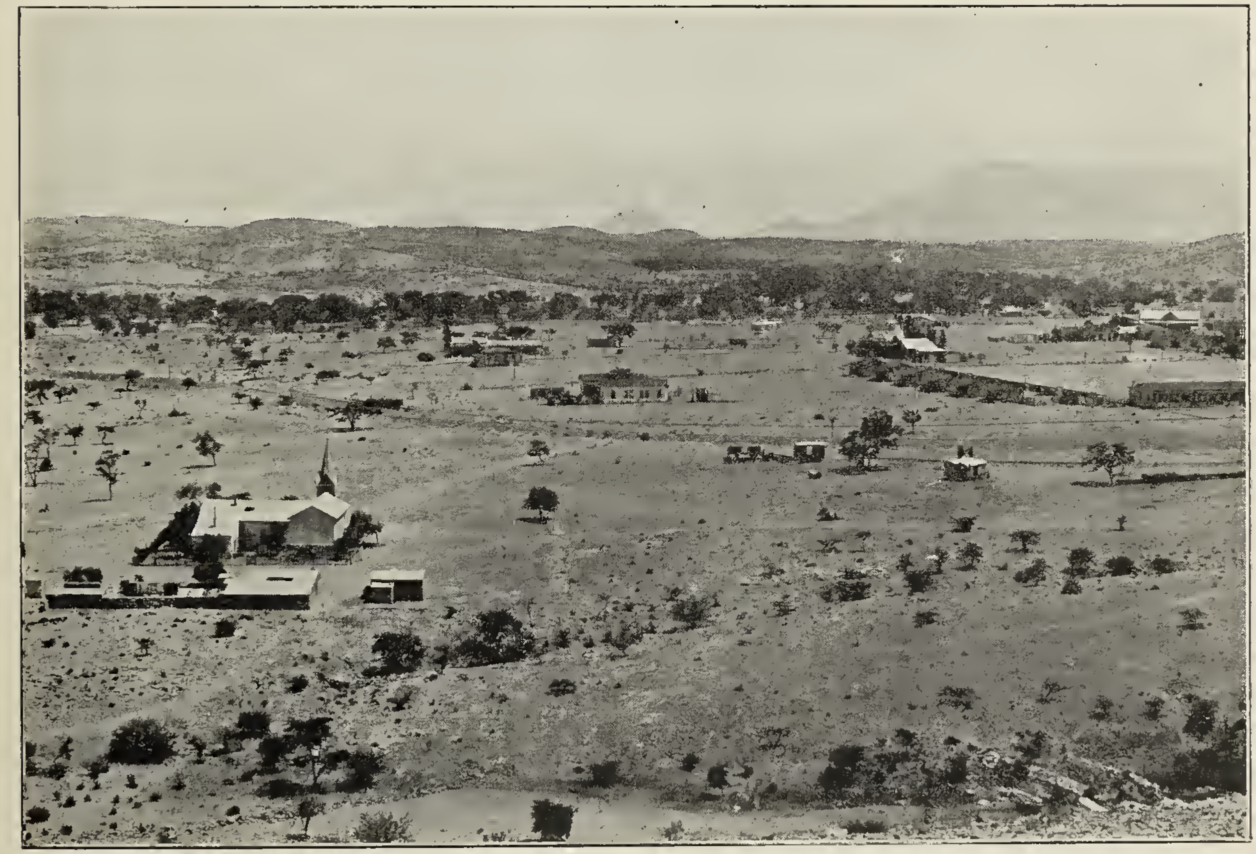
SUDAN.

The Sudan is a great pastoral country. In fact the main occupation of its people, whether Arab or Negroid, may be said to be the raising of cattle, sheep and goats. There is no reliable estimate of the live stock possessed by the natives, but the number certainly runs into several millions. In some parts the cow is almost venerated. The first step was to win the confidence of the native by doctoring his sick cattle, and doctoring them successfully. Once this confidence was won, it was possible to get

KARAKUL SHEEP, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Photo, South African Government

measures carried out for controlling movements of cattle and stamping out animal disease. It was also necessary to prove to the native by example that if he would sell his live-stock for export, he could make a profit, and that, so far from diminishing his capital and his local consequence by parting with his cattle, he was adding to both. The reluctance to sell, which still continues in many districts, will gradually disappear as the owner discovers more and more objects on which to spend the money he makes. The continuous expansion of internal trade and communications will provide the necessary attractions. The native already welcomes the veterinary inspector, and is learning to inoculate the cattle himself. Surprising progress has already been made. In one year over 120,000 sheep and 25,000 cattle were exported to Egypt.



USAKOS COUNTRY, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
A splendid cattle region

KENYA COLONY.

The indigenous cattle of the Colony are of the Zebu or humped breed. They are small, extremely hardy, yield a not very abundant, but an exceptionally rich, supply of milk, carry practically without exception very fine condition even under considerable hardship, are very readily fattened, and come slowly to maturity. The breed is susceptible of very great improvement uncrossed by attending to the simplest rules of stock-breeding.

There are not wanting settlers of experience in the Kenya Highlands who believe that the native cattle under proper selection and management will eventually prove to be the best stock in the country. Unfortunately the supply of these native cattle which come into the market at the present time is not sufficient, or anything like sufficient, for the needs of the Colony. This shortage is caused, not by any shortage of cattle within the area of Kenya, where the natives own probably more cattle in proportion to the population than any other country in the world, but by a very rapidly increasing demand on the part of settlers, and the growth of wealth on the

Photo, South African Government

THE AFRICAN OSTRICH

Wild Ostriches are exceedingly dangerous during the breeding season part of the natives and their consequent lack of desire to sell their stock, their ideal of wealth, and the medium they use to purchase their wives.

A large body of settlers have devoted considerable capital and enterprise in improving the indigenous breed of cattle by crossing them with imported bulls from England and Australia. The progeny in all and every case show a marked improvement on the indigenous cattle.

The sheep industry of the Colony has had the advantage of being very rapidly exploited by several concerns heavily backed by British capital. The native sheep of the country are of several breeds, the two most prominent of which are the Masai, a red, or red and white "haired" sheep, weighing 79 to 90 lb. live weight, and with a frame very similar to that of the Merino. The Samburu, owned by several tribes besides the tribe of that designation, is the ordinary white-bodied black-headed sheep with a fat tail, common to most parts of Africa, and known to the world at large as Persian.

The native sheep carry no wool, notwithstanding which they are susceptible of quite remarkable improvement when crossed for two or three generations with woolled rams.

The native goat of all colours is very largely kept throughout the Colony by the natives for both milk and meat purposes. Experiments have been made on a small scale in crossing the native goat with the Angora ram. The second and third crosses produce a good class of mohair, and the cross-bred animals appear to resist disease better than the native.

The pig-breeding industry has had the advantage in East Africa of having been exploited by a large company, who have erected a bacon factory at Lamoru, from which they are now exporting to Europe as well as supplying local markets.

OSTRICH FARMING.

Ostrich farming is receiving much attention around Machakos, the Rift Valley, and other places, and very encouraging prices are obtained for the feathers from the domesticated birds raised from the wild species, which consist of the red-necked variety in settled parts of East Africa, and the blue-necked bird in the northern desert. They are strictly preserved, and a licence has to be obtained to enable settlers to catch the wild chicks or to collect the eggs for incubation purposes. The wild ostrich, according to Professor Duerdons, the well-known South African expert, is a better foundation from which to grade to the perfect feather than the stock originally held by the South African ostrich farmers.

The land in Kenya which is suitable for sheep is invariably suitable for ostriches. The acquirement of a herd of ostriches on a farm is obtained by finding the wild nests and catching the chicks a day or two after they are hatched (the best method), or by collecting the eggs and hatching the same in an incubator. Most settlers combine the two methods, according to circumstances.

The chief difficulties at present in the way of the industry are the difficulty and risk of running out birds day and night in a country infested with predatory animals, especially near the game reserves, where it is well-nigh impossible to exterminate the vermin; the great number of wild birds which have to be culled and are virtually worthless when two years old, all the care and trouble and expense on them having been wasted. These difficulties will solve themselves as the country advances, and the desire of the natives to possess the feathers for their tribal customs, and the prevalence of thefts of feathers resultant therefrom, are being dealt with by drastic legislation.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following table shows the approximate number of live stock in the *white* countries of the British Empire :—

Horses - - - -	8,336,487
Cattle - - - -	47,280,988
Sheep - - -	205,428,309

RESIDENCE
IN THE
DOMINIONS

THE increasing number of people of *all classes* who are migrating from the British Isles to the oversea Dominions makes it advisable to give here information concerning taxation, rents, the retail prices of commodities, and other facts of vital importance to those who intend to reside in these countries, where, generally, taxation is less and opportunities are far greater than in the overcrowded British Isles. A change of country, although within the Empire, should, however, not be undertaken until every aspect of the possible new surroundings has been carefully explored. It is with the object of assisting this preliminary survey of the fields available and the *pros* and *cons* of each, that the following information has been collected and compiled.

TAXATION

AUSTRALIA.

The system of taxation in this Dominion is somewhat complicated. There is first the Federal Income Tax, then the State Taxes, and finally the Municipal Taxes. The addition of State or Provincial taxes is a feature of Federal Government in several of the Dominions and is a point which those interested would do well to study carefully. Owing to the varying systems of State taxation in Australia and to the frequent changes it is only possible to give here the more important Federal, or Income Tax. In this connection it should be noted that the incomes of husband and wife are treated separately in Australia (*i.e.*, if each had incomes of, say £250 a year, neither would pay taxes, but if one had an income of £500, a small proportion of this would be subject to taxation. The following table explains itself :—

FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

RATES AS PER FORMULÆ.

Net Income. (See Note.)	Taxable Income. (See Note.)	From Personal Exertion. Tax.	From Property (Australian sources only). Tax.
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300	Nil.	For Residents.	
400	133	1 18 9	2 1 5
500	266	4 8 7	4 19 1
600	400	7 10 0	8 13 8
700	533	11 2 0	13 4 0
800	666	15 5 1	20 2 6
900	800	20 0 0	28 13 2
1,000	933	25 5 3	38 9 3
1,100	1,066	31 1 7	52 11 4
1,200	1,200	37 10 0	61 18 5
1,500	1,500	53 18 1	93 15 0
1,700	1,700	66 8 1	117 16 11
2,000	2,000	87 10 0	157 15 7
2,500	2,500	128 18 1	234 12 11
3,000	3,000	178 2 6	323 13 7
4,000	4,000	300 0 0	529 14 5
5,000	5,000	453 2 6	760 18 1
6,000	6,000	637 10 0	1,005 11 1
6,500	6,500	741 8 1	1,130 4 0
7,600	7,600	997 10 0	—
		On excess of income over £7,600, 5/- in the £.	On excess of income over £6,500, 5/- in the £.

NOTE—

"Net income" means the income after allowing for all deductions except the statutory exemption.

"Taxable income" in then arrived at by allowing for the statutory exemption which decreases at the rate of £1 for every £3 by which the net income exceeds £300.

This exemption is not allowed to absentees or companies.

REMARKS—

The actual tax is ascertained by adding to the amounts given by the formulæ rates to the additional tax.

The additional tax for 1926/27 was 20% on the amount given by the Formulæ Rates.

For 1927/28 and 1928/29 the additional tax is 8% on the amount given by the Formulæ Rates.

For 1929/30 the super tax shown below must be taken into account.

SUPER TAX FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1929-1930.

In addition to any tax payable under the rates for 1928-1929 there is a super tax calculated as follows :—

On total taxable incomes
of £201 to £1,500 - - 10%
,, £1,501 ,, £3,000 - - 15%
,, £3,001 upwards - - 20%
of the total amount of tax payable under the rates for 1928-1929.

SUPER TAX FOR COMPANIES FOR 1929-1930.

The super tax is 20% of the previous rate of 1/- in the £.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the tendency over a number of years has been to increase the Federal taxation, and similar conditions have obtained in regard to State and Municipal taxes.

CANADA.

The following is a brief summary of the Central and Municipal taxation in the Dominion.

Income Tax is payable at the following rates :—

On the first $2,000 of income, or on any portion thereof, 2 per cent. The rate of tax increases by 1 per cent. for each additional $1,000 of income, or any portion thereof, up to $20,000.

From $20,000 to $100,000, the rate of tax payable increases by 1 per cent. for each $5,000 of income.

N.B.—A rebate of 20 per cent. on the amount of tax actually payable is allopəʍ in all cases.

Exemptions :—

Statutory exemption for married persons, $3,000.

Statutory exemption for dependents under 21 years of age, $500 each.

In the event of the wife having a revenue in excess of $1,500 the maximum exemption of the husband is $1,500 (or *vice versa*).

Statutory exemption for single persons, $1,500.

Statutory exemption for single persons supporting father, mother, brother or sister, $3,000.

Statutory exemption for single persons supporting dependents under 21 years of age, $500 each.

Statutory exemptions for Corporations, $2,000. (Rate of assessment 8 per cent. on all taxable profits in excess of $2,000).

Provincial taxation up to the present has affected more particularly corporations and estates (see *Finance*).

Municipal rates are generally paid by the landlord and included in the rent.

NEW ZEALAND.

In this Dominion incomes under £300 are exempt.

On incomes over £300, tax is levied at the rate of 7d. in the £ on the first £300 of *taxable* income (*i.e.*, total income *less* any exemptions allowed) ; for exemptions see below.

Where the *taxable* income is over £300, tax is levied on a sliding scale rising gradually from 7d. to 1s. 7d. in the £ (on taxable incomes of £1,500) and by more gradual stages to a maximum of 4s. 6d. in the £ on taxable incomes of £8,700 or over.

Off the amount of tax payable arrived at by the method stated in the preceding paragraph, 10 per cent. is allowed on *earned* incomes up to £2,000.

Exemptions.—There is a special exemption of £300 in respect of the yearly income of every person other than a company or an absentee, but that exemption is diminished by £1 for every £2 by which such income exceeds £450 up to a total income of £750, and by £1 for every £1 by which such income exceeds £750, until the exemption is extinguished altogether on incomes exceeding £900.

Exemptions are also allowed for children under 18 (£50 each), support of widowed mother, insurance, etc.

Income derived from any other part of the British Dominions, and liable to income tax in such Dominions, is not taxable in New Zealand. There is no Provincial Taxation, but there are Municipal rates.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The only tax on income at the present time imposed is one based on the gross income from any source within the Colony, or deemed to be within the Colony, other than receipts or accruals of a capital nature, less certain allowable losses and outgoings, which include ordinary working expenses, provided they are in production of such income.

The only income from a source outside the Colony which is taxed is such as is received by or accrued to or in favour of any person ordinarily resident or carrying on business in this Colony from any source except banking or insurance business, in the adjoining territories of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of the Mozambique Company.

The following abatements are allowed :—

(*a*) Married persons not separated under judicial order or written agreement but living together, or if one spouse wholly maintains the other and widowed or divorced persons maintaining a child or step-child under 18 years of age, £1,000.

(*b*) Persons other than those mentioned in (*a*), £500, decreasing by £1 for every £1 by which the taxable income exceeds £500.

(*c*) In respect of insurance premiums under which the taxpayer, his wife or his minor children are insured against death, sickness or accident, not exceeding in the aggregate £100.

(*d*) Fees or subscriptions paid to any friendly or benefit society not exceeding in the agregate £10.

(*e*) For each child or step-child of the taxpayer under the age of 18 years maintained by him, £50.

(*f*) For each dependent incapacitated by old age or infirmity or any child other than the child or step-child of the taxpayer under the age of 18 years, maintained to the extent of not less than fifty pounds, £50.

Note.—No abatements are allowed to Companies.

The rate of tax assessed on the *taxable amount* is :—

Up to £500, 1/- in the £.

Over £500—in respect of the whole taxable amount an increase of one two-hundredth of a penny in the pound for each pound or fraction of a pound in excess of £500 up to a maximum of 3/- in the pound, which is reached at £5,300.

All war pensions and gratuities are exempt from taxation.

Relief is granted to a taxpayer in the event of his paying income tax on the same part of his income in :—

the United Kingdom at a rate equal to the amount by which the rate of tax appropriate to his case in this Colony exceeds half the appropriate rate of the United Kingdom tax provided that no relief granted under this section shall exceed one-quarter of the rate appropriate to his case in this Colony, and

the Bechuanaland Protectorate or Mozambique Company's Territory in a sum equal to the amount of income tax paid to such Government upon that part of his income, provided the total relief granted shall not exceed the amount paid or payable in this Colony.

In addition to the Income Tax there is, of course, the municipal rates in towns.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The system of taxation may at first appear very complicated, because it has been possible to include Provincial as well as Central Government taxation.

I.—Income Tax is leviable on all incomes derived from sources within the Union, and comprises—

(*a*) *Normal Tax.*—Levied on all incomes over £300, married persons £400, after abatements have been deducted for insurance, children, etc. Persons graduated from 1s. to 2s. per £; gold and diamond mining companies, 3s. per £; other companies 2s. 6d. per £ of taxable amount.

Note.—For the tax year ended 30th June, 1928, a remission of 20 per cent. was allowed off the normal tax on individuals only.

Photos, Australian Government

THE AUSTRALIAN "HENLEY" AT HENLEY-ON-YARRA, MELBOURNE (*b*) *Super Tax.*—On incomes over £2,500; graduated from 1s. per £ to 5s. per £.

II.—Provincial Taxation varies considerably.

1. Cape. Immovable Property Tax: $\frac{3}{8}$d. per £.

2. Orange Free State. (*a*) Tax on persons resident in Province: £1, plus 20 per cent. of Income Tax paid; unmarried persons 50 per cent. more. (*b*) Companies Tax: 6d. per £ of taxable income derived from Orange Free State sources. Minimum £5.

3. Transvaal. (*a*) *Tax on persons.*—30s. flat rate on adult males and on female income tax payers. £2 5s. for unmarried persons unless under 25 and with income under £100.

(*b*) *Tax on Income* of residents liable to income tax, at 15 per cent. for married persons, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for unmarried persons, of normal and/or super tax.

(*c*) *Companies Tax.*—Financial companies 1s. per £ on dividends distributed out of income from Transvaal sources; other companies 6d. in £ of taxable income from Transvaal sources. Minimum £5.

4. Natal. Personal Tax: Unmarried—£1 on incomes up to £450, married—£1 on incomes £250 to £450, £2 on all incomes above £450. Provincial Income Tax: $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Union normal and/or super tax. Company Tax: 3d. for each £ of taxable income derived from Natal sources.

Here, as elsewhere in this review of the Dominion systems of taxation, rates are, of course, liable to change at almost any time. Such changes can, however, be seen from the Budget reports in all the newspapers of the Empire, and, with the aid of the above, immediately become understandable.

RENTS

In Australia the average weekly rents of small houses in the capital cities are shown in the following table:—

City.	4 Rooms.				5 Rooms.			
	Wood.		Brick.		Wood.		Brick.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sydney	20	0	22	7	24	6	29	3
Melbourne	20	3	22	5	26	8	27	5
Brisbane	15	4	—		20	4	—	
Adelaide	—		19	5	—		24	8
Perth	16	2	19	2	20	1	25	5
Hobart	18	6	17	10	22	2	24	8

In Canada the average rents prevailing for a six-roomed house in the principal cities are as follows:—

City.	Average Rent per month for 6-roomed house.
Charlottetown	18–20 dols.
Halifax	33 ,, and upwards
St. John	15–50 ,,
Montreal	25–40 ,, and upwards
Ottawa	25–30 ,,
Toronto	25–40 ,,
Winnipeg	35–40 ,,
Regina	30–50 ,, and upwards
Edmonton	25–35 ,, ,, ,,
Vancouver	29 ,, ,, ,,

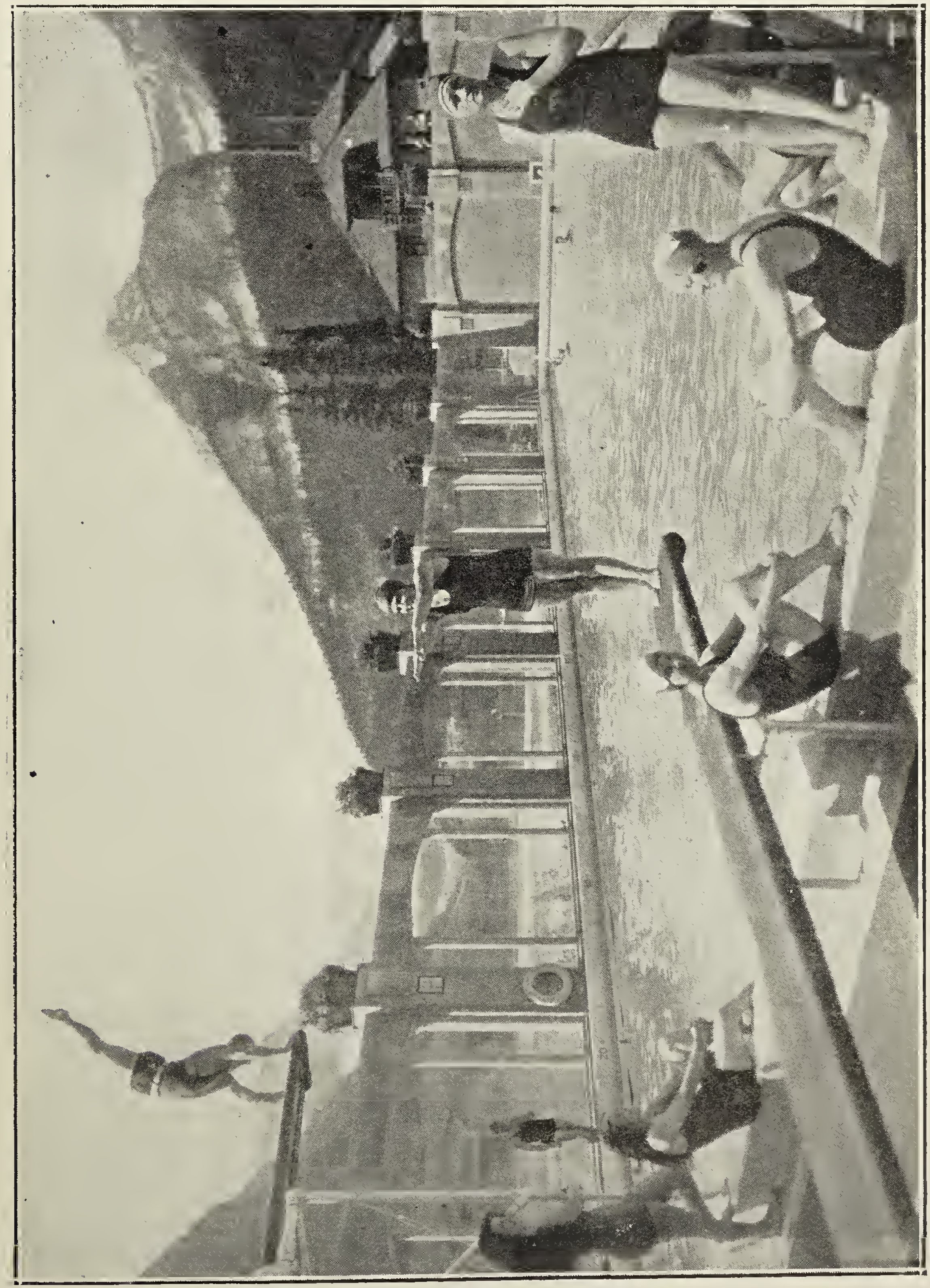
The following facts have been issued by the Oversea Settlement Department (Imperial Government) regarding house-rents in New Zealand:—

"Houses to rent are scarce, particularly in the larger towns. Houses can be bought more readily. The weekly rent (*including rates*) of a five-roomed house in the larger towns ranges from £1 15s. to £2 10s. In country districts lower rates prevail. A modern five-roomed house within easy distance of the city in the main centres would cost probably £1,000. Assistance in the purchase or erection of a dwelling may be obtained on easy terms through the State Advances Office, a Government lending organisation.

"Varying factors sometimes render it difficult at once to obtain a house at the ruling average for the district."

In regard to the Union of South Africa the following table gives the average *monthly* rents of small houses in the nine principal urban centres:—

Centre.	Three Rooms.		Four. Rooms.		Five. Rooms.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cape Town	91	9	123	7	164	3
Port Elizabeth	81	7	110	10	139	10
East London	99	11	123	1	154	1
Kimberley	82	3	94	8	122	8
Pietermaritzburg	93	2	111	11	135	1
Durban	129	4	154	2	191	10
Pretoria	125	1	165	9	197	8
Witwatersrand	117	6	142	6	181	5
Bloemfontein	131	1	167	7	197	6



Photo, Canadian Government

SWIMMING POOL AND CHATEAU, LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA, CANADA
(In Banff National Park)

WAGES AND HOURS

The following is a summary of the average wages and hours of labour for adult workers compiled by the Dominions Office of the Imperial Government in 1930 :—

AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR ADULT MALE WORKERS.

Trade.	Canada, 30.9.29				Australia, 31.12.28.		New Zealand, 31.10.28.		South Africa, 30.9.29.	
	Eastern Provinces.		Western Provinces.		Rates.	Hrs.	Rates.	Hrs.	Rates.	Hrs.
	Rates.	Hrs.	Rates.	Hrs.						
AGRICULTURE—	Per month. Dollars.		Per month. Dollars.		Per week.		Per week.			
Experienced farm hds.	*30–45	—	*40–50	—	* 30/- and upwards.	—	†25/0-40/0	—	—	
Harvesters	Per day. 2.50–3.0	—	Per day. 3.4	—		—	—	—	—	—
Ploughmen	—	—	—	—		—	†25/0-40/0	—	—	—
Milkers	—	—	—	—		—	†25/0-40/0	—	—	—
Gardeners	—	—	—	—	88/6-99/6	44-48	Per hour. 1/9	48	—	—
Nurserymen	—	—	—	—	85/6-99/0	—	2/2	48	—	—
Shearers	—	—	—	—	From 40/0 per 100.	—	b29/- per 100 with rations.	—	—	—
BUILDING—	Per hour. Cents.		Per hour. Cents.		Per week.		a Per hour.		Per hour.	
Bricklayers	90–145	44-50	125–145	40-44	106/4-126/6	44	2/4½	44	2/10-3/5	44
Carpenters	60–100	44-50	75–100	54	115/6-127/6	44	2/3-2/3¾	44	2/10-3/5	44
Labourers	35–75	44-50	40–65½	40-60	92/6-102/8	44	1/10-1/11	44	—	44
Masons	90–145	44-50	125–145	40-44	106/4-130/2	44	2/4½	44	2/10-3/5	44
Painters	—	—	—	—	106/4-120/6	44	2/3	44	2/2-3/3	44
Plasterers	—	—	—	—	99/0-122/9	44	2/4½	44	2/10-3/5	44
Plumbers	—	—	—	—	99/0-129/4	44	2/3	44	2/10-3/5	44
CLOTHING—										
Bootmakers	—	—	—	—	100/0-101/3	44	2/0¼	44	—	—
Tailors	—	—	—	—	102/0-124/6	44	Per week. 85/0-97/6	48	Per week. 110/0	48
ENGINEERING—	Per hour. Cents.		Per hour. Cents.		Per week.		Per hour.		Per day.	
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	—	107/0-114/6	44-48	2/2	44	20/8-24/0	48
Boilermakers	40–75	48-50	60–77	44-48	105/6-119/6	44	2/3	44	20/8-24/0	48
Brassworkers	70–80	44-50	75	44	107/0-114/6	44	2/2	44	20/8-24/0	48
Electricians	60–125	44-50	85–100	44	101/0-121/0	44-48	2/3	44	20/8-24/0	48
Engineers Mach.	45–75	48-50	55–77	44	—	—	2/3	44	—	—
Fitters	—	—	—	—	107/0-114/6	44	2/2	44	20/8-24/0	48
Moulders	50–70	48-50	67½–77	44	90/6-119/6	44-48	2/3	44	20/8-24/0	48
Pattern-makers	—	—	—	—	112/9-123/6	44	1/10	45	20/8-24/0	48
Shipwrights	45–60	47-54	81¼	44	119/0-136/0	44-48	—	—	—	—
Tinsmiths	60–115	44-50	80–100	44	99/6-114/0	44-48	2/3	44	—	—
MINING—	Per day. Dollars.		Per day. Dollars.						Per shift.	
Coal miners	6.50	48	6.50–7.50	48	99/0-146/0	—	19/0 per day	40-48	c 23/9	48
Other miners	4.25–5.52	48-56	4.25–5.30	48-56	77/9-132/0	—	17/9 per shift	40-48	20/6-22/0	48½
PRINTING—	Per week. Dollars.		Per week. Dollars.						Per week.	
Compositors	29–45	43½–50	39.60–49½	43½-48	113/0-146/0	44	95/0-102/6	45	134/9-184/6	40
Lithographers	38½–48	48	40–50	44-48	97/0-113/0	44	95/0-102/6	45	122/6-167/9	46
MISCELLANEOUS—	Cents.		Cents.				Per week.			
Bakers	—	—	—	—	103/0-139/4	44-48	101/0-110/0	46	115/0-133/6	48-50
Cabinet makers	—	—	—	—	106/6-112/6	44-48	Per hour. 2/2	44	108/0-126/0	48
Coach builders	—	—	—	—	106/6-114/6	44-48	2/3	47	108/0-126/0	48
French polishers	—	—	—	—	106/6-111/6	44-48	2/2	44	100/0	48
Saddlers	40–55	28-54	55	54	102/6-110/0	48	—	—	—	—
Slaughtermen	42–70	47½–55	50–75	48-50	107/6-145/0	—	40/0 per 100	—	—	—
Waterside workers	—	—	—	—	2/11 per hour.	—	2/2½-2/7½ per hour.	44	—	—

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* With board and lodging. Winter 15-35 and 40-50 respectively. † With full board and lodging.

a The rates shown are the *minimum* rates fixed by the Arbitration Courts ; wages in excess of these rates are not uncommon.

b 34/8 per 100 without rations.

c Gold mining on Witwatersrand, Diamond Miners at Kimberley are paid 23/- per shift.

Photo, New Zealand Government

WORSER BAY AND SEATOUN, WELLINGTON, NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The following table shows the average prices of the principal articles of food :—

Commodity.	Retail Price in			
	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	South Africa.
	s. d.	cents	s. d.	s. d.
Bacon, per lb. - -	1 4¼	43.2	1 1¾	1 11
Beef, per lb. - -	5¾d. to 1/2½	29.1	4¼d. to 1/2	0 7½
Bread, per 2-lb. loaf -	0 5½	15.6	0 7	0 7¾
Butter, per lb. - -	2 1¼	42.6	1 7½	2 0¾
Cheese, per lb. - -	1 3½	33.1	1 0	1 6¾
Coffee, per lb. - -	2 1¾	60.2	2 4¼	1 9½
Eggs, per doz. - -	2 2½	37.1	2 7½	1 4¾
Flour, per 24 lb. - -	4 1½	127.2	5 2	6 7¾
Milk, per quart - -	0 8¾	12.0	0 7	0 7
Mutton, per lb. - -	6d. to 10d.	32.1	5½d. to 10¾d.	0 9½
Pork, per lb. - -	1 0½ 1 2½	30.4	9¼d. to 1/0½	—
Potatoes, per 15 lb. -	2 6	55.1	1 7¼	2 2
Rice, per lb. - -	0 3½	10.3	0 3	0 4
Sugar, per lb. - -	0 4½	7.0	0 2¾	0 3½
Tea, per lb. - -	2 3	70.4	2 2¼	2 9

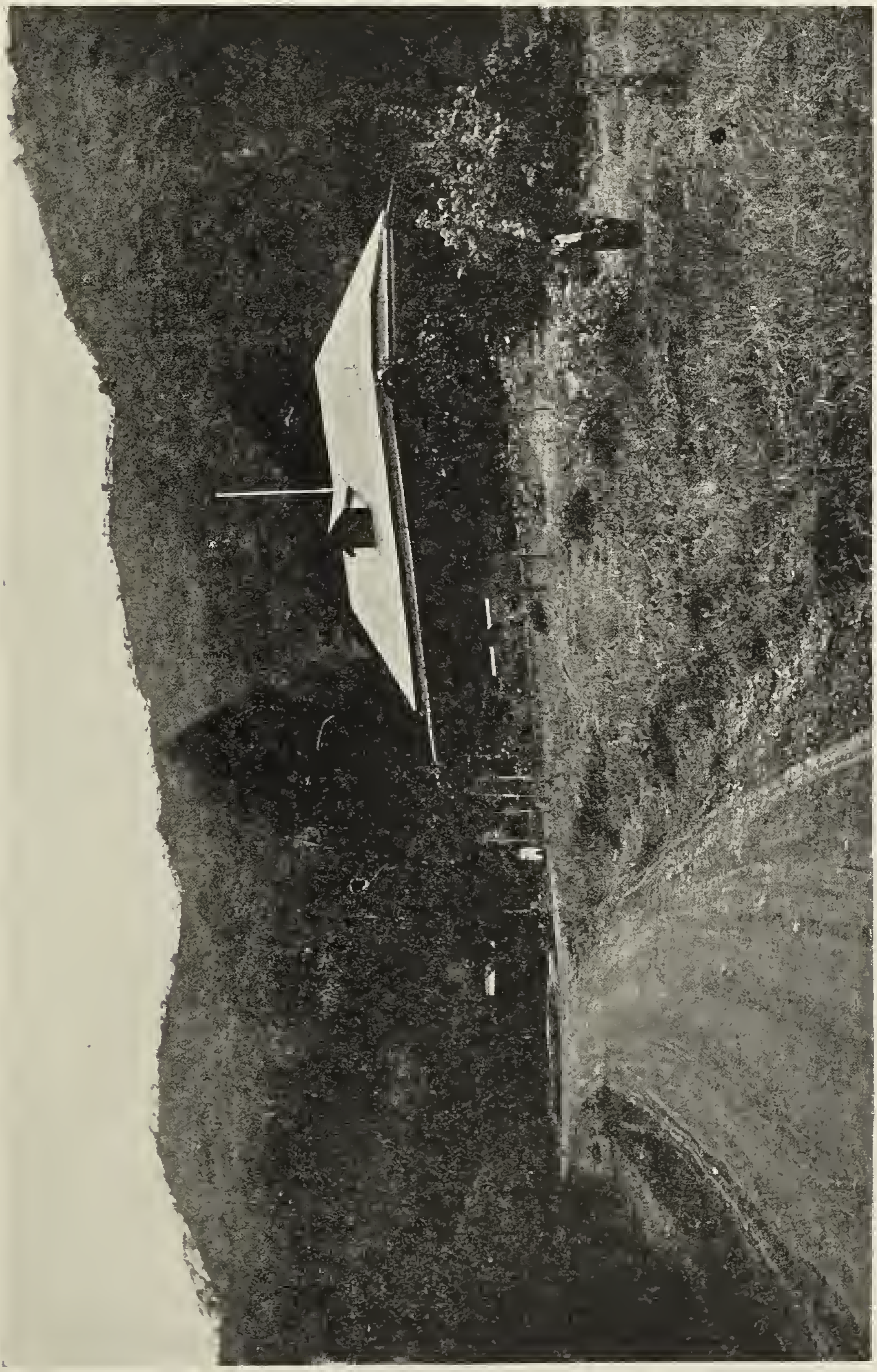
RESIDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The migration from the British Isles of people having a moderate amount of capital and desiring to live under the best circumstances as regards taxation, climate and social amenities, has greatly increased during recent years. It may therefore be of interest to give here the following information, extracted from an official publication, " Urban Residence in the Union of South Africa "—

The Migration Problem of To-day.—A spirit of enterprise and some taste for wandering sent many abroad in the past, especially the young. They migrated to the spacious lands overseas, generally with light hearts, often with little foresight or preparation, yet on the whole with advantage to themselves. Thus migration in time became regarded as a sort of panacea for the embarrassed, and, under the exceptional economic pressure of to-day, the tendency is more and more for people of all ages and of every class to turn to the Dominions : the wage-earner in the expectation of finding work more easily ; the prospective farmer because a fuller start can be made on moderate capital ; and people of leisure with assured though limited means look towards the Dominions in the hope that to live comfortably within their means will be easier there than in Britain, and more contenting than among foreigners in the resorts of Europe.

How far in each case those expectations are likely to be realised cannot be indicated in a generalisation. Much must depend on the circumstances surrounding the individual, and on which Dominion is being considered. Migration is no longer the comparatively simple undertaking it was. It should be regarded not only as a far-reaching but as a difficult enterprise, to be undertaken only after careful reflection. Considerable preliminary investigation is necessary. Many factors should be weighed.

Most of the Dominions have planned and present the case for migration only so far as it affects the wage-earner, and in the case of South Africa only as it affects men with some capital who contemplate farming. People of leisure with moderate incomes from investments or pensions are in a different category. The case for settling in a Dominion must be presented from other angles than hitherto if it is to be of any use as a guide. They require specific information, as well authenticated as possible, under many headings, before they can decide the question of settling in a Dominion.



CHRISTMAS PASS AND HOTEL, UMTALI, RHODESIA

There is first of all the question of environment and climate, then educational facilities for children, sports and social amenities, living conditions and taxes, housing problems and rents, prices of essential commodities, the position in relation to servants and their wages, and, generally, such information as will assist them to judge whether, from the point of view of finance, health, environment and amusement, a change of residence to the Dominion in question is likely to be worth serious consideration.

Much information regarding environment, climate, education, taxation, rents and the average prices of essential commodities, has already been given in this or other sections of *The Encyclopedia of the British Empire.* In the Union of South Africa, however, there are conditions which make it particularly suitable for the residence of those with only moderate private incomes or capital sufficient to yield a living apart from personal labour.

The Servant Problem.—In South Africa some of the hotels and restaurants, and the more wealthy householders employ only European servants. Other hotels, including many first-class establishments, employ Indian or Bantu waiters and native house "boys," generally of an excellent type. The greatest proportion, probably 80 per cent., of the domestic work throughout the country is done by coloured servants.

These domestics are of various races. To a comparatively small extent, there is the South African-born Indian, whose ancestors came principally from Madras. The men are employed as chefs and waiters, and the women as nursemaids, mainly in Natal, where, however, the Bantu male is employed for all sorts of house work to an even greater extent than the Indian man or woman.

More abundant than the Indians are the Creole women servants of mixed Bantu and European blood. They are mostly in the Cape Province, and are employed for all sorts of domestic work.

Creoles and Indians, however, together form only a small proportion of the domestic servants compared with the Bantus, the females of whom are employed mainly in the rural and the males in the urban areas.

In such a town as Johannesburg, for instance, the cooking, scrubbing, dusting, sweeping, the making of beds, serving at table, and laundry work in most of the households, and even some of the best appointed households, is done by native males.

Every country has its servant problem, and South Africa is no exception. The Bantu in his natural environment is accustomed to the simplest fare and most primitive conveniences ; and, above all, he is accustomed to a rural life and his native dialect. He is transferred to a town environment, and to a household where either English or Dutch, but seldom Bantu, is spoken. He finds himself in an environment of electric light and bells, hot and cold water installations, complicated cookery, beds, furniture, linen, crockery, cutlery, each piece surrounded by a ritual as regards its proper place and function. That he is sometimes confused by all that paraphernalia and its uses, and by an imperfect knowledge of the European language he is assumed to be a master of, and that therefore he is often clumsy, apparently stupid, negligent and seemingly unclean, and in those respects not to be compared with a well-trained European servant, is hardly surprising. What is surprising, considering the facts already enumerated, is that the Bantus do as well as they do on the whole. Many of them are no doubt incompetent, but most are efficient and dependable, whether as chefs, waiters or general servants, and here it may be remarked that the natives of South Africa, unlike those of India, have no castes restricting them to certain work. In South Africa the native does whatever he has been trained to do, and in the smaller household, where only one or two servants are employed, he does a great variety of work.

There are good and bad among native as among European servants. The ideal servant is of course the well-trained European, but there is a scarcity, anyway at a moderate wage, even in Europe ; and whatever South Africans may feel about the servant question, the position is undoubtedly simpler and easier in South Africa than in Britain.

The native servant needs constant supervision, which is also true of the servants in Britain. Patience is necessary first in making him understand what is really required, then in teaching him how to do it, and finally in

TRANSVAAL: RESIDENTIAL JOHANNESBURG

SEA BATHING MOSSEL, SOUTH AFRICA

seeing that he keeps up to the standard required. In other words, the sort of service obtained in a South African home largely depends on the householder. Some families there have the same domestics for many years, often excellently trained. The material is there. On the whole, servants are much more plentiful to-day throughout South Africa than in most countries, and many of them are satisfactory.

That they are mostly male servants is a drawback. But the Bantus are on the whole a docile race, respectful and amenable to discipline when in the hands of competent employers; and as most people who have resided in Asia know, the drawback of employing males on domestic work is not nearly as disconcerting as the general drawbacks in the servant position in Britain.

Notes on the sort of servants common and the wages paid in the towns with which this article is concerned are given in the subjoined paragraphs.

BLOEMFONTEIN.
Native—
Housemaids: 30s. a month, with food and room.
Garden Boys: 40s. a month, with food and room.
Washing Girls: 30s. a month.
Cooks: 40s. a month, with food and room.
Chauffeurs: 70s. a month with food and room.

CAPE TOWN.
Native (or coloured)—
Housemaids: 50s. to 80s., all found.
Cooks: 60s. to 100s., all found.
Houseboys, 60s., all found.
Gardeners: 7s. a day.
Chauffeurs: 40s. to 80s. a week, all found.

DURBAN.
Native—
Servants (male): 30s. to 60s. a month, all found.
Qualified Cooks: 80s. to 100s. a month, all found.
Nursemaids: 30s. to 40s. a month, all found.
Washerwomen: 3s. a day.

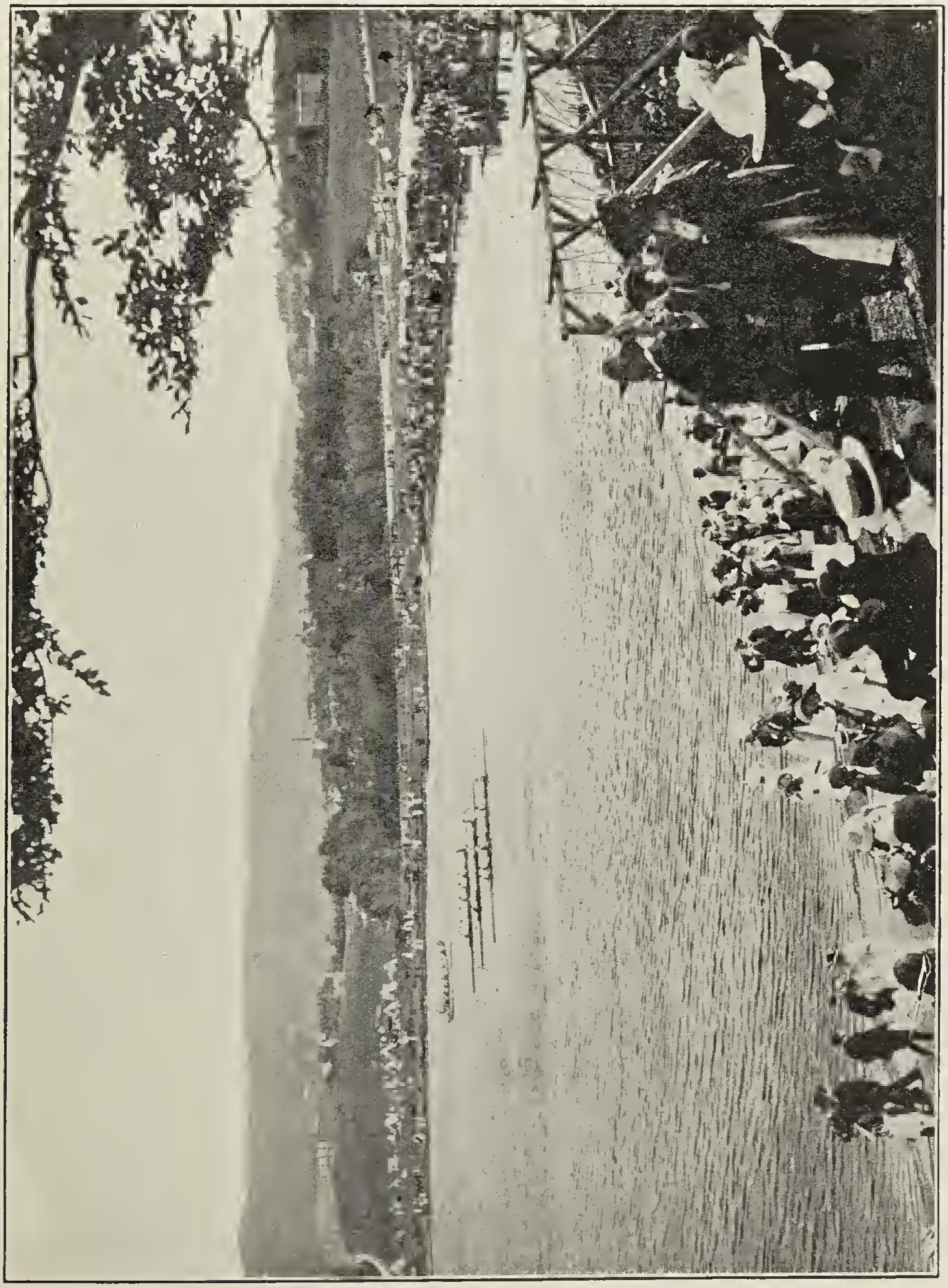
EAST LONDON.
Kaffir—
Cooks: 40s. a month, all found.
Gardeners: 40s. a month, all found.
Female Servants: 20s. to 40s. a month, all found.
Motor Drivers: £7 a month, all found.

JOHANNESBURG.
Native (male)—
Domestic Servants: 40s. to 100s. a month, all found.
Cooks: 100s. a month, all found.
Waiters: 60s. a month, all found.

Clothing.—Much the same sort of clothing is worn throughout the Union of South Africa as in Britain, excepting Natal, where lighter apparel predominates. It is, however, a category for which cost of living statistics are not compiled in any country, owing to the impossibility of obtaining finality or even useful broad generalisations and comparisons from such calculations. South Africa is plentifully supplied with shops of every sort, and in the larger centres they are of excellent standard. Prices vary in the different towns according to the turnover, overhead expenses, competition, and buying facilities of such shop. Most of the wearing apparel used in South Africa is imported at a customs duty of about 20 per cent. To that must be added sea freight, insurance, and in some cases railage, so that excepting during "sales," when some goods may be sold at bare cost, it is reasonable to expect to pay in a South African shop at least 30 per cent. and generally 50 per cent. upwards above what is paid for similar goods in Britain.

Tobacco.—Pipe tobacco grown in the country is cheap in South Africa. Good smoking mixtures of types similar to those generally used in Britain are retailed at about 6s. per lb. The sun-dried pipe tobacco usually smoked in South Africa is retailed at 2s. to 3s. per lb. The price of Turkish cigarettes is 4s. to 5s. per 100; Virginian at the same rates.

Sporting Facilities.—The mother city of South Africa is one of the most beautifully placed cities in the world. For the motorist, the miles of macadamised roads over mountains, by the sea, and through vistas of unparalleled floral splendour, combine in making the automobile the means of almost unending delight. As a modern town and pleasure resort Cape Town is all that can be desired. The historic buildings and landmarks of early events—monuments and institutions—should not be missed. Chief among these are the old Castle, built in 1666, the Michaelis Art Gallery, the Koopmans De Wet and South African Museums, which latter has also a fine art collection; the Houses of Parliament, and numerous other buildings of interest found in the squares in the heart of the city. The national Botanic Garden at Kirstenbosch is a veritable wonderland; Groot Schuur and Rhodes Memorial on the mountain slopes, an epic



THE REGATTA, QUIDI VIDI, NEWFOUNDLAND

in stone and an inspiration to all who visit it. The imposing Pier and Bathing Pavilions are pleasureably recreative.

Sea bathing on the many beaches on both sides of the Peninsula, easily reached by tram and train, is a great feature. There are also warmed salt-water baths at Camps Bay and in the town proper. Boating on the Bay provides fascinating sport, as does rock or deep sea fishing; especially organised trips to the fishing grounds near the coast are popular.

The famous Table Mountain and companion peaks, Lion's Head and Devil's Peak are for cragsmen a sure source of thrills and delight. There are several golf links in and around the town, the finest being the Royal Cape Golf Club (18 holes) at Wynberg, some seven miles distant on the main suburban line. Among others are Metropolitan (9 holes), Mowbray (18 holes), Rondebosch (9 holes). The Cape Hunt Club has its kennels at Durbanville, and arranges regular weekly meetings between the months of May and September. Public and private tennis courts abound in all parts of the city and suburbs. Bowling Clubs, having fine greens and club houses in the suburbs, are the venues in season for large gatherings. There is an up to date racecourse at Kenilworth, one of the pretty suburbs linked to the town on its eastern side.

In addition to the clubs specifically associated with sport there are others in commodious, comfortable premises which contribute purely to the social amenities of the city. There is a large legitimate theatre as well as a vaudeville hall, at which English and foreign artistes appear. A number of cinemas are also placed around the principal thoroughfares.

Bathing, fishing and yachting share pride of place in the list of attractions Durban offers to visitors and residents. The ocean front is a fine example of beach improvement, an extensive area being laid out in terraces, picturesque rockeries, paddling ponds, amusement park and children's playground. A large concert hall plays a prominent part in the scheme of entertainment.

The warmth of the Indian Ocean in winter (May to September) brings crowds of visitors from the neighbouring provinces. The bathing enclosure is safe and comfortable, and many bathers indulge in the popular diversion of surfing, which is also practised in the open sea on a flat beach stretching over two miles. During the summer season evening bathing is very popular, the enclosure being brilliantly illuminated with flood lights.

On the Marine Parade, overlooking the beach, many modern hotels and blocks of flats have been erected, whilst on the lower promenade there are up-to-date cafés and dance halls. Near at hand is an open-air salt-water swimming bath 300 feet in length, equipped with diving boards and chutes. The circular marine drive of over five miles from the town end of the beach to the mouth of the Umgeni River, skirting the Country Club Golf Course en route, is a popular drive. Big fish, some of which tip the scale at over 100 lb., being plentiful, anglers obtain excellent sport in the bay and from noted fishing points at the entrance to the harbour and Cave Rock. Durban has an almost land-locked harbour and bay some nine square miles in extent, and yachting, motor-boating and rowing comprise popular pastimes. The whaling industry, on the Bluff side of the harbour, is very interesting.

The town, with its wide streets, is up-to-date in every respect. Public buildings include an excellent museum and art gallery in the Town Hall; clubs, schools and technical institutions, theatres, music halls, and numerous modern cinemas are dotted round the principal thoroughfares. Several large parks and botanical gardens are noted features.

The residential portion of Durban—" The Berea " contains many magnificent homes, the roads being lined with tropical flowering trees. Suburban golf-links include two 18-hole courses; and polo, cricket and football grounds are readily accessible. Public tennis courts abound, and there are two racecourses, one near the centre of the town.

Motorists have a wide choice of travel, the sub-tropical scenery on all sides providing many attractions. The roads are good. The coast both north and south of Durban, particularly the latter, is renowned because of the distinctive settings waving sugar cane fields, palms and belts of jungle, and Zulu kraals, stretching for over 80 miles. En route are many picturesque villages near silvery beaches, in most instances the junctions of rivers and ocean. Numerous golf courses overlooking the Indian Ocean with lagoons adjacent, make the series of seaside resorts charming vacational and residential centres. A noted motor route inland is that to the Valley of a Thousand Hills—a wonderful landscape of entwining hills.

Situated about 400 miles from the nearest coastal resort, Johannesburg has to a large extent been impelled to create its own avenues of recreation, and the achievements in this direction are considerable. The Wanderers grounds, adjacent to the station, cover many acres, and are divided into sections for seasonable sports. All the important inter-province and inter-dominion football and cricket matches are played on these fine grounds, on which there are erected extensive pavilions, refreshment saloons, and a large hall for gymnastics and concerts. The well-laid out series of tennis courts at the entrace to the grounds are extensively patronised.

The Country Club, situated at Auckland Park, is a sporting and social rendezvous of importance. Equally fine premises and lawns of many acres are found at the Automobile Club, located at Killarney. The Municipal Swimming Bath is generally considered to be one of the most attractive features of the town, and the Zoological Gardens (the largest in the country) are a source of enduring pleasure to the townsmen. Space permits neither a description of the floral beauty of the Zoo nor a complete list of the birds, reptiles and large carnivoræ, housed in appropriate fashion over the many acres. On the Mappin Terrace lions can be seen climbing freely over rocks, uncaged and yet safely enclosed. Motoring in Johannesburg counts possibly more enthusiasts than any other town in the Union. The excellent roads in all directions make this pastime a source of pleasure to the man at the wheel. Within easy distance of the town there is some boating and fishing to be had on lakes and streams. There are several golf, bowling and tennis clubs with grounds and courses situated near the garden suburbs served by the municipal trams. The town boasts four large modern theatres, besides a number of up-to-date bio-vaudeville and cinema halls. There is a fine Public Library and a Municipal Art Gallery, the latter situated in Joubert Park. The Witwatersrand University is an important educational institution, embodying in its curriculum medicine, the arts, science and engineering. The Town Hall and Municipal Offices, the Observatory, the massive Law Courts, and the blocks of modern shopping and residential buildings are further features of the town. One of the largest racecourses in the country is located at Turffontein—the facilities for enjoying sport here being complete in every respect. There is also a course at Auckland Park, and several others in the towns along the reef. The town and suburbs cover approximately 82 square miles.

Among inland residential towns should be mentioned Pietermaritzburg, Natal. This city has the distinction of being the first to introduce bowls in the Province, and now has nine fine greens, four of which are in the Park, the remainder being in different districts of the city. Championship tennis tournaments are held in Kershaw Park, where there is a number of good courts. There are other first-class grounds dotted round the town. A beautifully situated 18-hole golf course near the tram terminus is a popular venue for players. The Umsindusi River offers good fishing and boating; there is an angling association and a boating club. The city possesses a large open-air swimming bath, adjoining the park. The Drakensberg and other mountain ranges keep the Mountaineering Club well occupied in arranging excursions to some of the granest sights in the country. Several Rifle Associations encourage promising shots for the annual Natal Bisley, held near the town. A lot of game shooting in the immediate districts takes place during the season. A good tram service connects the city with the racecourse at Scottsville, where frequent meetings are held. Football (both codes) and cricket are played in their respective seasons in the fine grounds laid out in the Alexandra Park. There are many enjoyable excursions open to the motor enthusiast. The Town Hall is a magnificent building, equipped with a grand organ. There is seating room for 2,000. Above is the Municipal Art Gallery, containing many pictures of merit and value. The Public Museum houses a valuable collection of great interest to students and the general public, and an up-to-date theatre presents the plays of the best visiting companies. Cinemas are open every evening, and frequent dances and concerts at various institutions maintain the social life of the city in full swing. The Victoria Club has a large membership of influential citizens.

Then there is Pretoria, the administrative headquarters. There are fourteen greens belonging to the eight bowling clubs in this city. About fifty municipal tennis courts are dotted round various parts of the city, besides others belonging to private clubs, which residents and visitors may join. At Pretoria West, the Council have an 18-hole golf course, and this, together with other links belonging to the Country Club at Waterkloof, form two of the finest inland courses in the Union. Small rivers, situate some few miles from the city, offer fair fishing. Boating and yachting may be indulged in on the large inland lake, seven miles by three, at Hartebeestepoort, about 20 miles distant.

Pretoria has one of the most picturesque open-air swimming baths in South Africa. The roads in and around the city are macadamised, and there are numerous interesting routes in all directions. The racecourse is the venue of frequent sport all the year round. There are five comfortable clubs, one modern theatre, and several cinemas in the city. Half-a-dozen dancing halls are, with the Masonic Hall and the Sons of England Hall, the rendezvous for many social functions. Among other fine buildings is a large museum. The Zoological Gardens, to the west end of the city, form one of the delights of Pretoria, the gardens being noted for beautiful flora and wide range of fauna.

As representative of the smaller towns of the interior there is Worcester. Being near the foothills of the Brandwacht Mountains, this town, four hours from Cape Town, has many avenues of recreation in the pretty scenery close at hand. Mountaineering can be as thrilling as desired, some peaks near by being 7,000 feet high. Fine roads entice the motorist to Paarl and Stellenbosch, and to the coast at Gordon's Bay and Hermanus, to mention some of the picturesque trips possible from this centre. Trout fishing in several streams within five to fifteen miles, and a splendid boating stretch of twelve square miles, four miles distant from the town, are, with the Municipal Swimming Baths and the Breede River near by, the favourite haunts of many. Steenbok and duiker, partridge and pheasant are all plentiful on the commonage and surrounding farms, and can be hunted in the proper seasons. A 9-hole golf course, centrally situated, and many tennis courts are enthusiastically supported. The local Gymkhana Club holds bi-annual race meetings. There are two cinemas open nightly.

For information regarding situation, population, etc., of these and other towns, see *Gazetteer*.)

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS
AND DEPENDENCIES

THESE islands of the Indian Ocean came into modern European history during the Napoleonic struggles. First occupied by the French in 1742, they were captured by a British warship in 1794, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Until 1888 the Seychelles formed a dependency of Mauritius, but in that year these ninety small islands, lying about 1,200 miles east of Zanzibar, with a total area of about 156 square miles (with dependencies) were raised to the position of a separate Crown Colony, mainly on account of the growing prosperity of Port Victoria, the capital, on Mahé, the largest island.

The office of Administrator was created in 1888. Full powers were conceded in 1899, and the rank of the chief official was raised to that of " Governor and Commander-in-Chief " in 1903. The total population of the

Photo by kind permission of Commissioner for the Seychelles

THE INNER HARBOUR, PORT VICTORIA, SEYCHELLES

VICTORIA STREET, MAHÉ *Photo, Commissioner for Seychelles*

group is about 28,000, but of this number, Mahé, the chief island, has 21,000 inhabitants. The other important islands are named Praslin (population 2,500), La Digue (1,430), Silhouette, Curieuse, and Aldabra, a group situated about 681 miles from Mahé, which forms a dependency of the Seychelles Colony. The other tiny islets attached to this group for administrative purposes are Farquhar Islands, Amirantes, Coetivy and Aslove.

Many of these islands are little more than barren rocks, but Mahé—called after Mahé de Labourdonnais, the great French administrator in the *Isle de France*—has an area of 56 square miles, and possesses a small town with a fine harbour, Port Victoria, which is used as a coaling station on the trade routes, from the Red Sea to the Cape, to Mauritius, and also to Australia.

Although this island, with the remainder of the Seychelles, lies only 4° South of the Equator, its climate is singularly healthy, the death-rate, even among the natives, not exceeding 15 per 1,000. The whole group is also free from the devastating cyclones which do so much damage in Mauritius. Although Mahé is the largest island, its cultivable area is comparatively small, as much space is occupied by ranges of rugged mountains, which attain an altitude of several thousand feet.

The town of Port Victoria, on the north-east of the island, is of little or no importance, but the harbour, which includes an anchorage sheltered from the prevailing northerly winds by a small cluster of islands and a well-protected inner basin, is both deep and commodious, hence it bids fair to become an even more important naval coaling station and mercantile port of call than it is at present. The entrance to this harbour is well lighted.

The chief products of the Seychelles are copra, vanilla, coco-nuts, coco-nut oil, cinnamon and tortoise-shell. The island of Aldabra is famous for its gigantic land tortoise, of which there are large numbers also in the Seychelles, but they do not attain the same size in the main group as they do in the outlying dependency. Mahé and Praslin are both noted for the production of the *Coco de Mer*, or double coco-nut, which grows only in the Seychelles. Praslin also has a

THE CLUB, PORT VICTORIA

Photos, Commissioner for Seychelles

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PORT VICTORIA

Photo, Commissioner for Seychelles

COCO-NUT OIL MILL, FELICITY ISLAND

famous and very deep valley which crosses the whole island.

The revenue and expenditure of the Seychelles both average about 700,000 rupees a year. There is a very small public debt, and the imports average in value about Rs. 1,900,000 and the exports, Rs. 2,450,000 a year.

The question is often asked, where an essentially tropical island can be found, which is comparatively free from insect pests, and enjoys a thoroughly healthy climate; the answer to this geographical conundrum is the Seychelles, which are jewels in the azure waters of the Indian Ocean. (See *Government, Steamship Routes, Trade Routes, etc.*)

SOMALILAND

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Somali country is included in the French and Italian spheres on the north - east African coast, but almost opposite Aden and the Arabian hinterland lies what is known as the Somaliland Protectorate. It extends from a point some miles west of Cape Guardafui—the eastern Horn of Africa—to beyond Zeila, where it joins French Somaliland (or Jibuti). It has an area of about 68,000 square miles, with a population of over 400,000. The Protectorate extends for about 400 miles along the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, and inland towards Abyssinia and the Sudan. Geographically, it forms a portion of the latter territory, and orginally belonged to Egypt.

From a strategic point of view the Protectorate is highly important to the Empire as it lies opposite to Aden, and, with that fortified naval base, commands the southern entrace to the Red Sea—the gateway to and from India and the East. It was partly for this reason, and partly to prevent a relapse to extreme barbarism that the British Government, in conjunction with France and Italy, was induced to actively occupy this land after the Khedive of Egypt, to whom it had previously belonged for many years, had withdrawn his garrison when their safety was seriously threatened by the forces of the Mahdi during the rising in the Egyptian Sudan in 1884. (See Egypt and the British Sudan.)

Somaliland, being situated out of Europe and on the highway to the East, fell within the province of the Indian Empire, hence its inclusion, when first occupied, in the government of Bombay. But having frontiers, and consequently continual political and commercial relations with French and Italian Somaliland, and Abyssinia, it became a point on which European foreign politics were at times focussed, and the administration was consequently transferred to the Imperial Government. Its frontiers required settlement by convention with other interested powers. An Anglo-French agreement was entered into in 1880, Anglo-Italian Treaties were signed in 1891 and 1894, and an arrangment made with Abyssinia in 1897. A portion of the British Protectorate, called Jubaland, was transferred to Kenya. This area afterwards formed part of the 33,000 square miles of coastal land in North-East Kenya which was transferred in 1924 to Italian Somaliland, the boundaries of which were finally settled in 1927 (see *Kenya*).

THE SOMALI REBELLION.

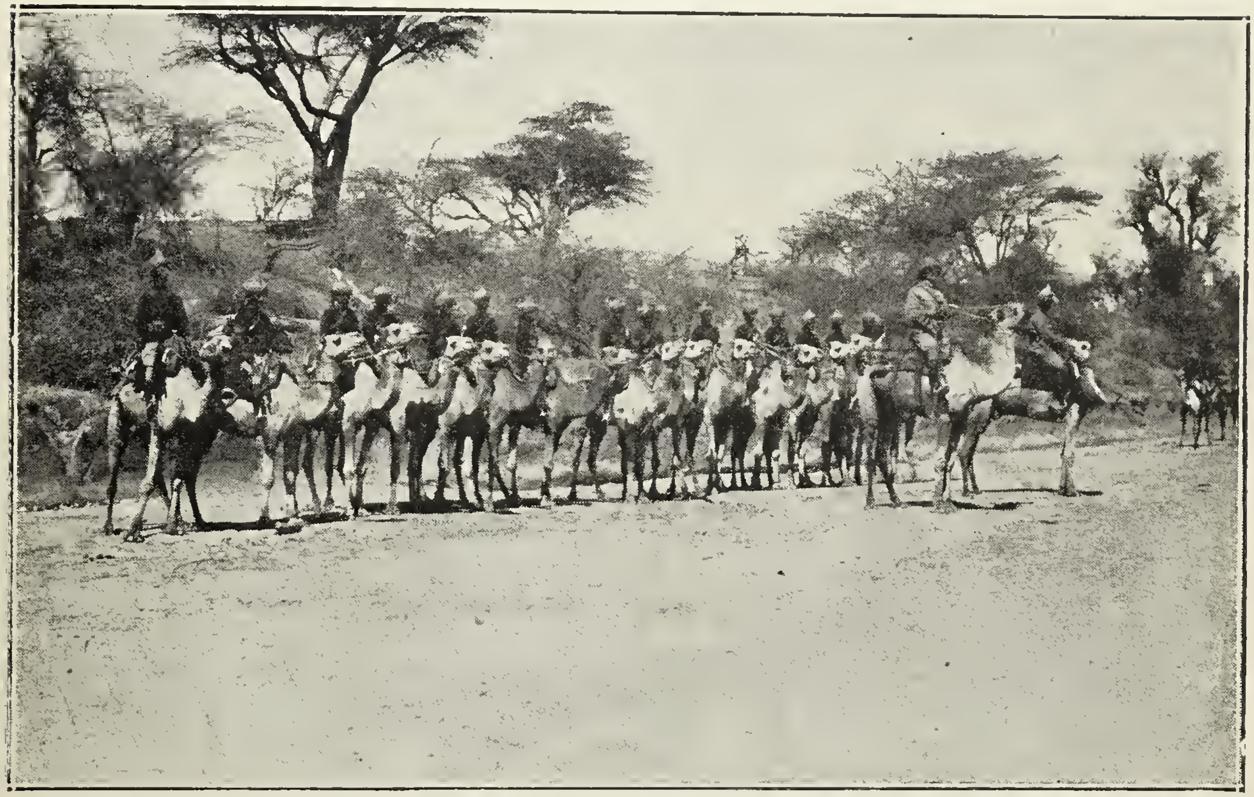
In 1901 troops from British East Africa and an Indian contingent had to be despatched up the River Juba to suppress a rapidly spreading revolt on the plateau of Ogaden, which had been ceded to Abyssinia, but was continually in a state of unrest which the Abyssinian Government seemed powerless to check. From these facts it will be seen that, although the greatest value of Somaliland lies in its strategic position on the road to India, its relation with foreign European and African states, and other minor considerations, necessitated its direct control by the British Government. In 1898 the direction of affairs was transferred to the Foreign Office, and then, in 1905, when the external relations of this colony seemed thoroughly settled, and its internal administration, finances, and defences, needed re-adjustment, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Although Somaliland passed from under the control of the Indian Government to that of the British Colonial Office, Indian troops were stationed there for many years, and in 1907 an arrangement was made specifying the mutual interests of the United Empires in this colony.

For many years the Somalis, a fanatical and nomadic race, gave considerable trouble in the desert wastes which extend inland from the narrow and more fertile coastal region. Several small expeditions into the interior were necessary before the troublesome and lazy tribes were finally subdued in 1920. The whole territory is now more or less settled, and the garrison has been withdrawn, leaving only a native Camel Corps, 400 strong, commanded by British officers, and a local police force of 500 men.

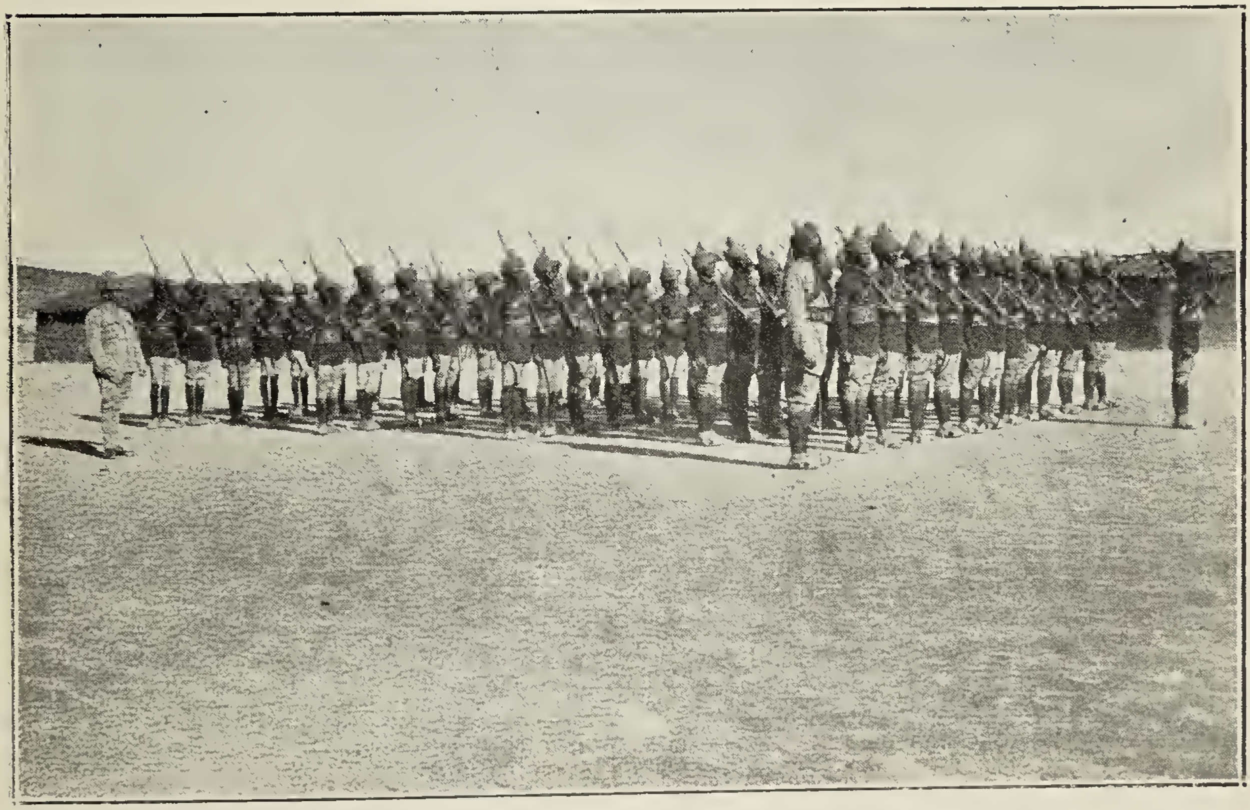
THE COAST AND THE DESERT.

Some portions of the Somali coast are flat and sandy, while others are abrupt and mountainous and intersected by fertile valleys. From April to July, during the summer monsoons, the usually dry river-beds are transformed into rushing torrents, and hurricanes of wind occasionally accompany the deluge. But on the plains of the interior the rainfall is very small, and little grows except the thorny scrub of mimosa and acacia. In all parts of Somaliland the range of temperature during the year is very small. In summer it rarely exceeds 89 deg. F. and in winter seldom falls below 75 deg. F., and it cannot be considered an altogether unhealthy country, although tropical complaints are prevalent. Excellent big game shooting can be obtained in the more remote parts of the interior. Lions, leopards, and hyenas, as well as various kinds of antelope, jackals, wild asses, and an occasional elephant and rhinoceros offer a positive paradise of sport, especially as the animals have not been frightened by gun parties and railways. There is, however, more difficulty

BERBERA, CAPITAL OF SOMALILAND *Photo, Topical Press*



THE CAMEL CORPS, SOMALILAND



KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES

A Somali Company of the King's African Rifles drilling. These men after having learnt their drill are always mounted on horses and camels, which they can usually ride at an early age in reaching these hunting grounds than those in the Southern Sudan or in British East Africa and Uganda.

THE SOMALIS.

The people of Somaliland may be divided into two sections, the nomads, who roam over the desert tracts of the interior and have but few proper villages, and those who have settled in the coast towns and ports, which have received a remarkable commercial impetus since the British occupation. Nearly all the natives of Somaliland are Mohammedans, and are of the most fanatical type. They are too independent and lazy to act as baggage coolies, all transport in the interior having to be accomplished by camel. The population of the few towns on the littoral may be roughly estimated at about 90,000 to 100,000, and of the barren interior at over 300,000. The nomadic Somalis nearly all own a few cattle, and drive their herds from one camping ground to another when the scanty pasture is exhausted. Much of the interior is, however, still but little known and entirely undeveloped.

The coast, which is more abundantly supplied with moisture and is consequently capable of supporting prolific vegetation, is, however, fairly well exploited. On the slopes of the hills grows the lovely smelling flora which yields the historic "frankincense and myrrh." Cattle are reared in larger numbers than on the plains, and there are several promising ports from which commerce and industry are steadily spreading inland.

ARAB CHILDREN PLAYING A PRIMITIVE GAME, SIMILAR TO DRAUGHTS, ON THE DESERT SAND

BERBERA.

Berbera, which stands at the head of a deep and well sheltered natural anchorage, is the seat of government and the capital and chief port of British Somaliland. The population varies according to the trading seasons, but at the busiest time 50,000 may be taken as a fair estimate. The town itself is of little importance, being merely a glaring white mass of houses of Egyptian and Sudanese design, but there is a bright Oriental appearance in its uneven streets and valleys, its minaretted mosques and its laden camels.

and donkeys, which gives it a certain interest that even the rains, the summer heat, the dust, and the dilapidated appearance of many of the stucco houses cannot entirely efface. Berbera is the only deep and sheltered natural harbour on the south coast of the Gulf of Aden. Harbour works have recently been constructed, and the entrances well buoyed and lighted to cope with the slowly increasing commerce of this coast. There is also a caravan trade with Abyssinia, but this mostly uses an exposed anchorage, lying to the west of the capital, and the busy little seaport of Zeila, near the frontier of Italian Somaliland. A railway line runs from Jibuti, the Port in French Somaliland, to Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, a distance of 495 miles. It was proposed in 1901 to connect this line with Zeila and Berbera in the British sphere, but this was opposed by France and a state subsidy was granted to buy out all British interests in the railway. The Abyssinian Government resented this monopoly by France. There are consequently no railway lines now in British Somaliland, but a steadily increasing system of motor roads connect the district headquarters of Burao, Erigavo and Hargeisa with Berbera, the capital, and there are over 200 miles of telegraph in operation. At Berbera there are a fort and barracks, and besides a native police force recruited locally, there is a highly efficient Camel Corps.

The exports consist mainly of the skins of wild animals, hides, camels, cattle, sheep, and gum (mostly frankincense and myrrh) ; and the imports chiefly of piece goods, rice, and dates. The average annual value of the exports is £250,000, and of the imports £300,000. The revenue averages about £100,000 a year and the expenditure £150,000. Somaliland being one of the Empire's youngest colonies, it is only natural that the expenditure should have exceeded the revenue for some years, and annual grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer have been necessary. It should, however, be remembered that Somaliland is, *at present*, rather a strategical than a commercial unit, although it bids fair to become an important maritime and trading centre.

STEAMSHIP ROUTES

THE following table gives the principal steamship lines connecting the ports of the Empire with all parts of the world. The *number* shown in the second column will be found against the name of every port-of-call in the *Gazetteer of Cities and Towns of the Empire* which is visited by ships of the line indicated. By this means the sea communications radiating from every Empire port *to all parts of the world* can be seen by referring, first to the port, by name, in the *Gazetteer*, and then, from the numbers shown there to the corresponding figures in the directory of lines and routes given below.*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Aberdeen Line	Route 1	England to Australia, *via* the Cape	Fortnightly, in conjunction with Blue Funnel and White Star Lines	Liverpool, Las Palmas (or Teneriffe), Cape Town, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Durban (homeward), London (homeward), Southampton (homeward)
Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line	2	England to Australia, *via* Suez Canal	Fortnightly	Southampton, Port Said, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane
Alderney Steam Packet Co.	3	Channel Islands Inter-island Service and to Cherbourg (France)	Bi-weekly	Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Cherbourg (France)
Anchor-Donaldson Line	4	Scotland to Canada	—	Glasgow, Quebec, Montreal
Anchor Line	5	England to India, *via* Suez Canal	Fortnightly (approx.)	Liverpool, Glasgow, Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Karachi, Marseilles (homeward)

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* An example of the use of these tables is given on the first page of the *Gazetteer*.

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	Route 6	(1) Calcutta to Chittagong and Rangoon (2) Calcutta to Rangoon and Moulmein (3) Calcutta to Bombay (4) India to Java (5) Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Andaman Islands	Services fortnightly	(1) Calcutta, Chittagong (2) Rangoon, Moulmein (3) Bombay (4) Java ports (5) Madras, Andaman Islands, Colombo, and Indian Coast ports
Australian Oriental Line	7	Australia to Hong Kong, *via* the Philippines	Monthly	Melbourne, Sydney, Manila (Philippines), Hong Kong; calling also at Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island
Bibby Line	8	England to Egypt, Sudan, Ceylon, S. India and Burma	Fortnightly	Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan, Colombo, Rangoon, Plymouth (homeward), London (homeward)
Blaud Line	9	Gibraltar to Morocco	Bi-weekly	Gibraltar, Tangier, Casablanca, Melilla
Blue Funnel Line	10	(1) England to China (2) England to Australia, *via* Cape (see Aberdeen Line)	(1) Monthly	Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Colombo (homeward), London (homeward)
British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	11	(1) England to India (2) England to East Africa (3) South Africa—India (4) East Africa—India (5) Indian Coast ports (6) India—Straits—China—Japan (7) England—Persian Gulf (8) Singapore—Siam (9) Various (Java, Australia)	(1) Fortnightly (2) Monthly Other routes a frequent and regular service	London, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Marseilles, Port Sudan, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Karachi, Bushire, Mohamerah, Buareh, Rangoon, Porebunder, Seychelles, Mozambique, Tuticorin, Port Louis, Penang, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point, Kathiawar, Malabar, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Port Swettenham, Fremantle, Adelaide. Melbourne, Sydney, Singapore, Akyab, Chittagong, Kyauk Pyu, Sandoway, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Karikal Negapatam, Palaw, Maliwun, Gopalpore, Baruva, Callingapatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada
Burns-Philip Line	12	(1) Australia to Singapore, *via* Java (2) Australia to the Pacific Islands and Papua	(1) Monthly from Sydney (2) Every 4, 5 and 6 weeks from Sydney to different islands	Sydney, Brisbane, Batavia, Singapore, Townsville, Thursday Island, Darwin, Sourabaya, Samarang, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, New Hebrides, Willis Island, Cairns, Port Moresby, Yule Island, Samarai, Woodlark Island, Rabaul, Madang Witu, Giti-Giti, Kieta, and several other small islets

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

Line.	Ref.	Routes.	Services.	Principal Ports-of-Call.
Canadian-Australian Line	Route 13	Canada to Australia and New Zealand, *via* Honolulu and Fiji	Monthly	Vancouver, Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney
Canadian National Steamships	14	Canada to West Indies, Bermuda, British Honduras, and British Guiana	Fortnightly	Montreal, Hamilton, Nassau, Kingston, Belise, St. Kitts, Nevis. Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown (Guiana)
Canadian Pacific Line	15	(1) England to Canada (2) Canada to Japan, China, Hong Kong, Philippines	(1) Weekly (2) Every 3 weeks	Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Belfast, Antwerp, Hamburg, Cherbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax (winter), Vancouver, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila
Castle Line	16	(1) Antwerp, Hull and London to Cuba, Mexico and Texas, U.S.A (2) New York round World, *via* Shanghai, Hong Kong, Colombo, and Port Said	(1) Monthly (2) Monthly	Antwerp, Hull, London, Havana, Galveston, Houston, Panama, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Algiers, New York
Chargeurs Reunis	17	(1) France to Indo-China, *via* Port Said, Colombo, and Singapore (2) Services to West Coast of Africa (and River Plate)	Monthly	Bordeaux, Lisbon, Marseilles, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong, etc.
China Navigation Company	18	Services between Hong Kong, various Chinese ports, Siam, Shanghai, and on Yangtse River	Many Services, some daily, weekly and fortnightly	Chinese coastal ports, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Shanghai
Citra Line	19	Genoa to Suez and Italian Somaliland to Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. Also a service from Genoa to East Africa	Southbound Service monthly. Northward bound weekly	Genoa, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Sudan, Dar-es-Salaam, and all ports Suez to Tanganyika
Commonwealth and Dominion Line	20	(1) England to Australia and New Zealand, *via* Suez (2) As above, but *via* Panama	—	Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, London
Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros	21	Aden to British Somaliland and French Somaliland	Weekly, on arrival at Aden of mail from England	Aden, Berbera, Perim, Djibouti

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

Line.	Ref.	Routes.	Services.	Principal Ports-of-Call.
Cunard Line	Route 22	(1) England and Ireland to U.S.A. (2) England, Ireland and France to Canada	Weekly	Southampton, Cherbourg, Queenstown, New York, Liverpool, Boston, Belfast, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax (winter)
Currie Line	23	Scotland to Hamburg	Weekly	Leith, Hull, Hamburg, Copenhagen
Darien Kisen Kaisha	24	Shanghai to Darien	Every three days	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Darien
Demerara Berbice SS. Co.	25	England to British and Dutch Guiana	Monthly	Georgetown, Berbice, Surinam, London
Dollar Line	26	New York round the World	Fortnightly	New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York, Boston
East Asiatic Co.	27	England (and Belgium) to Siam	Monthly (approx.)	Antwerp, Southampton, Port Said, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok
Eastern & Australian SS. Co. Ltd.	28	Australia to China and Japan	Monthly	Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney, Brisbane, Manila, Hong Kong, Kobe, Yokohama, Townsville, Thursday Island, Sandakan, Moji, Osaka
Elder Dempster Lines	29	England to West Coast of Africa	Sailings fortnightly to some ports and monthly to others	Liverpool, Madeira, Canary Islands, Freetown, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Apapa, Monrovia, Bathurst, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Dakar, Conakry, Cape Coast Castle, Bonny, Abonema, Duala, Opobo, Akassa, Saltpond, Winnebah, Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Koko, Sapele, Sherbro, Grand Bassam, Axim, Ada, Keta, Lome
Elders & Fyffes Line	30	England to West Indies, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama	Weekly and Fortnightly	Avonmouth, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, Santa Marta, Port Limon, Cristobal
Ellerman Lines	31	(1 England to India (2) Marseilles to China and Japan (3) England to Portugal (4) England to Mediterranean ports	(1) Fortnightly (approx.)	Birkenhead, Port Said, Port Sudan, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Plymouth, Marseilles, Naples, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

Line.	Ref.	Routes.	Services.	Principal Ports-of-Call.
Ellerman & Bucknall Line	Route 32	England to South Africa	Frequent	London, Madeira, Cape Town Algoa Bay, East London, Durban
Federal Line	33	(1) England to New Zealand, *via* Panama (2) England to Australia, *via* the Cape	--	Liverpool, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, etc.
Finland Line	34	England to Finland	Weekly	Hull, Kiel Canal, Helsingfors
Forenede Line	35	Scotland to Denmark, Faroe Islands, Iceland and ports of Northern Europe	Fortnightly (approx.)	Leith, Copenhagen, Thorshavn, Reykjavik, etc.
Fraissinet SS. Co.	36	France to West Africa	Weekly	Marseilles, Dakar, Conakry, Tabou, Grand Bassam, Accra, Lome, Gabon, etc.
Fred Olsen Line	37	England to Norway	Weekly	Newcastle, Oslo
Furness Line	38	(1) England to North Pacific (2) New York to Bermuda (3) New York to West Indies (4) New York to Canada and Newfoundland (5) Canada to Newfoundland (6) England to New York (7) England to Newfoundland	Frequent and regular	Manchester, Colon, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver, Hamilton, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. John's (N.F.), Halifax, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia
General Steam Navigation	39	(1) England and France (2) England to Hamburg	Weekly	London, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Harlingen, Amsterdam, Southampton
Woermann Line	40	(1) England, Germany and Belgium to East Africa (2) England, Holland and Germany to West Africa	(1) Monthly (2) Fortnightly and monthly	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Tangier, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mosambique, Beira, Lorenco Marques, Durban, Rotterdam and Marseilles (homeward), Cape Town, Hook of Holland, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Accra, Lome, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Victoria, Duala, Grand Bassam, Cape Palmas, Attoaboe, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Saltpond, Winnebah, Ada, Keta, Calabar, Sta. Isabel, San Carlos, Degema, Abonema, Opobo, Tiko, Benin, Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Koko, Sapele, Praia, Banana, Boma, Matidi, Candana, Cabinoa, Loanda, Novo Radondo, Lobito Bay, Benguella, and other small West African ports

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Glen & Shire Line	Route 41	England to Egypt, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Vladivostok	—	London, Port Said, Penang, Port Swettenham, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Vladivostok
Hall Line	42	England to Gibraltar	Frequent	London, Lisbon, Gibraltar
Harrison Line	43	England to West Indies and British Guiana	Monthly (approx.)	London, Bridgetown, Port of Spain, St. George's (Grenada), and Georgetown (B. Guiana)
Henderson Line	44	England to Egypt, Sudan and Burma	Fortnightly	Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan, Rangoon
Holland Australia Line	45	Holland (and Hamburg) to Australia	Monthly	Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Genoa, Suez Canal, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane
Holland Africa Line	46	Hamburg and Holland round Africa	Fortnightly	Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lorenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Port Amelia, Ibo, Mikindani, Lindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa, Port Sudan
Indo-China Navigation Co.	47	(1) India to Japan (2) Hong Kong to Shanghai (3) Singapore to Borneo (4) China Coast Services	(1) Every 10 days (2) Every 3 days (3) Fortnightly (4) Very frequent	Calcutta, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Japanese ports; Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Swatow; Singapore, Sandakan (B.N.B.); Tientsin, Wei-hai-Wei, and Chinese coast ports
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. Ltd.	48	Burma River Navigation Services	—	—
Jamaica Direct Fruit Line	49	England to Jamaica	—	London, Kingston (Jamaica)
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	(1) England to Japan (2) Canada and U.S.A. to Japan and China (3) Australia—Japan (4) Japan to India (5) U.S.A. to Hong Kong (6) Hong Kong and Japan to South America	(1) Fortnightly (2) Fortnightly (3) Monthly (4) Monthly (5) Fortnightly (6) Frequent	London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, Victoria (B.C.), San Francisco, Honolulu, Nagasaki, Manila, Sydney, Melbourne, Penang, Bombay, Balbao, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Valparaiso,

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Johnson Line	Route 51	Norway to Pacific ports of U.S.A. and Canada	Frequent	Oslo, Gothenburg, Antwerp, Puerto, Colombia, Panama, San Jose, San Pedro, San Francisco, and Vancouver (B.C.)
Khedivial Mail SS. Co.	52	(1) Egypt—Arabia—Sudan (2) Egypt — Greece — Turkey — Roumania (3) Egypt, Cyprus, Syria	(1) Every 3 weeks (2) Weekly (3) Weekly	Suez, Tor, Wedj, Yambo, Jeddah, Suakim, Port Sudan ; Alexandria, Port Said, Athens, Constantinople, Constanza, Smyrna ; Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Beyrout, Tripoli, Alexandretta, Mersina, Lattakia
Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij	53	(1) Singapore to Java (2) Singapore to Australia (3) Singapore to Hong Kong	(1) Weekly (2) Monthly (3) Fortnightly	Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassa, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne. Also other ports of the Dutch East Indies
Leyland Line	55	(1) England to West Indies (2) England to New Orleans (3) England to U.S.A.	(1) Regular (2) ,, (3) ,,	Liverpool, Kingston, Port of Spain, New Orleans, Boston
Lloyd Sabaudo	56	Italy to Australia	Monthly	Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane
Lloyd Triestino	57	(1) Italy to India (2) Italy to Far East (3) Italy to Egypt (4) Italy to Palestine (5) Italy to Mediterranean ports	(1) Monthly (2) Monthly (3) Weekly (4) Fortnightly (5) Fortnightly	Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Alexandria, Jaffa, Haifa, Beyrout, Constantinople, Larnaca, Limassol, and other Mediterranean Coast ports
Malta-Tunis Mail	58	Malta to Tunis	Weekly	Malta, Tunis
Marittima Italiana	59	Italy to India	Monthly	Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay
Matson Line	60	(1) U.S.A to Honolulu (2) U.S.A. to Pacific Islands and Australia	(1) Weekly (2) Every 3 weeks	San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu Hilo, Kahului, Samoa (Pago-Pago) Suva (Fiji), Sydney

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Messageries Maritimes	Route 61	(1) France to Egypt (2) France to Palestine (3) France to Far East (4) France to India (5) France to Australia (6) France to East Africa and Mauritius (7) France to New Caledonia and Fiji (8) Branch Services from Ports-of-call	(1) Weekly (2) Weekly (3) Fortnightly (4) Monthly (5) Monthly (approx.) (6) Fortnightly (7) About every two months	Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Port Said, Suez, Djibonti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Madras, Pondicherry, Tourane, Haipon, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mayotte, Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius, Point a Pitre, Fort de France, Cristobal, Papeete, Suva, Noumea
Natal Line	62	(1) England to South Africa (2) South and East Africa to India and Ceylon	(1) Every three weeks (2)	London, Cape Town, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Bombay, Calcutt, Madras, Colombo
Nelson Line	63	England to South America	Fortnightly	London, Boulogne, Vigo, Lisbon, Las Palmas, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Aires
Atlantic Transport Line	64	England to U.S.A.	Weekly	London, Boulogne, New York
Hamburg-Amerika Line	65	(1) Germany, France and England to New York (2) Germany and Irish Free State to Canada and New York (3) Germany, Holland and Italy to Far East (4) Germany, Belgium and England to West Indies and Central America Also Services to South America, Mexico and Cuba	(1) Weekly (2) Weekly (3) Fortnightly (4) Fortnightly	Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton, New York ; Cobh, Halifax ; Rotterdam, Genoa, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Tientsin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Penang, Port Swettenham, Manila, Vladivostok, Trinidad, La Guayra, Pt. Cabello, Curacao, Pt. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, Pt. Limon
Norddeutscher Lloyd	66	(1) Germany, England, France and Irish Free State to U.S.A. Also Services to Far East and South America	—	Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, New York
Red Star Line	67	England (and Belgium) to Canada and New York	Joint Service with White Star and Atlantic Transport Lines	Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax, New York
White Star Line	68	(1) England to U.S.A. (2) England to Canada (3) England to Cape and Australia	(1) Weekly (2) Weekly (3) Joint service with Blue Funnel and Aberdeen Lines (about every three weeks)	Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, New York, Boston, Cape Town, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Nederland Royal Mail	Route 69	Holland and England to Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies	Fortnightly	Amsterdam, Southampton, Algiers, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Sabang, Deli, Singapore, Batavia
New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.	70	England to New Zealand (*via* Panama Canal)	Every four weeks	Southampton, Cristobal, Suva, Auckland, Wellington
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	71	(1) England and France to the Far East (2) Hong Koug, China, Japan, and Pacific Coast of U.S.A. and Canada (3) Japan, Hong Kong, Australia (4) Japan to India (5) Hong Kong to South America (and others)	(1) Fortnightly (2) Fortnightly (approx.) (3) Monthly (4) Monthly (5)	London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Manila, Thursday Island, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne
B. & N. Line	72	England to Norway	Three times a week	Newcastle, Stavanger, Bergen
Orient Line	73	England to Egypt, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand	Fortnightly	London, Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbaue, Plymouth (homeward)
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	74	Pacific Coast of Canada and U.S.A. to Japan	Monthly (approx.)	Vancouver, Seattle, Los Angeles, Yokohama
Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Pacific Line)	75	(1) England to Pacific Coast of South America (*via* Panama Caual) (2) England to Pacific Coast of South America (*via* Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan) (3) England to Bermuda (4) New York to Pacific Coast of South America	(1) Fortnightly (2) Occasional (3) Monthly	Liverpool, La Rochelle, Santander, Corunna, Vigo, Bermuda, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Paita, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Magellanes, Port Stanley, Monte Video, Río de Janeiro, New York
Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co. (P. & O. Line)	76	(1) England to India (2) England to Ceylon and Australia (3) England to Ceylon, Straits, China and Japan Also intermediate service on above routes	(1) Weekly (2) Fortnightly (3) Fortnightly	London, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Bombay ; Port Sudan, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney ; Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Calcutta
Prince Line	77	England to Malta and Egypt	From London every 21 days From Manchester every 10 days	London, Manchester, Tunis, Malta (Valetta), Alexandria

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

LINE.	REF.	ROUTES.	SERVICES.	PRINCIPAL PORTS-OF-CALL.
Rotterdam Lloyd Line	Route 78	Holland and England to Ceylon, Straits and Java	Fortnightly	Rotterdam, Southampton, Tangier, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Sabang, Deli, Singapore, Batavia
Royal Netherlands SS. Co. Ltd.	79	(1) Holland and England to West Indies and Central America Also a service to South America (Pacific Coast)	(1) Fortnightly	Amsterdam, Boulogne, Dover, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, Pto. Limon, Georgetown, and other ports in Central America and West Indies
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Ltd. (R.M.S.P.)	80	(1) England to Brazil and River Plate (2) England to North Pacific ports of America (*via* Panama Canal)	(1) Weekly (2) Frequent	Southampton, Cherbourg, Corunna, Vigo, Lisbon, Madeira, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Panama Canal ports, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver
Shaw Savill & Albion Line	81	England to New Zealand	Monthly	Southampton, Colon, Auckland, Wellington
Societe des Affreteurs Indochinois	82	(1) Singapore to Saigon (2) Saigon to Hong Kong and other local services	(1) Fortnightly (2) Every three weeks	Saigon, Singapore, Pulo Condor, Haiphong, Bangkok, Cay-Dua, Duone-Dong, Bai-Vun, Chentabun, and other small ports on the Gulf of Siam and the South China Sea
Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.	83	(1) Singapore to Penang (2) Singapore to British North Borneo (3) Singapore to Bangkok (4) Singapore to ports on East Coast of Malay States (5) Singapore to Sumatra (6) Singapore to Burma And Services from Penang	(1) Weekly (2) Weekly (3) Weekly (4) Twice a week (5) Weekly (6) Fortnightly	Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Bangkok, Miri, Labuan, Jesselton, Kudat, Sandakan, Malacca, Port Dickeson, Teluk Anson, Kuantan, Kelantan, Belawan-Deli, Moulmein, and other ports in the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Burma and Dutch East Indies
Strick Line	84	England (and Belgium) to Red Sea and Persian Gulf	Sailings frequent	Glasgow, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Port Said, Aden, Port Sudan, Basra (Bagdad), Ahwaz, and other ports of Red Sea and Persian Gulf
Swedish Lloyd	85	England to Sweden	Weekly	London, Newcastle, Gothenburg

STEAMSHIP ROUTES—*Continued*

Line.	Ref.	Routes.	Services.	Principal Ports-of-Call.
Trans-atlantique (Cie Generale)	Route 86	(1) France and England to Canada and U.S.A. (2) France and England to West Indies and Central America And other Services from French ports only	(1) Regular (2) Every four weeks	Havre, Plymouth, Bordeaux, Halifax, New York ; Pointe-a-Pitre, Basse Terre, Fort de France, Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cristobal (C.Z.), St. Lucia, Demerara, Surinam, Cayenne
Tyne-Tees Steamship Co.	87	(1) Newcastle to Antwerp (2) Newcastle to Hamburg (3) Newcastle to Rotterdam	(1) Weekly (2) ,, (3) ,,	Newcastle, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam
Union Castle Line	88	(1) England to South Africa (2) England to East Africa (3) England to South and South-East Africa and Mauritius (4) England to St. Helena and Ascension	(1) Weekly (2) Monthly (3) Fortnightly (4) Monthly	Southampton, Madeira, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Laurenco Marques ; Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Inhambane, Chinde, Quelimane, Mauritius ; Ascension, St. Helena
Union Royal Mail Line	89	U.S.A. to Pacific Islands, New Zealand and Australia	Monthly	San Francisco, Papeete, Rarotonga (Cook Islands), Wellington, Sydney
United Baltic Corporation	90	England to Baltic Ports	Weekly	London, Danzig, Memel, Libau, Reval, Riga
United States Lines	91	England, France and Germany to U.S.A.	Regular	Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Queenstown (Cobh), New York, Boston
Yeoward Line	92	England to Portugal, Madeira and Canary Islands	Weekly	Liverpool, Lisbon, Madeira, Canary Islands

ST. HELENA

SOME 700 miles south-east from the little island of Ascension, and 1,140 miles from the nearest point on the African Continent, lies the beautiful island of St. Helena, which has more than once been the place of exile of Britain's conquered, though illustrious enemies. It was the " Rock " on which the great Napoleon died, and the erstwhile home of General Cronje. In their choice of a place of exile, no Government could have been more generous than that which chose St. Helena, for it possesses a climate much akin to that of Madeira, and scenery of exquisite tropical beauty and grandeur. This pretty little island in the South Atlantic, with an area of about 47 square miles and a population of only 3,520, has suffered from the withdrawal of the military garrison, its main support, but it still possesses great natural beauty, of which much can be made if the people will exert themselves.

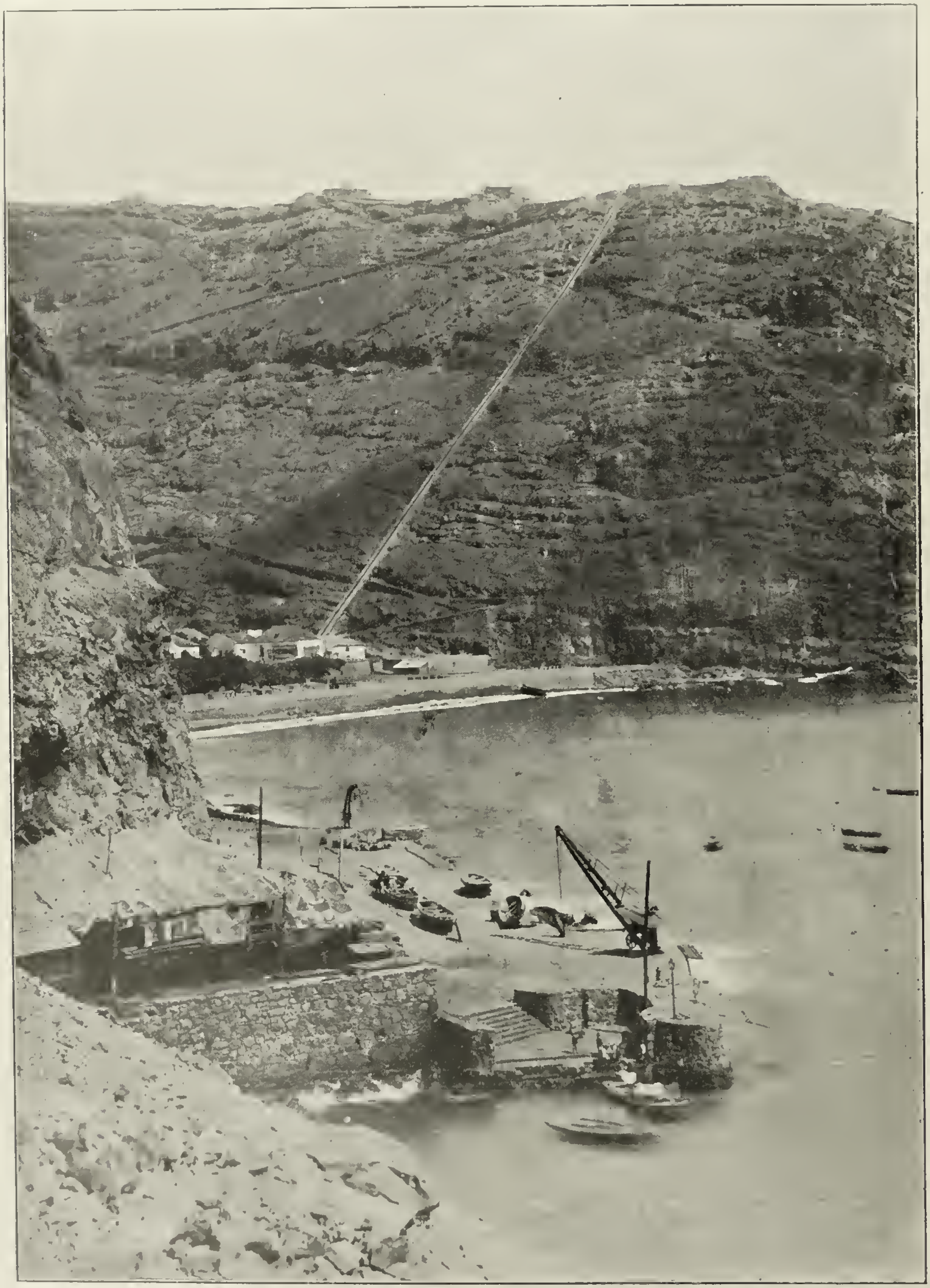
IN THE DAYS OF THE CLIPPERS.

First discovered on St. Helena's Day, 1501, by the Portuguese mariner, Juan de Nova Castella, it remained a *terra incognita* until visited and explored by Captain Cavendish in 1588 ; but it was left to the Dutch first to attempt the colonisation of this island in 1640. The early history of St. Helena was not one whit less romantic than that of many another of our island possessions. It had only been in Dutch hands eleven years before it was captured by a fleet of the British East India Company, only, however, again to fall to the Dutch in 1762 ; but a few months later Captain Munden, of the British Navy, effected its recapture, and the island was ceded by King Charles II to the East India Company, in whose hands it remained, except during the six years it was the prison-place of " General Napoleon," until taken over by the Crown in 1834.

St. Helena, previous to the cutting of the Suez Canal—and thereby the altering and shortening of the sea route to the East—was an important and prosperous calling-place on the long voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India, the Antipodes, and the Far East. Then scarcely a day passed without the appearance off Jamestown, the tiny capital which nestles at the foot of a gigantic cliff, of a trim East Indian clipper ; but with the changing of the route to the East those halcyon days passed away, and with them went also the bulk of the revenue and the bulk of the inhabitants. Again, in 1905–6, it received a staggering blow inflicted by the withdrawal of the garrison of British troops, and yet less than a quarter of a century ago it was considered an important strategic position on the Cape route, and was strongly fortified and used as an Imperial Naval coaling station.

JAMESTOWN.

The capital, and only town in the island, is, paradoxically, little more than a village, having a population of only 1,438, of which



Photo, Harold J. Shepstone

THE LANDING PLACE, JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA
Jacob's ladder (699 steps) can be seen in the background

the largest portion are "Yamstalks," or descendants of negroes who were imported for work in the island in by-gone times. These Yamstalks are good-natured and very easily pleased, in colour they are a light bronze, and, curiously, the women are nearly always exceptionally fat and the men exceptionally lean.

In Jamestown there is little to cause the traveller to tarry before visiting the points of interest in the more distant parts of the island. Jacob's Ladder, a steep stairway running up the face of a cliff 600 feet high, at an incline of about 45 degrees, to the healthy position once occupied by the garrison, is the chief item of interest in the capital, and after once ascending these 699 steep steps one begins to get tired even of that.

Although situated within the tropics, the heat is not great, and the atmosphere is by no means oppressive, owing to the soft south-east trade winds. Jamestown, built in a ravine on the low-lying coast, is, however, much warmer than the lofty centre of the island. On the coast the thermometer seldom rises above 84 deg. F., and 1,500 feet up, in the interior highlands, 74 deg. F. is about the maximum. September is the coldest month (57 deg. F. mean), and March the warmest (67 deg. F.). There is little difference in temperature between day and night. The interior of the island is formed by a series of rugged mountains and beautiful tropical ravines.

THE INTERIOR AND LONGWOOD.

St. Helena's chief interest lies in its associations with the last days of the Great Emperor. From every ship that calls at the island many pilgrims make their way to the site of Napoleon's Tomb, and Longwood, his residence during the last years of his once stormy life. These two places of historic interest are situated about seven miles from Jamestown, in the midst of gloriously wooded country at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The road for the first few miles leads up the mountain side, and the surrounding country of this portion of the island is only relieved from barrenness by a little foliage and a few prickly pears ; but as the climb is continued grass and trees appear everywhere, and charming views are obtained of wooded valleys and slopes with the broad expanse of the South Atlantic sparkling in the sunlight.

A halt is usually made at a small house some miles from Longwood, where bottles of ginger-beer, lemonade, and other mild beverages are retailed by a *yamstalk* to perspiring tourists for the modest sum of one shilling per bottle—but they are worth double, for the heat is considerable, and there are still several miles of up-hill road to be traversed before the place is reached where the greatest figure of the nineteenth century, the master of war, spent the last years of a once most active life.

The British Government has done the right thing in allowing the first burial-place of Napoleon, and Longwood, to remain in the charge of French officials ; it is an act of courtesy worthy of Napoleon's greatest enemy, and must be a source of pleasure to those Frenchmen and others who see in the cold light of history that France needed then, as she needed again in later years, a great leader of men ; and that he created a colossal European empire from a country shattered by revolution and in the throes of invasion.

To admirers of Napoleon there is a certain pathos in the slab of stone surrounded by railings in the midst of dense foliage which marks the burial place of the great Emperor (May 5th, 1821). The very peacefulness of the spot chosen by himself, the songs of the birds, the faint rustle of the trees with the south-east *trades*, forms such a striking contrast to the scenes of revolution, battle and intrigue, which surrounded this central figure of the world's stage.

About a mile beyond stands Longwood, a commodious one-story building situated on high ground, where Bonaparte lived from 1815 to 1821. He seldom walked beyond the spot where he desired to be buried ; and although no more beautiful or healthy island-residence could anywhere be found, it is not difficult to imagine what must have been the feelings of this man, doomed to years of inactivity, with a boundless ambition crushed by failure at the eleventh hour. History, in its chilly way, tells us that he grew morose and would sit for hours in deep thought gazing towards France, but he must have been suffering mental agonies from the life devoid of action, society and hope.

By permission of the British Government, the remains of the ex-Emperor were exhumed and removed to France in 1840; and in Paris, on 15th December, in the presence of over 1,000,000 people, nearly 200,000 soldiers attended the State funeral of the "Great Corsican."

During quite recent years a praiseworthy effort has been made to improve the economic position of St. Helena by the establishment of a flax-fibre (*Phormium*) industry on a commercial basis, as well as a lace-making industry. The average annual value of the imports is about £57,000 and of the exports £45,000. Over 80 per cent. of this small trade is, however, with the United Kingdom. The revenue and expenditure, if taken over a period of years, balance at about £22,000 per annum. There is no public debt.

The Island of Ascension (*q.v.*), which was administered by the Board of Admiralty up to the year 1922, was then transferred by Royal Letters Patent, as a dependency to St. Helena.

TRADE ROUTES
AND
IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

THE importance of the ocean trade routes to all maritime countries, and to the British Empire in particular, can scarcely be exaggerated. They are the *permanent ways* of the sea and the *main lines* of Empire, crossed and recrossed each year by the mercantile fleets of the world carrying 5,000,000 people and merchandise to the average value of £3,000,000,000.

Mere statements of fact convey but little idea of the organisation, capital and labour entailed in planning and safeguarding these recognised pathways of the ocean. The political and commercial importance of trade routes is an axiom which is generally admitted, but, often, with very hazy ideas as to the *raison d'etre*. There are no text books of the science of international marine communications, such as those which give the student a comprehensive idea of railway planning and transport. Yet the subject is one of the most complicated in the realm of human knowledge because of the multiplicity of sciences involved.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the British Empire, with interests in every sea, the trade routes may be likened to the railway lines which link the provinces, cities and towns of each individual unit. Where one begins the other ends, and the two, working in combination, form the lines of communication between the scattered countries of the Great Commonwealth.

In just the same manner as a railway train has its own set of metals along the permanent way so does each steamship company, which runs a "line" of vessels between two or more countries, have its own carefully charted course within the broadly defined trade route; the reason being to insure, as far as possible, that outward and homeward bound vessels of the same line shall pass each other within easy "speaking" distance, so that assistance may be rendered in time of danger without incurring liabilities for salvage, and information exchanged as to the weather, cargo, passengers, or other conditions which lie ahead.

Certain trade routes which are subject to icebergs, cyclones, or other dangers, have to be watched and their daily conditions reported by wireless for the information and guidance of the ocean traffic using them. The Liverpool and New York route is watched for floating ice during certain months of the year by cruisers. Parts of the China Sea are watched for cyclones and pirates. Many small desert islands, especially those to the south of New Zealand, have stores of food and clothes placed there by the responsible Government in case of shipwreck on their lonely shores. The British Admiralty

PORTION OF THE COMMERCIAL HARBOUR, GIBRALTAR surveys about 8,000 miles of sea and 1,000 miles of coast line every year, besides employing vessels to watch shifting shoals and other obstructions to navigation along the trade routes.

Every civilised nation marks with lighthouses, lightships and buoys the channels used by shipping in its own territorial waters. These are but a few examples of the scientific organisation of what are generally known as trade routes.

VALUE OF ISLANDS.

There are also the problems of defence. Certain sea routes are more vital than others to every nation, and these must be guarded in time of war. They may be trade routes, essential lines of commerce, reinforcement, or connecting links between the larger divisions of a colonial empire. In any case the essential factors are islands along the sea ways. These isolated little units are often merely strategic points, used as fortified "police stations," coaling, cable and general naval and mercantile bases. Although the possession of these by a sea power means an acquisition of naval strength in ratio with their position, their harbours, being open to the shipping and commerce of the world—like general stores on a main highway—often enable them to enjoy a considerable revenue, and so they become centres of commercial as well as naval strength.

Nearly every steamship on the 10,000 miles route to the Far East *via* the Suez Canal (or on the longer journey round the Cape of Good Hope) is compelled to call at British ports for coal, oil and other necessaries, as well as to land and take aboard cargo and passengers. This means that a toll is continually being paid by foreign as well as by British shipping which provides employment on the coal-fields and in the industrial centres of Great Britain. The Suez Canal, which was opened in 1869, shortens the distance from England to Australia by over a thousand miles, and from England to India by an even greater distance. The canal is 101 statute miles in length, from 230 to 360 feet in breadth and officially 32 feet deep (real depth 33 to 40 feet).

Photo by kind permission of the Ellerman Lines

GIBRALTAR FROM THE SEA

The islands belonging to Great Britain, situated along the various trade routes (excluding those forming dependencies of the Dominions) may be divided into three classes : (1) those of considerable commercial

GRAND HARBOUR, VALETTA, MALTA
Ships of the British Mediterranean Fleet may be seen in the background

Photo, Maltese Government

as well as strategic importance, such as Ceylon, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Gibraltar, Malta and Bermuda ; (2) those of commercial value but of minor strategic importance, including Cyprus, Mauritius Jamaica, Seychelles, Fijis, Falklands and St. Helena ; (3) those over which protectorates have been proclaimed mainly to prevent another naval Power from obtaining a stronghold which would prove a great danger to our oversea commerce in time of war ; many of these are, at present, merely uninhabited rocks.

When an island is situated on or near a trade route it immediately becomes a valuable pawn in the game of politics. When it possesses commercial value but is far removed from these lines of communication then it is often left quite uncared for, not only because of the lack of strategic importance but also for the reason that ships would not call there unless chartered specially for the purpose at a prohibitive cost. Examples of this can be found in each of the seven seas. It is, therefore, the trade routes which make the value of the islands. A change in the direction of the routes means economic disaster to the little sea-girt kingdoms depending upon them. St. Helena, on the old Cape route, and many islands which lost their prosperity through the changes made in the trade routes by the opening of the Panama Canal, are pitiful examples of this rule in the unknown science of marine communications.

NAVAL VALUE.

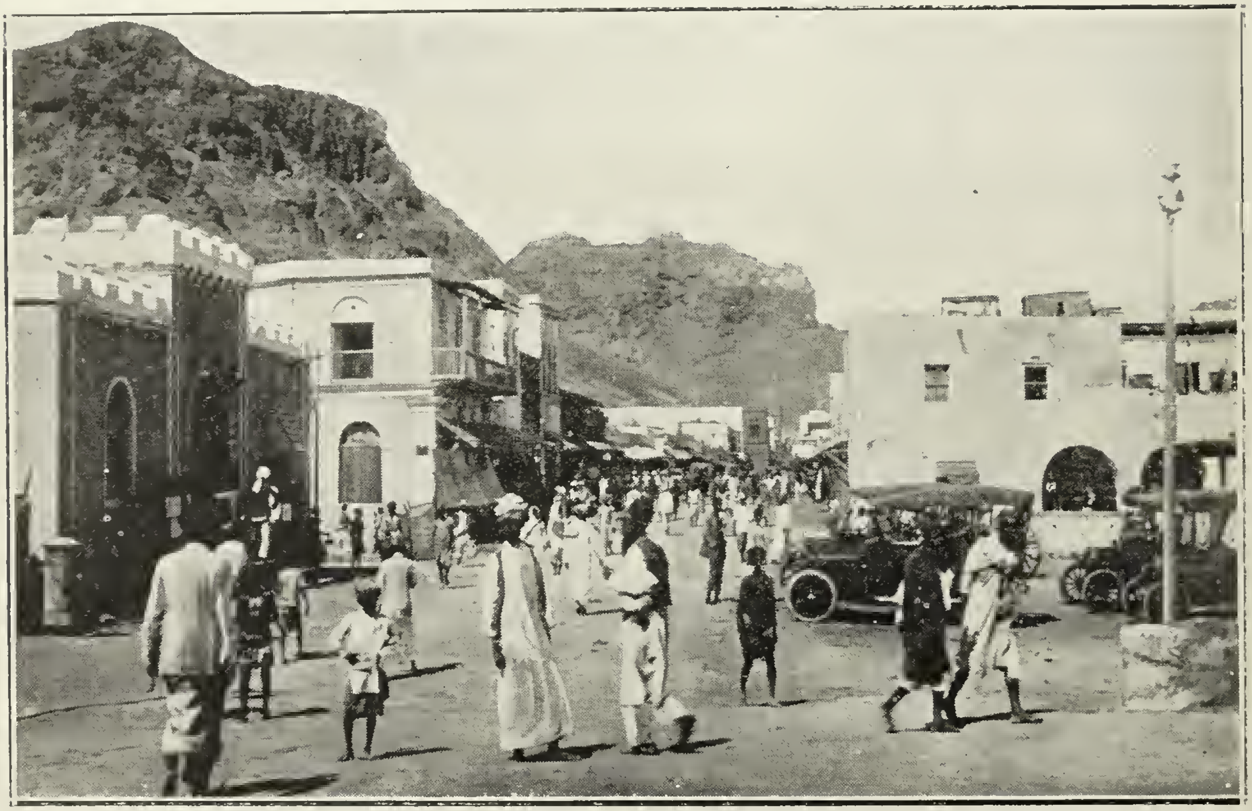
There is, however, another even more important advantage which these ocean *rendezvous* bestow upon the naval Power which possesses them. In time of war their harbours are closed to ships of the hostile nation, and so not only is immense damage inflicted on the commerce of the enemy to the great advantage of the ships which are able to coal or oil at, and take full advantage of these harbours dotted along the highways of the sea, but not having a supply base or refitting yard within easy reach of any zone of operations greatly weakens the battle and commerce protecting fleets of the enemy. For an example of this it is only necessary to recall the difficulty experienced by the Russian Baltic fleet in reaching Far Eastern waters during the Russo-Japanese War ; the value of the Orkneys (Scapa Flow) to the British Grand Fleet during the years 1914-18, and of the Falklands to the Squadron under Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee. Further, after each engagement—and it is almost impossible when at peace to tell in what seas war will eventually take place—many ships need repairs which can only be carried out in a well-equipped dockyard, which in modern naval warfare must be close at hand to enable repaired ships to quickly return to the line of battle.

These are just a few of the reasons which make the maintenance of islands and other fortified ports on ocean routes absolutely necessary to the existence of a world-wide Empire.

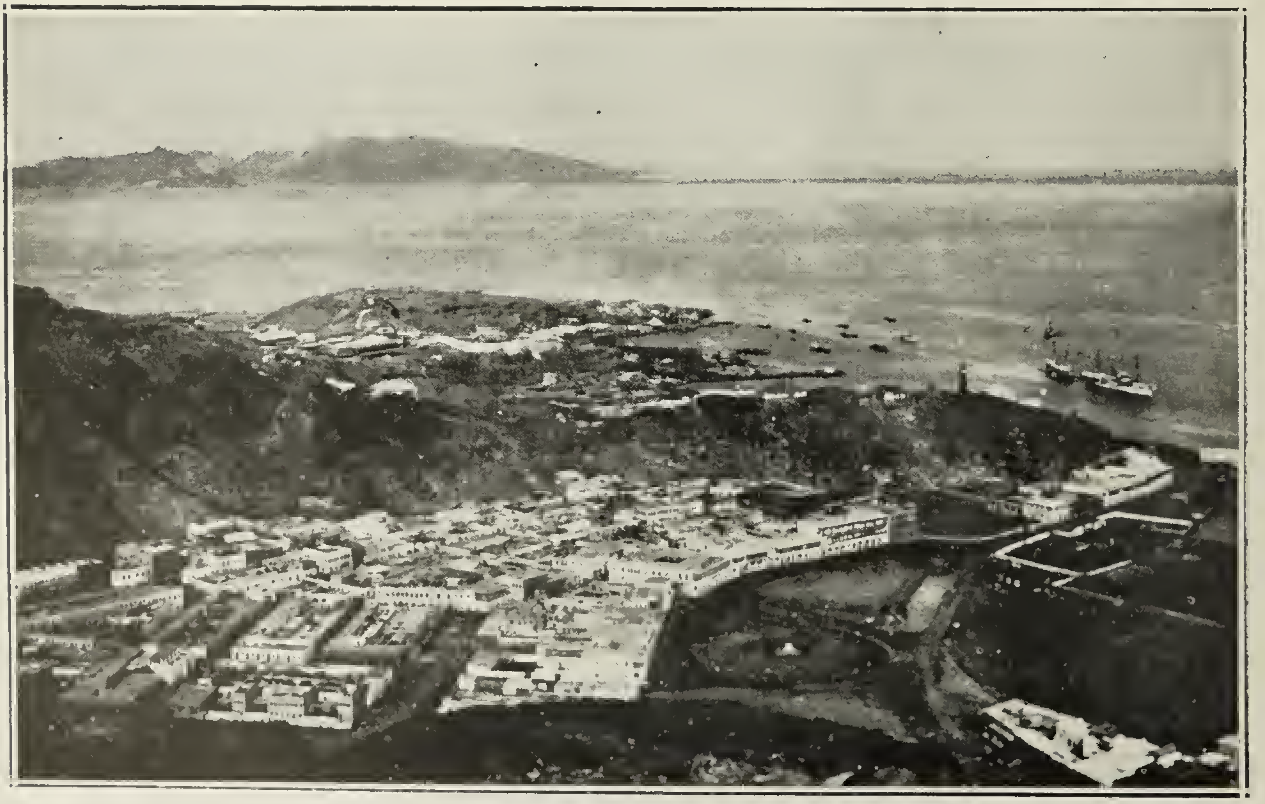
VOLUME AND DIRECTION OF EMPIRE TRADE.

Some idea of the volume of traffic passing along the main highways of the sea will be gained from a brief study of certain representative routes. One of the most important from the British point of view is the Mediterranean and Suez Canal routes to Africa (South and East), Egypt, India, Malaya, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand. The average annual value of the international trade passing over the whole of these branching highways amouts to £982,000,000, exclusive of specie, government material, passengers and their personal belongings, which, if included, would bring the total insurable value up to about £1,200,000,000 a year.

That such treasure needs to be carefully guarded not only from the " perils of the sea " but also from the " King's enemies " is but natural. The harbours along this route number several hundred. Forty of the largest belong to the British Empire, and these have many thousands of miles of surveyed, dredged, and lighted waterways with 300 miles of quays. This vast organisation is quite apart from the Suez Canal. The principal police stations are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong-Kong, exclusive of those provided by Australia, New Zealand, the Union of the South Africa, India and foreign nations. The total length of this route varies from 10,000 to 14,000 miles. Each part of it is connected by cable and wireless. The surrounding seas are charted and watched both politically and meteorologically. Every year hundreds of



MAIN STREET CRATER, ADEN



STEAMER POINT, ADEN

knotty international problems, connected either directly or indirectly with its maintenance, are settled by diplomatic and legal action. The naval, engineering, signalling, docking, lighting, salving and other services employ many thousands of people.

THE SPECIE ROUTE.

The rapid rise during quite recent times of the Union of South Africa has more than doubled the importance of the Cape route. The discovery of gold in the Transvaal and diamonds in the Cape Province caused this ocean highway to become the specie route of the world. The total value of the trade and shipping annually using this highway amounts to about £350,000,000, of which nearly £60,000,000 is in the form of gold bars, rough diamonds, and minerals generally. The principal guardhouse along this line is Gibraltar, but, until quite recently, there was another station on the Island of Ascension. This was, then, one of the most novel of small oversea possessions, being known as "H.M.S. Ascension." Administered by a naval officer on exactly the same lines as a warship, it was almost entirely devoted to naval, wireless, and cable purposes.

After passing Ascension, about 680 miles nearer to Cape Town lies the Island of St. Helena, and then only 1,700 miles of sea have to be traversed before the capital of the Union of South Africa, with Simonstown —its attendant naval base—is reached.

INTER-COLONIAL ROUTES.

Cape Town forms a junction for the lines of Empire. The chief inter-colonial routes

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE *Photo, South African Government*

The bold headland which forms the southernmost point of the African Continent

Photo, South African Government

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR, CAPE TOWN

One of the most important guardhouses on the lines of Imperial communications

radiating from this centre are : (1) Westwards, across the wide stretch of ocean which intervenes between Africa and Australia, with only the somewhat distant Mauritius Islands and Cocos Islands to the north and several Antarctic islands to the south of this route ;* (2) north-west, past Mauritius and the Seychelles (naval base), to India and the Far East ; and (3) the coast routes from the ports of Cape Colony and Natal, *via* the Mozambique Channel, to the island of Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika, Somaliland, Aden, and Egypt.

The approximate distances along these routes are as follows :—

Cape to Australia.—Cape Town to Hobart (Tasmania), 6,100 miles ; Cape Town to Albany (Australia), 4,880 miles.

Cape to India.—Cape Town to Durban (Natal), 812 miles ; Durban to Mauritius, 1,563 miles ; Mauritius to Colombo (Ceylon), 2,090 miles ; Colombo to Calcutta (Bengal, India), 1,220 miles.

Mauritius to Aden.—Port Louis (Mauritius) to Aden (fortified naval base), 2,340 miles.

Cape to Zanzibar.—Cape Town to Durban (Natal), 812 miles ; Durban to Zanzibar, 1,826 miles.

TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTES.

The wonderful growth of the great self-governing dominions of the Empire has brought into prominence a new and very important Imperial highway—The Pacific Route—which connects Canada (W.) with Australia, India, New Zealand, and China, and is the track of vessels using the Panama Canal in going to and from Europe, the United States (Atlantic Coast) and the West Indies to New Zealand, China, India, and Australia. Great Britain's guardhouse on this route is principally the Fiji Islands, supplemented by Hong-Kong and the bases of Australia and New Zealand, although there are many other small islands dotted all over the Pacific Ocean belonging to the Empire. The volume of British trade at present passing over these routes amounts in value to little more than £30,000,000 per annum ; but during the next decade this figure will in all probability be doubled.

The approximate distances along these routes are as follows :—

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* There are several islands and lands in the Antarctic which have been annexed, by explorers, to the British Crown (see *New Zealand*).

CANADA TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Vancouver (B.C.) to Honolulu (Hawaii Islands, U.S.A.), 2,410 miles; Honolulu to Suva (Fiji), 2,780 miles; Suva to Auckland (New Zealand), 1,150 miles; Suva to Sydney (Australia), 1,700 miles. Direct from Honolulu to Australia or New Zealand is less.

CANADA TO JAPAN AND CHINA.—Vancouver to Yokohama (Japan), 4,200 miles; Yokohama to Shanghai, 1,020 miles; or Yokohama to Hong-Kong, 1,560 miles.

AUSTRALIA TO NEW ZEALAND.—Melbourne to Wellington, 1,475 miles; Sydney to Wellington, 1,235 miles.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.—Fremantle to Colombo (Ceylon), 3,150 miles; Colombo to Bombay, 890 miles.

HONG-KONG TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Hong-Kong to Singapore, 1,440 miles.

MALAYA TO CEYLON AND INDIA.—Singapore to Colombo (Ceylon), 1,577 miles; Colombo to Calcutta (India), 1,231 miles.

NEW ZEALAND TO PANAMA CANAL.—Wellington to Panama, 6,500 miles.

BREAD ROUTES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The northern highway from the British Isles to Canada, and the more southern one to the United States, are two of the main "bread routes" of Great Britain. The value of the annual trade on the former highway ranges from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000, and on the latter route from £250,000,000 to £300,000,000. This enormous volume of trade is in addition to the thousands of passengers carried each year. With the exception of Newfoundland on the Canadian highway, and the naval base at Bermuda, lying to the south of the Anglo-American route, no island possessions of Great Britain form rallying points on the 2,400 to 3,000 miles of Atlantic seaway.

The Anglo-South American route runs southwards from the British Isles to Madeira, where it divides into a Brazilian and an Argentine route, although many vessels use the former and afterwards proceed down the Brazilian and Uruguayan coasts to the River Plate. This, from the British viewpoint, is a "bread-and-meat" route. The annual value of the trade passing this way averages about £176,000,000. The Anglo-Argentine

WALMER CASTLE

THE HARBOUR, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA *Photo, South African Government* highway is about 6,471 miles in length, with the Falkland Islands, some considerable distance to the southward, as the only guard-house.

It may be of interest to note here that the total length of the trade routes which are of vital importance to the British Empire is approximately 82,000 miles. In time of peace this implies merely coal depôts and harbours but in time of war it means that one of the cardinal points of national strategy is the maintenance of these vital lines of supply.

Photo, Australian Government

LOADING WOOL FROM THE STORES, MILLERS POINT, SYDNEY, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

CABLES.

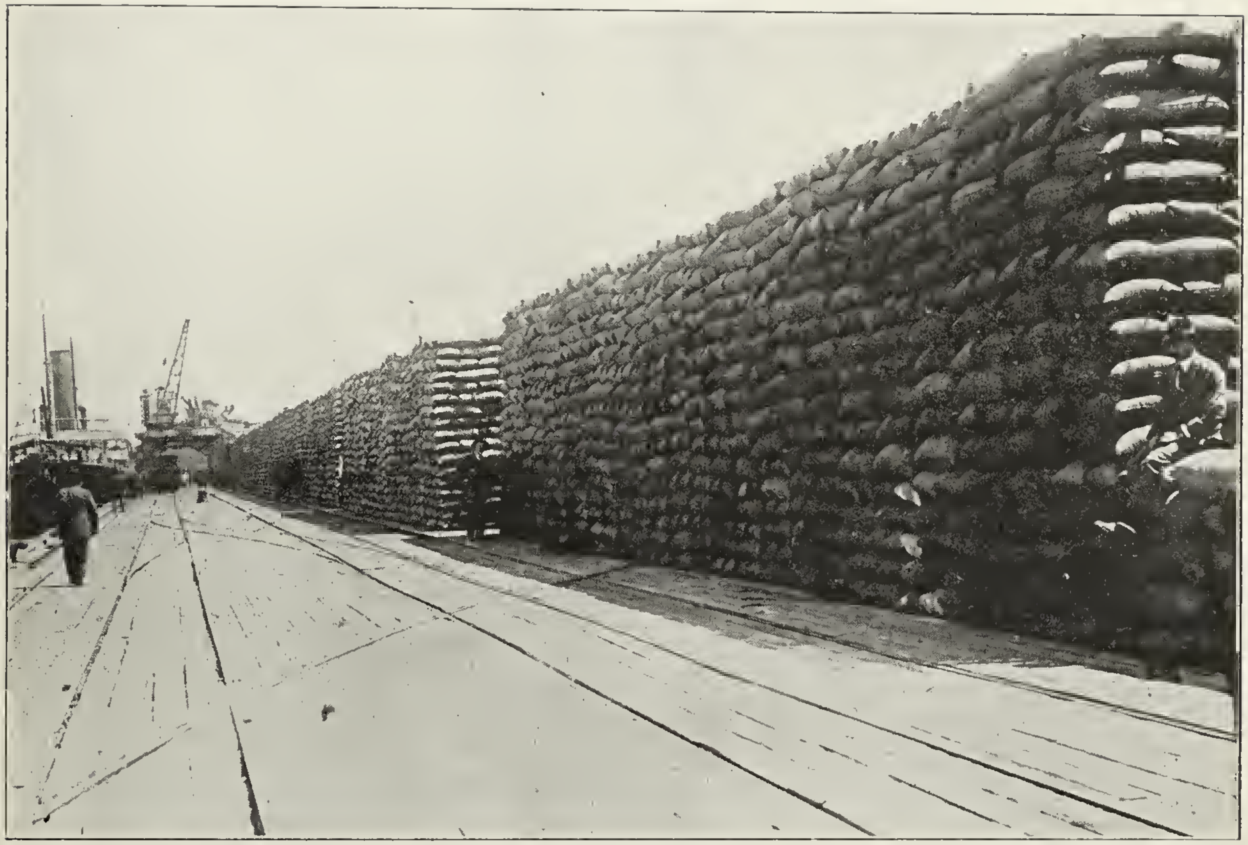
Submarine electric cables are the principal means of inter-communication, although the wireless telephone and telegraph have now provided an alternative system. The total length of the cables of the world has been estimated at 325,000 nautical miles, and, as Great Britain was the pioneer of the submarine telegraph, it is but natural that she should own, directly and indirectly, the longest and most important sections of this vast telegraphic system. The whole world is almost encircled with British wires, the chief sections of which are the Pacific cable (State-owned) and the Eastern and Associated Cables (private). The principal lines owned entirely by the British and Dominion Governments are as follows :—

Great Britain and Ireland -	3,037	miles
British India - - -	1,988	,,
Pacific Cable* - - -	9,279	,,

* Length of cable recently increased on same route.

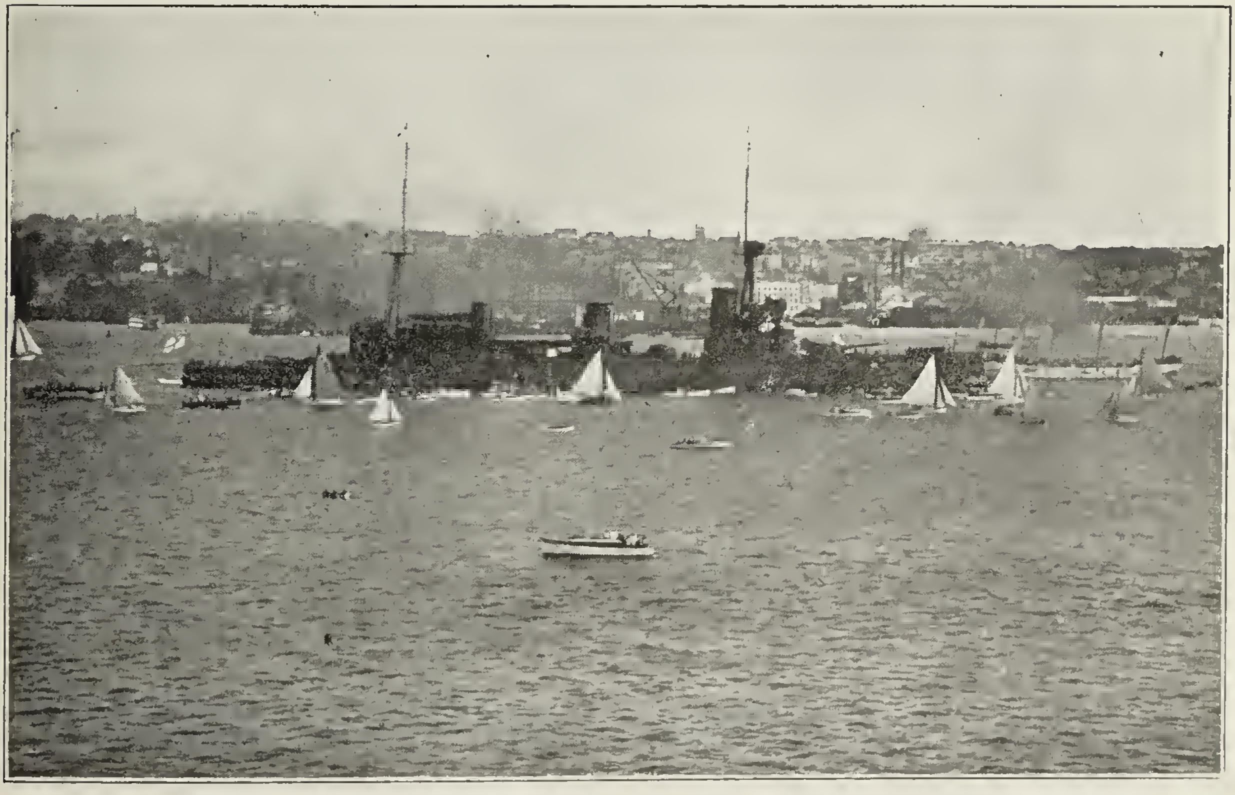
EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

If a map of the world's ocean trade routes is compared with one showing the wireless stations—with their respective ranges of transmission—it will be seen that vessels on the principal highways are never out of



Photo, Australian Government

WHEAT AWAITING SHIPMENT AT FREMANTLE, WEST AUSTRALIA



Photo, New Zealand Government

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "NEW ZEALAND," IN AUCKLAND HARBOUR, NEW ZEALAND wireless touch. In fact Burnham Radio, in Great Britain, affords world-wide communication with ships fitted with short-wave receiving apparatus and Rugby Radio can reach any ship equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus. It should, however, be remembered that the ships cannot always reply to these stations. A system of relays is usually adopted.

In 1909-10 the wireless telegraph stations on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland were taken over by the Government, except the long-range station at Clifden, County Galway, which is maintained by the Marconi Company under licence from the Government, for communication with the United States, and a station at Ongar, Essex, for communication with European countries.

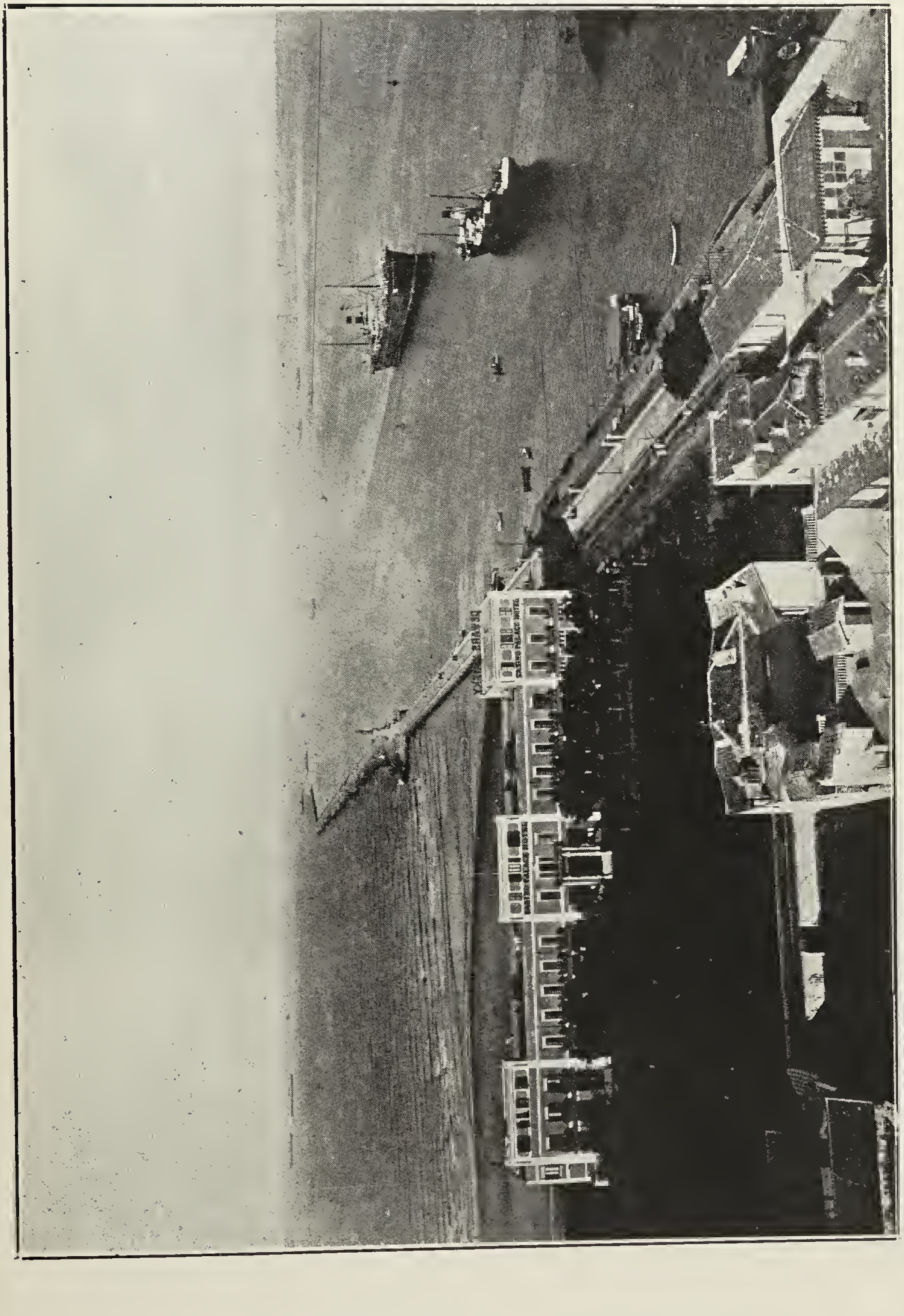
At the Imperial Conference (*q.v.*) in 1911 a resolution was passed " that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial and defence purposes renders it desirable that *a chain of British State-owned wireless stations* should be established within the Empire." Effect was given to the proposal by a contract entered into between the Imperial and Colonial Governments and the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations in London, Egypt (Abu Zabal, near Cairo), Aden, Pretoria (South Africa), Bangalore (South India), and Singapore (Straits Settlements). This gives wireless connection between the Metropolis of Empire, the Far East, and the Cape. (See *Map.*) Linking up with this line are the systems established in Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Parliamentary sanction to the Marconi contract was delayed until July, 1913, owing to public criticism, but a *Select Committee*, appointed in 1912, urged the selection of sites for the Imperial wireless stations. The whole Empire is to be linked up by a chain of great stations, the first of which, Leafield, is already in operation and the news transmitted is regularly received as far as Australia.

There are four long-distance public wireless stations in the British Isles (*Devizes Radio, Oxford Radio, Clifden Radio* and *Rugby Radio*) as well as a large number of short and medium range stations all round the coasts.

Every British ship carrying fifty or more passengers (also foreign ships using British ports) must have wireless installations. All wireless stations in Great Britain and Ireland,

SINGAPORE HARBOUR FROM THE ESPLANADE *Photo, Harold J. Shepstone*



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO SUEZ CANAL and on British ships in home waters, must have licences from the Postmaster-General. Private messages are not accepted for ships of the Royal Navy.

Beam wireless is in operation between Great Britain, Canada, South Africa, India and Australia.

The super-power station opened at Rugby in 1926 is capable of direct communication with any part of the world. It is used for (1) broadcasting the British official news, and (2) for sending news messages and telegrams to ships at sea.

The rapid progress of world-wide wireless telegraph and *telephone* communication makes a complete survey impossible here. In 1930 it became possible to speak by wireless telephone to any part of Australia from Great Britain and *vice versa*. From this fact alone the rapid extension of wireless communication will be appreciated. Within a few years every part of the world and every telephone subscriber therein will be in wireless touch with one another.

The importance of this to a sea-divided Empire is *great and far-reaching*. It will change the whole aspect of Imperial relations, political, economic and social.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC.

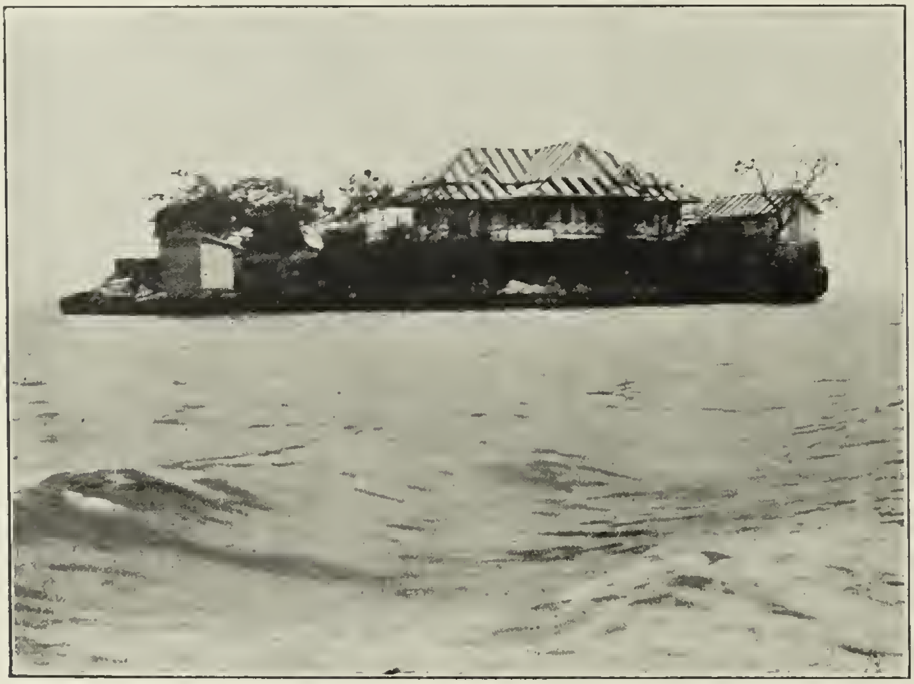
Owing to the insular position of Australia it was evident from the first that, for an effective system of radio-telegraphic communication to be given, not only must the service offered be continuous, but the distances separating the stations must, to a great extent, be governed by the normal working range of the vessels with which communication would have to be established. With this object in view nineteen stations have been erected at or near the following localities (*q.v.*) : Port Moresby, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Rockhampton, Brisbane, Sydney, Gabo Island, Melbourne, Hobart, Mount Gambier, Adelaide, Esperance, Perth, Geraldtown, Broome, Roeburne, Wyndham and Darwin. It is intended to increase the number of stations to 32.

HONG-KONG HARBOUR

THE HARBOUR, QUEBEC, CANADA

Photo, C.P. Rly.

To complete the external scheme of radio-telegraphic communication, *and so form the Australian unit of the Imperial scheme*, high power stations are essential. The stations at Sydney and Perth are of this nature, the former city being capable of communication with New Zealand and the radio-telegraphic stations in the Pacific, and the latter with Cocos Island. A third high power station at Darwin operates with Singapore and the Islands of the Pacific. In 1927 a beam station was opened in Australia affording communication with Great Britain.



Photo, West India Committee

QUARANTINE ISLAND, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

The principal stations in Mid-Pacific are at Suva, Vila and Tulage, under the control of the High Commissioner for the Pacific.

Communication with New Zealand is maintained by the long-range stations at Mount Etako (Radio Wellington), Auckland and Bluff. The two high power stations connecting New Zealand with the Imperial system are situated at *Awanui*, Auckland, North Island, and *Awarua*, near the Bluff, South Island. The former station was undertaken primarily for defence purposes. It is required to communicate with Sydney, Australia, during the day as well as at night. This station has a tower 394 ft. in height; and the wires are spread from its summit and base over an area of about 90 acres. The station at Awarua (the Bluff) is in all respects similar to the one at Awanui. There are also stations at Gisborne, Auckland; New Plymouth, Taranaki; and at Christchurch.

CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada is joined to the Imperial wireless chain by the long-distance stations at Glace Bay, Cape Breton (3,000 nautical miles); New Castle, New Brunswick (2,500); and Barrington Passage, Nova Scotia (1,500), and the Beam Station.

There are 34 Government-owned and 74 privately-owned radio telegraph stations on the east and west coasts and on the Great Lakes. Radio telephony has also been established.

OTHER DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

Most of the important Colonies and Protectorates are now in wireless communication with other parts of the Empire and with ships at sea, having what may be termed " branches " communicating with the " trunk " systems. The main routes have already been described, and there now remains only the less important " branch " or local systems. Owing to the rapidity with which wireless installations are being erected in even the more remote parts of the Empire, no list of stations purporting to be complete would long remain so, but a station, once established, is seldom abandoned. The following Colonies have wireless stations :—Aden ; Ceylon (Colombo) ; Cocos-Keeling Islands ; Egypt (Port Said and others) ; Fiji (Suva and others) ; Gibraltar (Naval, except Distress Signals) ; Guiana (Demerara) ; India (Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Allahabad, Bombay, Diamond Island, Persian Gulf, Port Blair—Andaman Islands, Table Island, Sandheads, Victoria Point, Karachi, and others) ; Malta (principally Naval) ; Somaliland (Berbera and others) ; N. Borneo (Jesselton, Sandakan and others) ; Straits Settlements (Singapore) ; United South Africa (Cape Town, Durban and others) ; Sudan (Port Sudan and others) ; West Indies (Bermuda — Naval, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad) ; Zanzibar (Zanzibar, Pemba) ; British Honduras ; Falkland Islands ; Tanganyika (Dar-es-Salaam and others) ; Ex-German Pacific Islands (Apia-Samoa) ; Hong-Kong (Civil and Military) ; Nigeria (Lagos) ; Papua (Port Moresby and others) ; Rarotonga (see New Zealand) ; Sarawak ; Gold Coast (Accra); Newfoundland.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

FORMING what might be considered as a natural dependency of St. Helena is the little volcanic group in latitude 37° 5′ 5″ S., and longitude 12° 16′ 40″ W., with Tristan da Cunha as the chief island.

Discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese Admiral, Trisao da Cunha, after whom the chief island has been named, this group has been in British possession since 1816. The population, which numbers about 105, are the descendants of seamen and others who were wrecked in the South Atlantic. Notwithstanding repeated efforts to induce them to move on to land, offered free, in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa, these people cling tenaciously to their sea-girt home, although they have had to endure frequent periods of semi-starvation and absolute exile on this small and little-frequented island.

The only settlement, which is named Edinburgh, is situated on the north-west coast of Tristan da Cunha. There was until recently an English chaplain and his wife living among the islanders. In the surrounding seas are the Nightingale Islands, uninhabited except by seals. This group comprises three islets ; the largest, having an area of about 3½ square miles, is formed by two peaks rising to a height of nearly 1,000 feet above the sea. Inacessible Island, a lofty mass of rock inhabited by penguins, and Gough Island, are the only other British possessions in these seas. The last of these lonely outposts is sometimes called *Diego Alvarez,* and is situated about 251 miles south-south-east of Tristan da Cunha. This isolated piece of dry land in the waters of the South Atlantic has an area of 40 square miles, and on it are valuable deposits of guano, but it is still quite uninhabited.

FOUNDING OF THE SETTLEMENT.

A romantic story lies behind the little British settlement on Tristan da Cunha, one of the most lonely islands in the whole Empire. Originally founded by William Glass between 1816-17, it has been continually occupied by successive families of the original settlers ever since. Glass was a corporal of Artillery, and went to the island as the principal non-commissioned officer in a company of 87 soldiers who, in 1816, when Napoleon was at St. Helena, were sent to Tristan da Cunha from the Cape by the military authorities there. They were all picked men, skilful in various trades, and many took their wives. They were provided with a good supply of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Glass himself was a man of fine character. He was a Scotsman by birth, born at Kelso, in Roxburghshire, and, before enlisting, he had been a servant in a family of note at Alnwick, in Northumberland. Though born among Presbyterians, he had lived chiefly with members of the English Church. This is probably the reason why the islands are an Anglican community to-day.

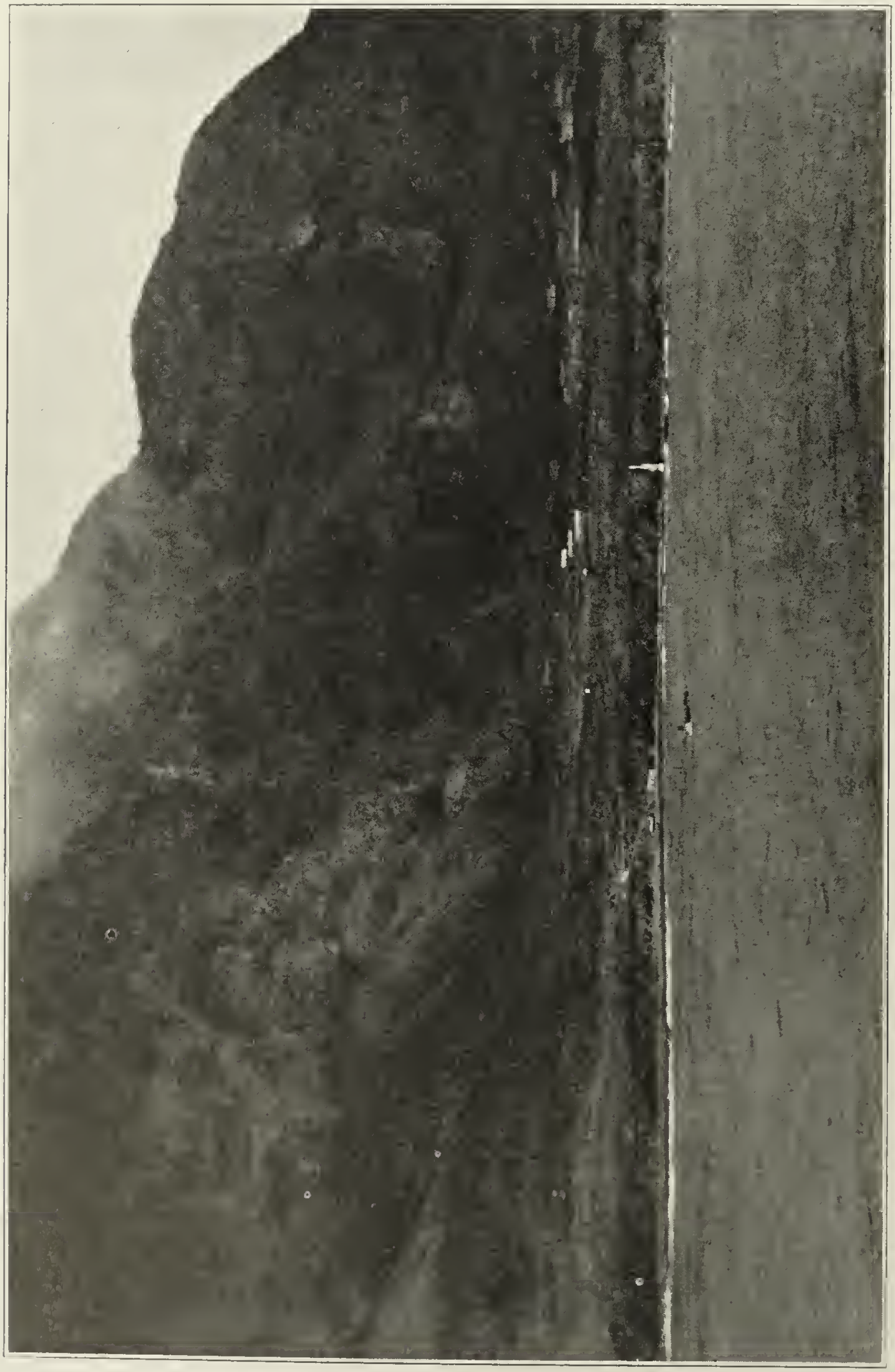
The troops were withdrawn the following year, but Glass obtained permission to remain, and stayed there nearly forty years, until his death. His wife, who accompanied him, was a Cape creole, and they had a large family—eight boys and eight girls. Five of the daughters married American whalemen, and Glass had many grandchildren. Christmas Day was a patriarchal event on the island, for it was Glass's custom to bring all who were of his family together to dine with him. The year before his death, in 1853, the company included himself and his wife, two sons, five daughters, three sons-in-law, two daughters-in-law, the future wives of two other sons, nineteen grandchildren, and the clergyman of the island, the Rev. W. F. Taylor, who records the event—thirty-four souls in all. Glass died of cancer—the only case on the island—and he was buried in the island graveyard. His sons in America, on hearing of his death, provided and took to Tristan, to mark his grave, a plain white marble stone.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

THE HISTORY OF AN OUTPOST.

Peter Green's leadership of the community may be regarded as dating from 1853, and continued until 1902. The ascendancy of these two men, covering as it did a period little short of a century, is one of the outstanding events in the annals of this little island far out in the wastes of the South Atlantic.

Another of the original settlers was Alexander Cotton, who was a Hastings man. He had seen much active service during the Napoleonic Wars, and was for three years on guard over Napoleon, at Longwood. Having served under Nelson, Cotton was a great admirer of the famous Admiral. He and a shipmate, John Mooney, had visited the island in a tender, in 1817, to assist the troops in their removal, and they were so attracted to it that, on returning to England, they sought permission from the Admiralty to settle there, offering to forego all claim to pensions. Their petition was granted, and they went out on the *Satellite*, a brig-of-war bound for India, and landed on the island on the 21st June, 1821. Six years later, when there were five single men there, they made an arrangement with a Captain Amm for him to go to St. Helena and try to persuade five women of the island to return



D. M. Gane *By courtesy Publishers Photo Service*

EDINBURGH

The little settlement on the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha

with him. The captain made a successful visit, and on the 12th April, 1827, reached Tristan again, bringing five women, and it is reported that each man, though not too well satisfied, took one of the women as his partner for life. Cotton's union was productive of the most vigorous offspring. Five of them, if not more, were alive in 1930.

Several attempts have been made to remove the settlers to the Cape, but the islanders have resisted all persuasions. One of the missionaries sent out to Tristan, on the termination of his period of office in 1857, brought away forty-five of the inhabitants—about half the population of that time,—and they settled at Mossel Bay and Riversdale under the Cape administration. In 1885, when the boat disaster occurred and nearly all the adult male inhabitants were drowned, a fresh effort was made to bring about an evacuation of the island. The Rev. E. H. Dodgson, the missionary on service there up to the time immediately preceding the disaster, returned in consequence of it, and remained a further three years; but when he left finally he was accompanied by no more than ten of the inhabitants. The disinclination of the people to leave had manifested itself, and the Government, being convinced of the sincerity of it, had, at the instance of Admiral Hunt-Grubbe, who was in command of the Cape station at the time, organised the yearly visit of a warship, which was rigidly maintained until the outbreak of the Boer War.

ATTEMPTS AT EDUCATION.

On the occasion of the visit of H.M.S. *Odin*, in February, 1904, persuasions were renewed. The commander was accompanied by Mr. Hammond Tooke, the Under-Secretary for Agriculture at the Cape, and he landed and called the heads of the families together and presented to them, as a specific offer of the Cape Government, the proposal of a free passage to South Africa, the purchase of their live-stock, and a re-settling of them on the coast within 100 miles of Cape Town, with two acres each in rent, and money on loan for their beginning. They were given twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and when Mr. Tooke met them on the following day only three families out of eleven elected to go, and so the offer was withdrawn. These overtures had been anticipated the previous year, when Lieut. Watts-Jones visited the island on the *Thrush*. Apparently he found the islanders in a state of irresolution when the question of removal was presented to them, and this induced Rear-Admiral Moore to urge on the Authorities, as he afterwards did, that a decision on the question should be reached and communicated to the inhabitants as soon as possible, and the unavailing visit of Mr. Hammond Tooke the following year, to which reference has been made, was the outcome. It is of importance to note that Mr. Watts-Jones did not fail to appreciate the reasons that alone caused some of the people to weaken in their resolve to remain, for in his report he said that their views on the subject of leaving would probably be considerably modified if they heard that a clergyman was coming who would teach their children. How well founded this appreciation of the question of education was as being at the root of the people's indecision is shown by their attitude when the Rev. J. G. Barrow had arrived, and the Government's final persuasions were brought to bear through him.

The last attempt to bring about the removal of the people was made in 1907. Reports had come that the produce of the islanders had failed, and they were in distress, and the Government chartered a schooner, and sent it across with emergency supplies. The ship carried a letter from the Colonial Office to Mr. Barrow dealing with the question of evacuation, and inviting him to take the sense of the people on the subject and report. The vessel arrived at the end of April, and Mr. Barrow called a meeting of the islanders over the age of fifteen, and read the official letter, explaining it to them. The islanders were unanimous in rejecting the offer. Mr. Barrow, in his reply to the Colonial Office, says that old, middle-aged, and young were of one mind in replying that they did not want to go, some declaring that they would rather starve there than at the Cape, and they would only go under compulsion. The decision thus communicated to the Government was loyally accepted. Lord Elgin, in his note to the Treasury, said that there was no adequate ground for bringing any further pressure to bear, and the Treasury concurred in this view.*

A FORBIDDING LAND.

The natural conditions in the Island of Tristan da Cunha are forbidding in the extreme. From descriptions given, there is something terrific in the appearance of the island as the shore is approached. The turmoil of the surf along the beach exceeds anything that could be imagined, and the noise is almost deafening. The rocks and the beach are composed of black lava, and, opposed to the snowy whiteness of the foam, they produce a contrast of colour that is particularly awesome, grand though it be. Most of the landscape is of the same dismal hue, and it gives a melancholy aspect to all the scenery. No spot in the world can be more desolate on a blowing night. The roar of the sea is tremendous, and the wind rushes furiously down the perpendicular sides of the mountains with an almost supernatural effect. Moreover, as a place of habitation, Tristan da Cunha has deteriorated since its occupation if the people have not. Though the soil was never very suitable for corn, the rats, which came with a wreck in 1882, have rendered it impossible to grow it, and an insect has destroyed the more serviceable vegetation. The gradual exhaustion of the timber has become a hardship. Already Tristan appears denuded of its trees, for in the neighbourhood of the settlement the land has been cleared and the people now depend on brushwood—a sort of buckthorn†—which is good wood to burn, for it will burn in a green state, but they

Photo, Captain H. Wilkins

AN ISLAND COTTAGE, TRISTAN DA CUNHA

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* Much of the information, as well as the illustrations for this article in the *Encyclopedia of the British Empire*, have been kindly supplied by Mr. Douglas Gane, the Honorary Secretary of the Tristan da Cunha Fund. Thanks to the zealous efforts of Mr. Gane, who visited the island many years ago, much has been done in the way of supplying a Missionary, who also looks after the education of the children, and generally to ameliorate the lonely lives of the people and to reduce the privation from which they have suffered. Gifts from their Majesties the King and Queen, and from many firms and individuals, have been, when occasion offered, despatched through Mr. Gane's organisation to this lonely island in the South Atlantic.

† Locally known as the Island Tree (*Phylica Nitida*). It is found only in the Tristan group, on Gough Island, and on Amsterdam Island, 3,000 miles away.

have to make long journeys up the mountain slopes to get it, and this is one of the chief hardships of their life to-day. The vegetation should be restored by new plantations of quick-growing timber such as eucalyptus and Norway pine.

ISOLATION.

In point of deterioration, too, Tristan Da Cunha has become more and more cut off.

In the earlier days of the settlement and up to the middle of last century, the seas surrounding Tristan were alive with American whalers sent south from New Bedford. As many as 60 or 70 ships could be seen in the offing at one time, and the people used to supply them with refreshment and stores, including potatoes, and a brisk trade was carried on. At times as many as 18 or 20 captains of these vessels would be ashore at the same time. Then, from constant chasing, the whales disappeared, and the whalers sought other fields. But there were still the clippers. In the journey south their course was dictated by the prevalence of the south-east trade winds which met them when they were nearing the equator, and compelled a near approach to the Brazilian coast. Then they took a direction southward to about 28 or 30 degrees south, and from this they bore towards the south-east, with a view to rounding the Cape, and passed Tristan da Cunha on the way. Though, in the case of the former, there was seldom any landing, still there was intercourse with the vessels when they touched there, for the islanders came off in their boats and an exchange of commodities was effected.

With the passing of the whaler and the clipper, and the cessation of the yearly visits by warships, Tristan da Cunha has been completely cut off from the outside world except when occasionally visited by such world-cruising ships as the R.M.S.P. Co.'s *Asturias*, the Cunard liner *Franconia*, the C.P.R. *Duchess of Atholl*, and by exploring vessels like that of Sir Ernest Shackleton's *Quest*.

SHIPWRECKS.

The island's record of service is concerned with the relief of the shipwrecked, and, in this connection, it has a full and honourable record of humane, unrewarded and often unacknowledged service. Where else can be found a community seldom numbering more than 30 to 40 adults, who, in a period of 80 years, have been the saviours in 17 shipwrecks, and who have not only performed the work of rescue, but have housed, fed and clothed the shipwrecked, often for months at a time, without recompense and in spite of their own privations? The island has only the boats of its own manufacture, made as they are of drift wood and scraps of timber pieced together and then covered with canvas, and they carry their own risks of disaster in the heavy seas in which they are employed when wrecks occur. And when it is remembered that several of the more notable shipwrecks have taken place on the neighbouring island of Inaccessible, twenty miles away, and the island boats have had to make the passage to and fro several times to complete their work, it will be seen what a special place Tristan holds in the saving of life at sea. On Inaccessible Island was discovered the new species of bird, the "Flightless Rail" (*Atlantisia Rogersi*).

WAR FOR CIVILISATION

DIARY OF THE WORLD WAR

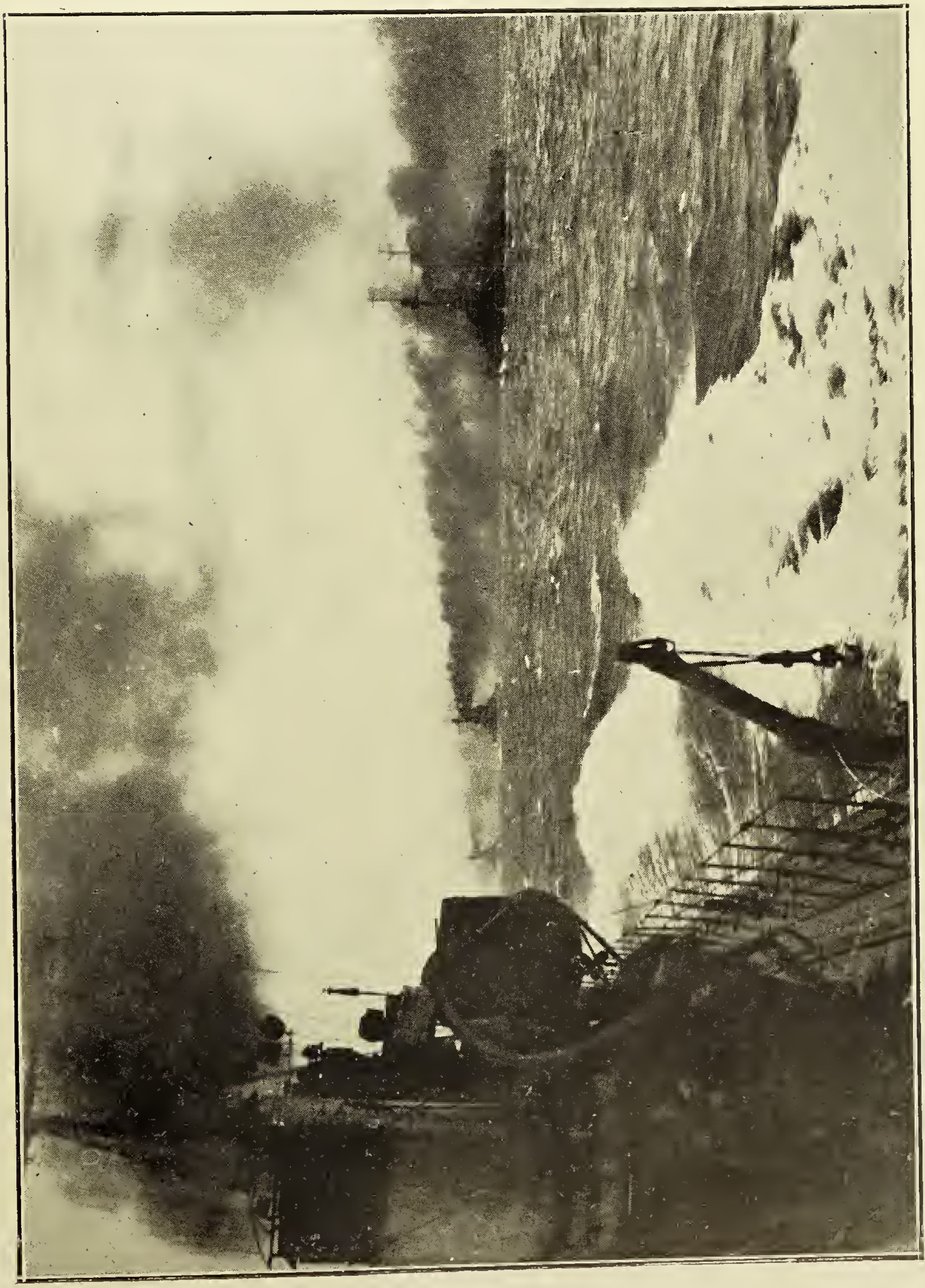
	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1914.	1914.	1914.	1914.	1914.
June 28th	The murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir to the Throne of Austria-Hungary at Serajevo, Bosnia. Followed by diplomatic tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia—accused of aiding and harbouring the assassins.	—	—	—
July 5th	Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany presided over Crown Council at Potsdam (Berlin), and resolved on War. Austria-Hungary promised the support of Germany, and advised to seize the opportunity to crush Serbia.	—	—	—
July 23rd	Austria-Hungary presented Ultimatum to Serbia demanding conditions thought by the remainder of Europe to be unduly severe, and derogatory to the Sovereignty of Serbia.	—	—	—
July 28th	War declared on Serbia by Austria-Hungary, and skirmishes on the Frontier.	—	Skirmish between Austro-Hungarian and Serbian Frontier Guards.	—
July 31st	State of War declared in Germany. Ultimatum sent to Russia owing to movement of troops in latter country towards German and Austrian Frontiers. General mobilisation of Russian Army ordered.	—	Concentration of Russian Forces on Austrian and German Frontiers. Orders issued for general mobilisation of Russian Army.	—
Aug. 1st	Germany declared War on Russia and invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.	—	German troops violate the neutrality of Luxemburg.	—
Aug. 2nd	Germany sends Ultimatum to Belgium demanding the unopposed passage of her armies through Belgian Territory, to enable her to invade France at different points along the Frontier.	—	—	—

Aug. 3rd	Germany declared War on France.	British Navy concentrated in the North Sea.	German mobilisation completed, and Armies of the West begin to advance. Mobilisation of British Expeditionary Force and Reserves.	—
Aug. 4th	Great Britain presents Ultimatum to Germany, demanding immediate assurance that the neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed by treaty signed by Great Britain, Germany and other important European Powers would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11.0 p.m.	—	—	—
Aug. 5th	Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener appointed British Secretary of State for War. The Bank Act suspended in Great Britain.	British destroyer sinks the German mine-layer *Koningen Luise* in the North Sea.	Mobilisation of British Territorial Army ordered, and recruiting for War Service commenced.	—
Aug. 6th	First War Credit (£100,000,000) voted by British Parliament. Moratorium declared.	British light cruiser *Amphion* mined in the North Sea.	Germans fail in the first assault on the Belgian fortifications of Liege.	—
Aug. 7th	Issue of new British £1 and 10s. Treasury Notes. Montenegro declared War on Austria.	—	Germans enter Liege. Montenegrin Army moves against Austria.	—
Aug. 9th	—	British light cruiser *Birmingham* sinks German submarine U.15 in North Sea.	—	—
Aug. 10th	France declared War on Austria-Hungary.	—	—	—
Aug. 12th	Great Britain declared War on Austria-Hungary.	German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau* succeed in eluding British and French Fleets in the Mediterranean, and reach the Dardanelles.	—	—
Aug. 16th	British Expeditionary Force landed in France.	British Navy successfully protects transport of First British Army to France.	British Regular Army arrives in France, and is hurried into action.	—
Aug. 18th	—	—	Serbian Army obtains its first victory over the Austrians.	—
Aug. 20th	—	—	Fall of the last of the Liege forts. Belgians fall back on Antwerp. German advance guards enter Brussels.	—
Aug. 22nd	A fine of £8,000,000 levied by the Germans on the city of Brussels	—	—	—
Aug. 23rd	Japan declared War on Germany.	—	Russian victory at Goldap-Gumbinnen (Russian Frontier).	Tsingtau (China) bombarded by Japanese warships.
Aug. 24th	—	—	Fall of Belgian fortress of Namur.	—
Aug. 25th	—	—	The retreat from Mons. British and French outnumbered and outgunned. German destruction of Louvain.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1914.	**1914.**	**1914.**	**1914.**	**1914.**
Aug. 26th	—	—	—	German West African Colony of Togoland surrendered to British and French Colonial Forces.
Aug. 27th	—	British cruiser *Highflyer* sinks German auxiliary cruiser *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.*	—	—
Aug. 28th	—	British Naval victory off Heligoland. Several German warships sunk.	—	—
Aug. 29th	—	—	—	German Samoa (Pacific) captured by New Zealand Force.
Aug. 31st	—	—	Russians defeated at Tannenburg (East Prussia) by Germans under Hindenburg.	—
Sept. 1st	—	—	Allied retreat in France slows down. Germans 68 miles from Paris.	—
Sept. 2nd	—	—	Russian victory at Lemberg. Austrians lose 130,000 men. City captured.	—
Sept. 3rd	Transference of French Government to Bordeaux.	H.M.S. *Speedy* mined in the North Sea.	—	—
Sept. 5th	Treaty signed by Great Britain, France and Russia, agreeing not to make separate peace.	German submarine sinks H.M.S. *Pathfinder.*	—	—
Sept. 6th	—	—	Germans cross the Marne. Battle of the Marne commences.	—
Sept. 8th	—	—	German advance checked by British and French. German retreat commences.	—
Sept. 11th	—	—	Germans forced back for over 40 miles by Allied Armies in France.	German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm Land) and Bismarck Archipelago captured by Australian Expeditionary Force.
Sept. 13th	—	British submarine "E.9" sinks German cruiser *Hela.*	—	—
Sept. 14th	—	British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* sinks the German auxiliary cruiser *Cap Trafalgar.*	Battle of Aisne commences in France. Trench fighting takes the place of open warfare.	—
Sept. 16th	—	—	Russian Armies under General Renenkampf retreated from East Prussia.	—
Sept. 17th	—	—	Russian victory in Galicia. Austrians lose 100,000 men.	—
Sept. 20th	—	H.M.S. *Pegasus* surprised in Zanzibar Harbour and disabled by German cruiser *Konigsberg.*	Rheims Cathedral bombarded by Germans.	Naval action in Zanzibar Harbour. (See *Naval.*)

Sept. 22nd	—	German submarine sinks British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*, in the North Sea.	British air-raid on the German Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf (on the Rhine).	—
Sept. 26th	—	British Navy convoys Indian Expeditionary Force to France without loss.	Indian Expeditionary Force lands in France.	Indian troops arrive in France.
Sept. 27th	—	—	—	South African Army, under Gen. Botha, invades German South-West Africa.
Sept. 29th	—	—	Bombardment of Antwerp commenced. Several forts destroyed.	—
Oct. 6th	London lighting reduced by Police order.	—	—	—
Oct. 7th	—	—	Evacuation of Antwerp by Allied Forces commenced.	—
Oct. 8th	—	British submarine " E.9 " sinks German destroyer at the mouth of the River Ems.	—	—
Oct. 9th	—	—	Fall of Antwerp. Germans occupy the City and Port. 2,000 British Naval Troops interned in Holland.	—
Oct. 10th	Death of the King of Roumania.	—	Russian Army invades Hungary. Germans occupy Ghent.	—
Oct. 13th	Belgian Government transferred to Le Havre, France.	—	—	Trouble in South Africa. Martial law proclaimed in several places.
Oct. 14th	—	—	Ypres occupied by the Allied Armies.	—
Oct. 15th	—	German submarine sinks H.M.S. *Hawke* in the North Sea.	—	—
Oct. 16th	Arrival of First Canadian Army in Great Britain.	British Navy successfully convoys First Canadian Army across the Atlantic.	—	Canada sends her First Army to Europe.
Oct. 17th	—	British Naval Action off the Dutch coast (four German destroyers sunk).	—	—
Oct. 20th	—	—	Belgian Army on the Yser repulses heavy German attacks.	—
Oct. 25th	—	H.M.S. *Badger* sinks German submarine.	—	—
Oct. 26th	—	H.M.S. *Audacious* (Super-Dreadnought) sunk by a mine off the Irish coast.	—	De Wett's Rebellion in United South Africa. Rebels totally defeated.
Oct. 28th	—	—		The rebellious Generals De Wet and Beyers defeated by the loyal troops under Gen. Botha.
Oct. 29th	—	—	Czernowitz, capital of the Bukovina, captured by the Russians.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1914.	1914.	1914.	1914.	1914.
Oct. 31st	—	—	—	Tsingtau (China) again bombarded by combined Anglo-Japanese Fleets.
Nov. 1st	—	British Naval defeat off Coronel, on the Chilean coast of South America. Cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, with Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and all hands, lost.	—	—
Nov. 3rd	—	British submarine " D.5 " sunk in the North Sea by German mine. Bombardment of the fortifications at the entrance to the Dardanelles by Anglo-French Fleet.	—	--
Nov. 5th	Great Britain declares War on Turkey. The island of Cyprus annexed by Great Britain.	—	—	--
Nov. 7th	—	—	—	Tsingtau falls to the Japanese (3,000 prisoners).
Nov. 9th	Great Britain calls for more men for her Armies.	—	Germans defeated by the British in the Ypres sector of the Allied front.	—
Nov. 10th	—	German cruiser *Emden* caught and destroyed at Cocos Island by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*.	—	Australian cruiser *Sydney* destroys German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island.
Nov. 11th	—	—	Germans take Dixmude.	Final defeat of South African Rebels.
Nov. 14th	Field-Marshal Lord Roberts died in France.	—	—	--
Nov. 17th	British War Loan of £350,000,000 issued, and new War Credits of £225,000,000 granted. Income tax increased, and new duties imposed on tea and beer.	—	—	--
Nov. 21st	—	—	British air raid on German Zeppelin factories at Fredrickshaven.	Basra, on the Persian Gulf, occupied by Anglo-India Forces.
Nov. 23rd	—	Zeebrugge bombarded by British warships. German submarine " U.18 " rammed and sunk.	Germans open intense bombardment of Ypres, Soissons, and Rheims.	—
Nov. 26th	—	H.M.S. *Bulwark* blown up at Sheerness (Casualties about 800.)	—	--
Nov. 27th	British War Loan of £350,000,000 over-subscribed.	—	—	--
Dec. 2nd	—	--	Russian advance on Cracow.	De Wet captured by Union troops.



GERMAN FLEET STEAMING TO NORTH SEA
(Taken from H.M. Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Seymour")

I.W.M. Photos]

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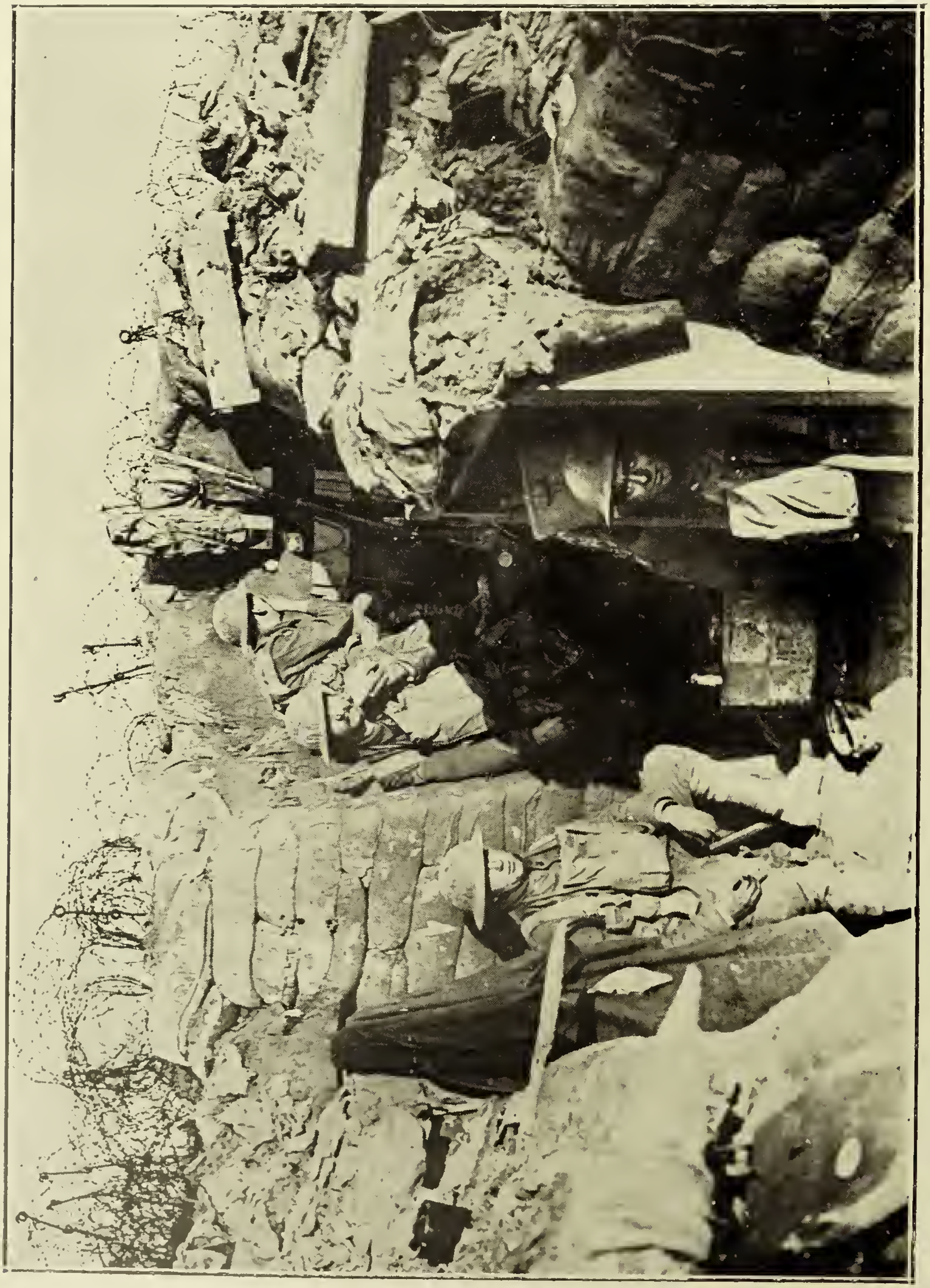

MEN OF THE 1/4th E. LANCS IN A SAPHEAD AT GIVENCHY
(Note Camouflaged periscope and shuttered loophole)

I.W.M. Photos]

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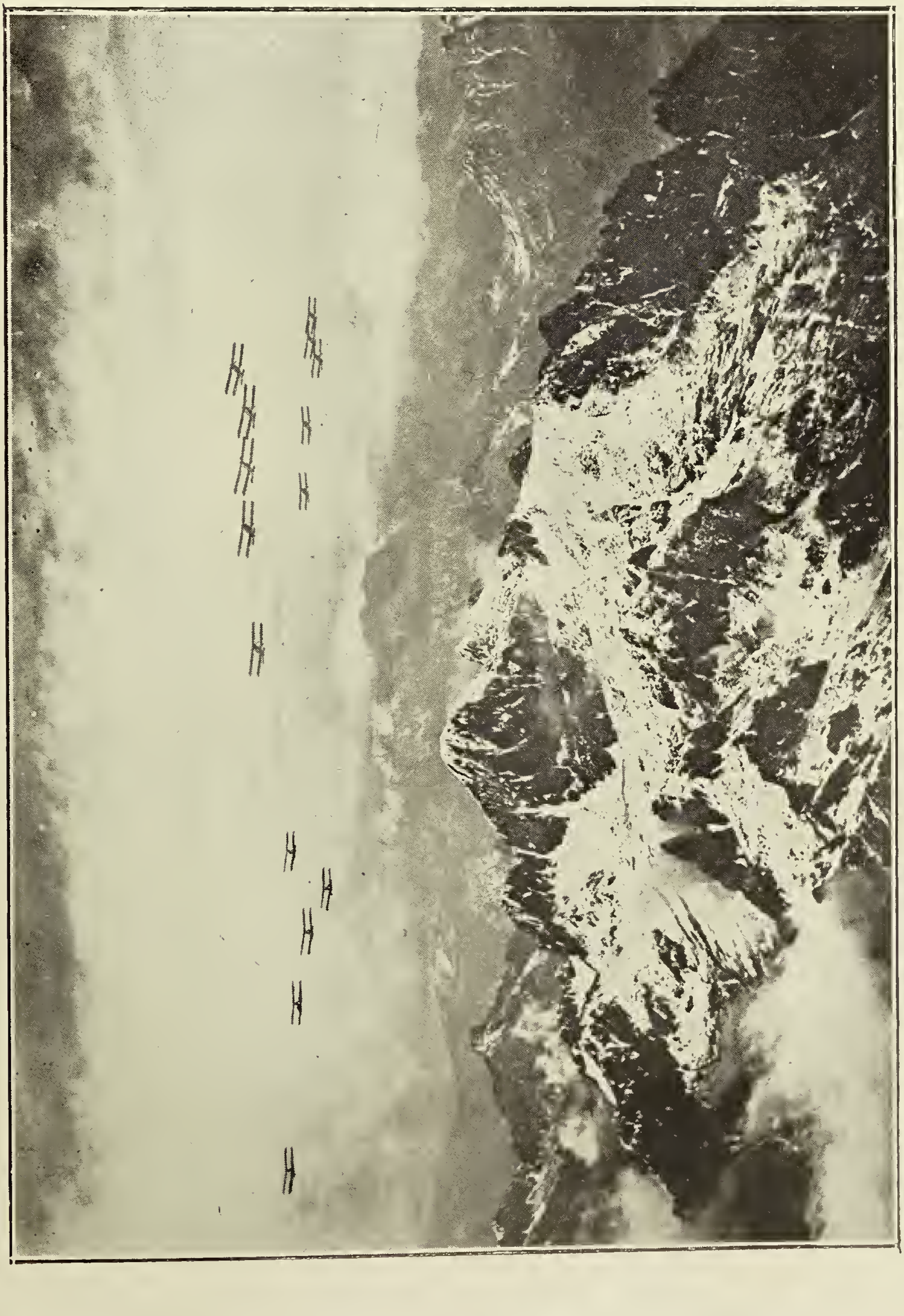

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SQUADRON OF BRITISH BRISTOL FIGHTERS FLYING OVER THE ALPS

I.W.M. Photos]

INTERIOR OF A WARD IN THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'S HOSPITAL, CALAIS

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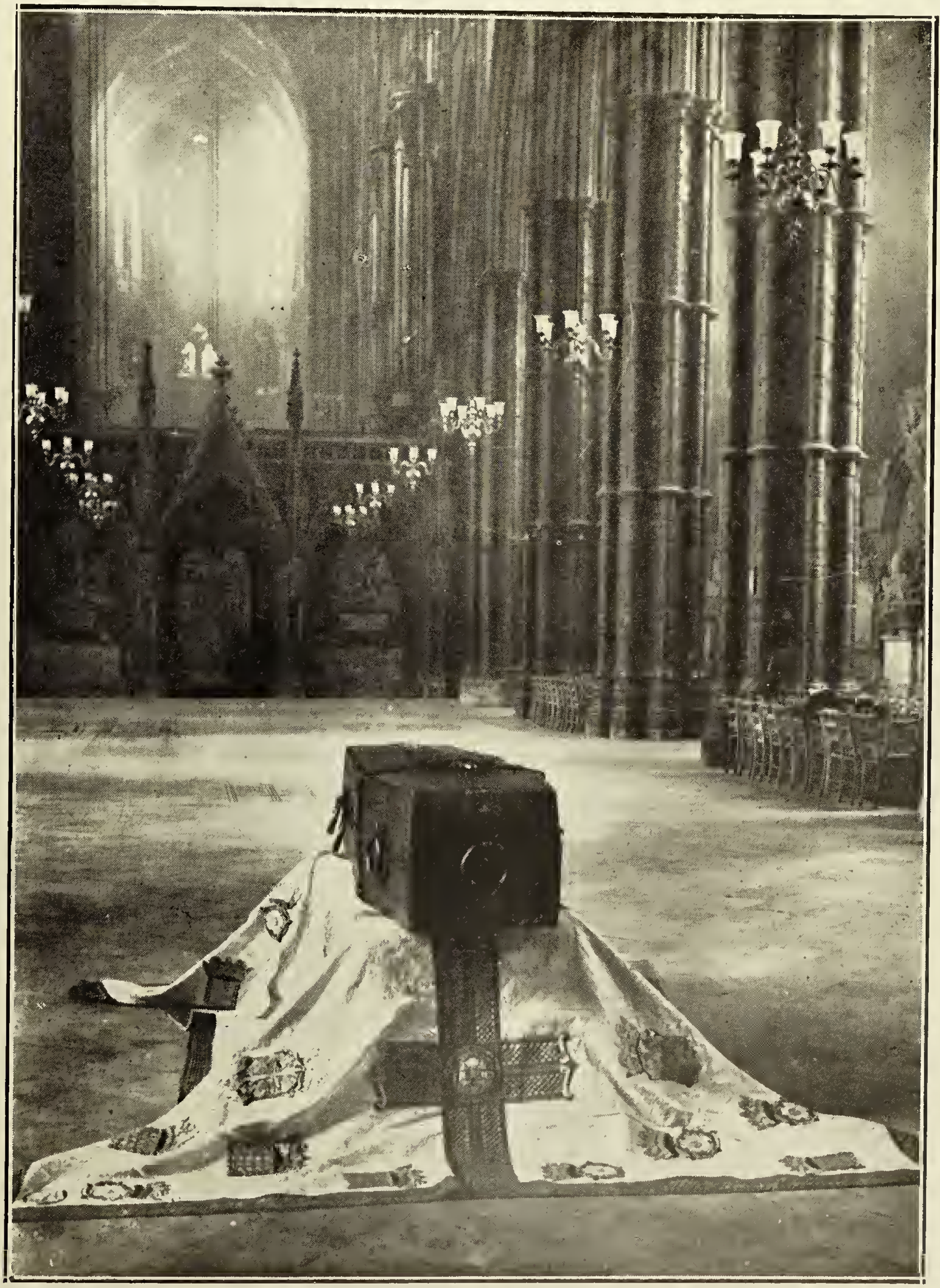

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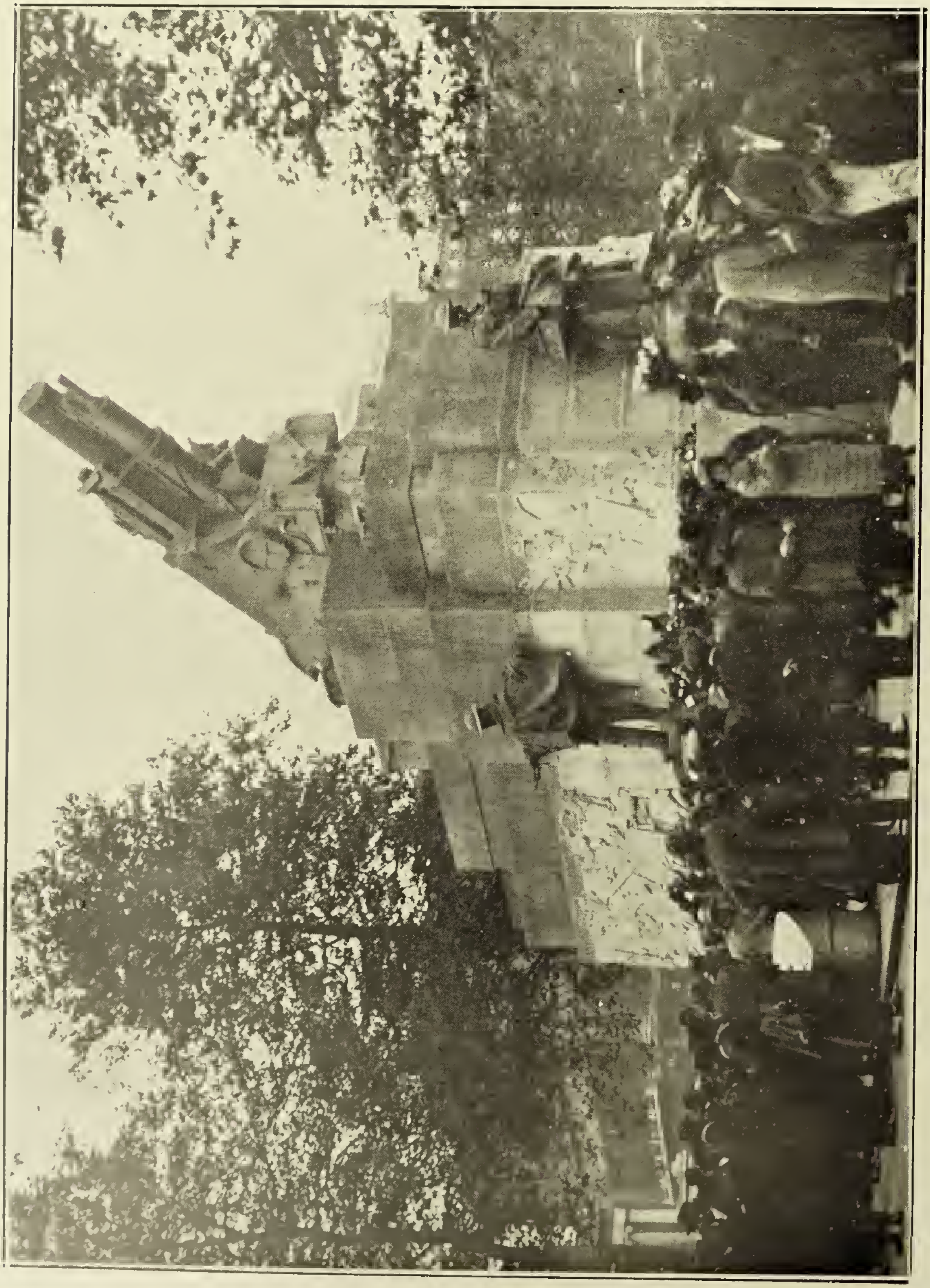
COFFIN OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



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WAR MEMORIAL OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

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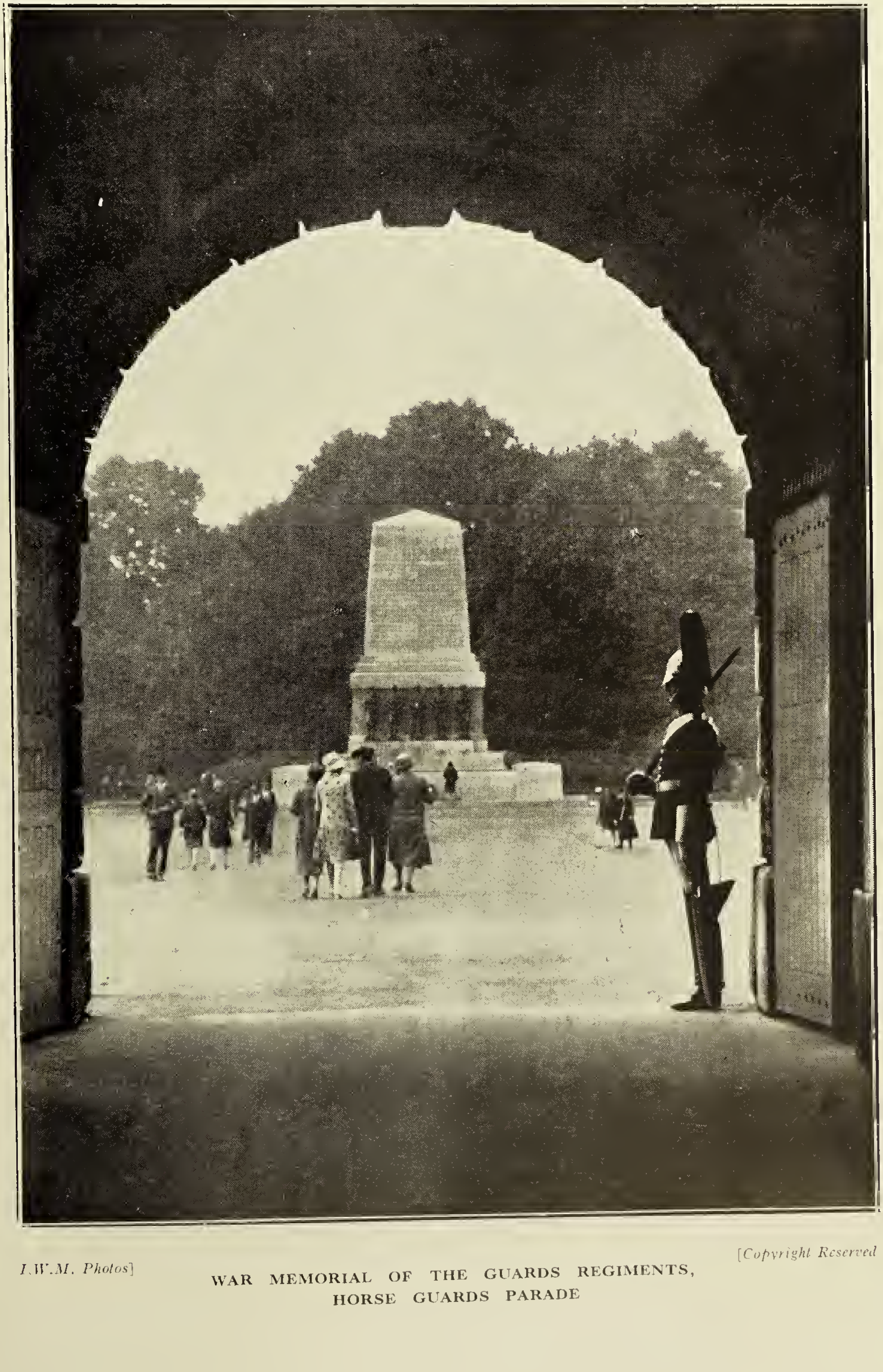

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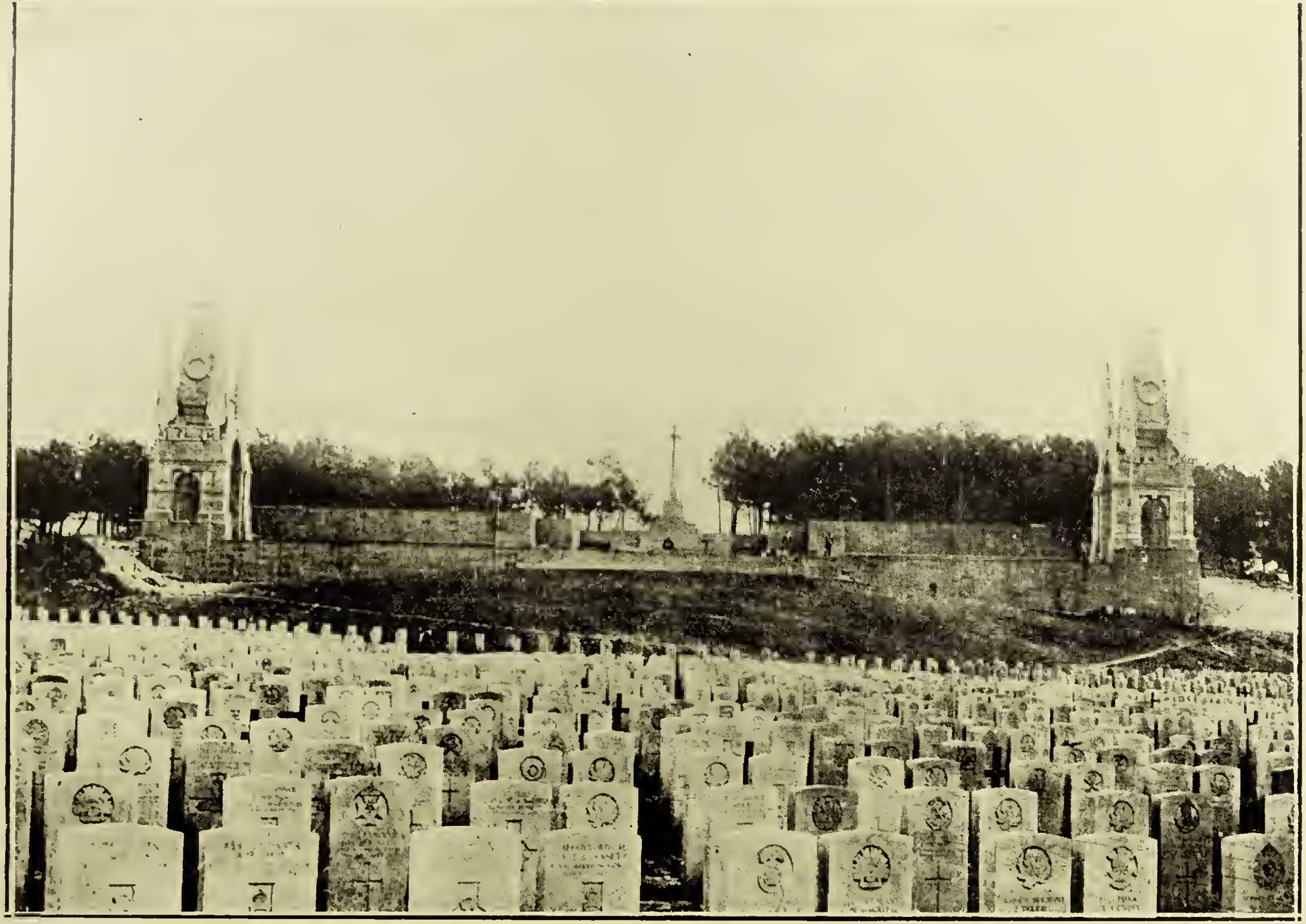
WAR MEMORIAL OF THE GUARDS REGIMENTS, HORSE GUARDS PARADE



I.W.M. Photos] "THEY DIED FOR THE EMPIRE" [Copyright Reserved

Etaples Military Cemetery. In this sacred spot in France lie 10,000 heroes of the Great War. Among the neat serried ranks of stone there are 8,767 marking the last resting place of soldiers from the United Kingdom, 461 from Australia, 1,122 from Canada, 261 from New Zealand, 67 from South Africa, 28 from the British West Indies, 18 from Newfoundland, 27 from India, and, in addition, 1 from the United States, 2 from Belgium, 47 from Portugal, and 1 from China. A bond of Union and an example of gallant sacrifice which will surely pass down the long corridor of time.

Dec. 6th	—	—	Lodz, the great manufacturing town in Poland, captured by the Germans.	—
Dec. 8th	—	British Naval victory off the Falkland Islands. Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee's Squadron of Battle Cruisers intercepted and sunk four (out of the five) of Admiral Von Spee's Squadron of Cruisers, returning from their victory off Coronel. The German cruiser *Dresden* escaped.	—	Entire collapse of South African Rebellion. (See also under *Navy, Battle of the Falkland Islands.*)
Dec. 10th	—	—	Serbians defeat the Austrians.	—
Dec. 14th	—	British submarine " B.11 " torpedoes Turkish battleship in the Dardanelles.	Serbians recapture their capital, Belgrade.	—
Dec. 16th	—	Bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool (England, N.E.) by German cruisers (127 civilians killed and 567 wounded).	—	—
Dec. 17th	Great Britain proclaims protectorate over Egypt, and new Ruler appointed with the title of Sultan.	—	—	Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate. The Khedive Abbas deposed and Prince Hussein proclaimed Sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 24th	—	—	German air raid on East Coast of England.	—
Dec. 25th	—	British Naval seaplanes raid Cuxhaven.	German air raid on Dover and Thames Valley beaten off.	—
Dec. 31st	(End of first year of War for Civilisation.)	British battleship *Formidable* torpedoed in English Channel.	—	—
1915.	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**
Jan. 19th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on Sheringham, Cromer, Southwold, Yarmouth (England, E.) ; 4 civilians killed and 15 wounded.	—
Jan. 24th	—	British Naval victory off the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea. First Cruiser Squadron under Sir David Beatty, defeats German Battle-Cruiser Squadron, and sinks the *Blucher* without loss of any British ship.	—	—
Jan. 30th	—	German submarines active off Liverpool. Three merchant ships sunk.	—	—
Feb. 2nd	—		—	Repulse of Turkish attack on the Suez Canal.

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1915.	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**
Feb. 18th	—	Commencement of German submarine "blockade" of Great Britain, and submarine campaign of piracy and murder.	—	—
Feb. 19th	—	Anglo-French warships bombard fortifications of the Dardanelles.	—	—
Feb. 26th	—	—	Austrians defeated by the Russians in Galicia.	—
Mar. 1st	The British Government issues "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities of any kind from entering or leaving Germany.	—	—	—
Mar. 6th	M. Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, resigns office.	German submarine sunk off Dover.	—	—
Mar. 10th	—	German submarine "U.12" sunk by British warship.	British victory at Neuve Chapelle.	—
Mar. 13th	—	—	German counter-attack on Neuve Chapelle repulsed with heavy losses.	—
Mar. 14th	—	German cruiser *Dresden*, which eluded Sir Frederick Sturdee's victorious Squadron after the Battle of the Falkland Islands, on Dec. 8th, 1914, brought to action and destroyed.	—	—
Mar. 17th	—	—	Przemysl captured, and nearly the whole of Galicia conquered by the Russian Armies (120,000 Austrian prisoners).	—
Mar. 18th	—	The two British battleships, *Irresistible* and *Ocean*, and the French battleship *Bouvet*, sunk in the Dardanelles.	—	—
Mar. 24th	—	British Naval air raid on Antwerp.	—	—
Mar. 25th	—	German submarine "U.29" sunk.	—	—
Mar. 28th	—	The British steamer *Falaba* torpedoed without warning in the St. George's Channel (100 passengers and crew drowned).	Victory of the French Armies in Alsace.	—
April 9th	—	—	French victory in Lorraine, heavy German losses.	—
April 14th	—	—	N.E. Coast of England raided by Zeppelins.	—

April 15th	British Government issues statement showing total British casualties 139,347.	—	—	—
April 18th	—	British submarine " E.15 " lost in the Dardanelles.	—	—
April 24th	—	—	Heavy German attacks on Ypres Salient. Canadian troops distinguished themselves.	—
April 26th	—	British warships effectively cover the landing of Allied troops in Gallipoli.	Allied Forces land on the Gallipoli Peninsula under devastating fire.	—
April 29th	—	—	East Coast of England raided by Zeppelins. Fires caused by incendiary bombs at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds.	—
April 30th	—	—	Germans commence the invasion of the Russian Baltic Provinces.	—
May 1st	—	Two German torpedo-boats sunk by British destroyers.	Dunkirk bombarded by long-range (18 miles) German guns.	—
May 2nd	—	—	Battle of the Dunajic, in which the Russian Armies were compelled to retreat from their fortified positions in the Carpathians by the combined German and Austrian Forces.	—
May 4th	Italy denounced the Triple Alliance Treaty.	—	—	—
May 5th	—	—	Russian Armies in Galicia commenced retreat before heavily reinforced Austro-Germans.	—
May 7th	—	The Transatlantic liner *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine off Queenstown (Ireland), 1,134 passengers and crew drowned.	—	—
May 8th	—	—	Germans occupied Libau.	—
May 10th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on Essex coast of England.	—
May 11th	Anti-German outbreak in London. Mob wrecks shops.	—	—	—
May 12th	—	H.M.S. *Goliath* sunk in the Dardanelles.	—	The Army of the Union of South Africa, under General Botha, occupied Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa (*q.v.*).
May 15th	The Note sent by the Government of the United States of America to Germany regarding the sinking of the *Lusitania* published.	—	—	—
May 16th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on Kentish coast of England, several civilian casualties.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1915.	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**	**1915.**
May 21st	Coalition Government formed in Great Britain.	—	—	—
May 23rd	War declared by Italy against Austria.	—	—	—
May 26th	—	Loss of an old British battleship in the Dardanelles.	—	—
May 27th	—	Loss of the British battleship *Majestic* in the Dardanelles.	Zeppelin raid on Essex coast of England.	—
May 30th	—	—	Italian Armies commence the invasion of the Trentino.	—
May 31st	—	—	Zeppelin raid on suburbs of London (several civilian casualties).	—
June 3rd	—	—	Przemysl (Galicia) recaptured by Austro-Germans.	Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris (Mesopotamia), captured by Anglo-Indian Forces.
June 4th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East and South-East Coast of England.	—
June 6th	—	—	Zeppelin raids on East Coast of England (24 killed and 14 wounded).	—
June 15th	—	—	Allied air raid on Karlsruhe. Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast of England (18 killed and 73 wounded).	—
June 22nd	—	—	Austro-German Armies recaptured Lemberg.	—
July 11th	—	British monitors destroy German cruiser *Konigsberg* in an East African river.	—	—
July 15th	—	Allied Naval attacks in the Dardanelles.	Heavy fighting in Gallipoli.	Conquest of German S.W. Africa by Union Army completed.
July 27th	British Government issued statement showing total British casualties 330,995.	—	—	—
Aug. 4th	—	—	Warsaw, capital of Poland, taken by Austro-German Armies.	—
Aug. 5th	—	—	Fall of Ivangorod.	—
Aug. 9th	—	British destroyer sunk by German mine.	French air raid on Saarbrüchen (Lorraine). Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England.	—
Aug. 13th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England (many casualties).	—
Aug. 14th	—	British transport, SS. *Royal Edward*, torpedoed by submarine in the Ægean Sea (1,000 lives lost).	—	—

Aug. 17th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England.	—
Aug. 19th	—	Liner *Arabic* sunk without warning by German Submarines.	—	—
Aug. 20th	Italy declared War on Turkey.	—	—	—
Aug. 21st	—	German Naval attacks on Riga repulsed.	—	—
Sept. 1st	—	British submarine sunk four Turkish transports.	—	—
Sept. 4th	—	British liner *Hesperian* torpedoed by German submarine.	—	—
Sept. 5th	—	—	—	Sharp fighting on N.W. Frontier of India; 12,000 tribesmen defeated.
Sept. 7th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England. Heavy civilian casualties.	—
Sept. 8th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on London (26 killed). Allied air raid on Ostend.	—
Sept. 21st	Budget introduced in the British Parliament (£1,590,000,000).	—	—	—
Sept. 22nd	—	—	Mobilisation of Bulgarian Army.	—
Sept. 24th	—	Mobilisation of Greek Navy.	Mobilisation of Greek Army.	—
Sept. 25th	—	—	British victory at La Bassee and Loos. French advance in Lorraine.	—
Sept. 29th	—	—	—	British victory at Kut-el-Amara. Turkish Army forced to retreat.
Oct. 4th	Russian Ultimatum sent to Bulgaria.	—	—	—
Oct. 5th	—	—	Allied Army lands at Salonika at the invitation of the Greek Government. Bulgarians invade Serbia.	—
Oct. 6th	—	—	Austro-German second invasion of Serbia commenced.	—
Oct. 9th	—	—	Belgrade, capital of Serbia, taken by Austro-Germans.	—
Oct. 13th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on London (71 killed. Murder of Nurse Cavell by Germans.	—
Oct. 22nd	—	—	Fall of Uskub (Serbia).	—
Oct. 23rd	—	German cruiser *Prinz Albert* sunk by British submarine in the Baltic.	—	—
Nov. 1st	—	—	Kragujevatz, the Arsenal of Serbia, captured.	—
Nov. 5th	—	—	Nish, the old capital of Serbia, occupied.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1915.	1915.	1915.	1915.	1915.
Nov. 7th	—	German warship *Undine* sunk by British Submarine in the Baltic.	—	—
Nov. 22nd	—	—	—	Battle of Ctisphon. Anglo-Indian Forces, under General Townshend, defeat the Turks.
Dec. 1st	—	—	—	General Townshend forced to retreat from Ctisphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 3rd	—	—	—	Turks and Arabs commence the siege of Kut.
Dec. 15th	Sir John French retired from the Command of the British Army in France, and was succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.	—	—	—
Dec. 19th	—	—	Withdrawal of British Forces from Anzac and Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula.	—
Dec. 30th	(End of Second Year of War for Civilisation.)	Destruction by internal explosion of the British cruiser *Natal.*	—	—
1916	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.
Jan. 8th	—	—	Gallipoli Peninsula finally evacuated by Allied Armies.	—
Jan. 9th	British Government issues statement showing total British casualties : — 127,138 killed, 353,283 wounded, 68,646 missing.	British battleship *King Edward VII* sunk by a mine.	—	—
Jan. 13th	—	—	Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.	—
Jan. 17th	—	—	Russian Army, under Grand Duke Nicholas, defeats the Turks in the Caucasus.	—
Jan. 23rd	—	—	Air raid on Kentish coast of England.	—
Jan. 28th	—	—	Occupation of San Giovanni di Medeci (Albania) by the Austrians.	—
Jan. 31st	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England (184 casualties).	—
Feb. 1st	—	British steamer *Appam* captured by German raider *Moewe*, and taken, as a prize, to Norfolk, U.S.A. Released later by U.S. Courts.	—	—

Feb. 14th	—	H.M.S. *Arethusa* sunk by mine in North Sea.	—	—
Feb. 16th	—	—	Russians capture Turkish fortress of Erzerum, and complete conquest of Armenia.	—
Feb. 18th	—	—	—	German West African Colony of Kamerun taken by Anglo-French Forces.
Feb. 20th	—	—	German aeroplanes raid East Coast of England.	—
Feb. 21st	—	—	Battle of Verdun commenced.	—
Mar. 1st	—	—	German aeroplanes raid S.E. Coast of England.	—
Mar. 5th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on East Coast of England (70 casualties).	—
Mar. 8th	—	—	—	Anglo-Indian Forces endeavouring to relieve Kut-el-Amara (Mesopotamia) repulsed at Es-sinn.
Mar. 10th	Germany declared War on England's oldest Ally, Portugal.	—	—	—
Mar. 19th	—	—	German aeroplane raid on S.E. Coast of England (40 casualties).	—
Mar. 22nd	—	—	Extension of the British Front in France ; Souchez-Arras section taken over from the French.	—
Mar. 31st	—	—	Zeppelin raid on E. and N.E. Coasts of England (121 casualties).	—
April 1st	—	—	Zeppelin raid on Thames Valley and N.E. Coasts of England (122 casualties).	—
April 2nd	—	—	Zeppelin raid on S.E. Scotland (38 casualties).	—
April 4th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast of England.	—
April 5th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast of England (10 casualties).	—
April 9th	—	—	—	Anglo-Indian Force repulsed at Sanna-a-Yat, on the Tigris (Mesopotamia).
April 14th	—	Allied Navies carry out successful air raid on Constantinople.	—	—
April 17th	—	—	Russians capture Trebizond.	—
April 23rd	United States Note despatched to Germany threatening to break off diplomatic relations unless Germany modifies submarine warfare, paying regard to International Law.	—	—	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.
April 24th	Irish Sinn Fein revolt commenced.	—	Sinn Fein Revolt breaks out in Ireland. Troops despatched to Dublin.	—
April 26th	—	Bombardment of Lowestoft by German warships (23 casualties).	—	—
April 27th	—	H.M.S. *Russell* sunk by mine. British submarine "E.22" sunk in North Sea. German submarine sunk in North Sea.	—	—
April 29th	—	—	—	Surrender of General Townshend and Anglo-Indian Force of nearly 9,000 men at Kut (Mesopotamia) after siege of 143 days.
May 2nd	—	—	Zeppelin raids on N.E. Coast of England, and on Scottish East Coast (39 casualties).	—
May 3rd	Conscription Bill introduced in the British Parliament.	—	—	—
May 4th	German Reply sent to President Wilson, agreeing conditionally to modify methods of submarine warfare.	Allied Navies destroy two Zeppelins by gunfire.	—	—
May 14th	—	—	Italian Armies driven back by strong German-Austrian offensive in the Trentino.	—
May 20th	—	—	Grand Assault by 100,000 German troops on the Mort Homme, Verdun. German aeroplane raid on S.E. Coast of England.	—
May 24th	Compulsory Military Service Bill becomes law in Great Britain.	—	—	—
May 29th	—	—	Italians retreated in the Trentino. Asiago Plateau captured by Austro-Germans.	—
May 30th	—	—	French repulse massed German attack on the Mort Homme.	—
May 31st	—	British Naval Victory at the Battle of Jutland Bank. Heavy losses on both sides. German Fleet driven back behind coast fortifications with loss of many ships.	—	—
June 2nd	—	—	Heavy German attack on the British at Ypres.	—

June 4th	—	—	Strong Russian Offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina opens with victory for General Brussiloff.	—
June 5th	—	H.M.S. *Hampshire* sunk, with Lord Kitchener and Staff, off the Orkney Islands.	—	—
June 12th	—	—	Italian Armies regain the Offensive in the Trentino.	—
June 13th	—	—	Canadian troops fight brilliant action at Ypres.	Wilhelmstall, German East Africa captured by General Smuts and Union troops.
June 17th	—	—	Russians take Czernovitz, in the Bukovina, and capture many thousand Germans.	—
June 21st	—	—	—	Grand Sherif of Mecca and Arabs rebel against Turkish suzerainty. Mecca, Jeddal and Taif captured (Arabia).
July 1st	—	—	Battle of Somme. Franco-British Armies commence the Great Offensive.	—
July 2nd	—	—	British capture Fricourt and the French take Curlu and Herbecourt (10,000 German prisoners).	—
July 9th	—	German mercantile submarine *Deutschland* arrives at Baltimore, U.S.A.	—	—
July 14th	Economic Conference by the Allies in Paris.	—	British Armies break through the German second line of defence on the Somme.	—
July 15th	—	—	German third line penetrated by the British.	—
July 19th	—	—	Heavy German counter-attacks on new British Somme Front repulsed.	—
July 23rd	—	Naval engagement off Zeebrugge. German Squadron driven back into harbour by British light cruisers.	—	—
July 25th	—	—	Russians capture Erzinjàn.	—
July 28th	—	—	Brody falls to the Russians.	—
Aug. 4th	—	—	—	British repulse Turkish attack on Romani, near the Suez Canal.
Aug. 6th	—	—	Italian Armies commence strong offensive against Trieste.	—
Aug. 9th	—	—	Italian victory at Gorizia (13,000 Austrian prisoners). Zeppelin raids on E. and N.E. coasts of England (26 casualties).	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.
Aug. 10th	—	—	Russians capture Stanislau.	—
Aug. 24th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on E. and S.E. Coasts of England (49 casualties).	—
Aug. 27th	War declared by Roumania on Austria-Hungary; and Italy declared War on Germany.	—	—	—
Aug. 28th	Germany declared War on Roumania.	—	—	—
Aug. 29th	—	—	Hindenburg succeeds Falkenheyn as Chief of the German General Staff.	—
Aug. 30th	War declared by Turkey on Roumania. Revolt in Greece.	—	—	—
Sept. 2nd	—	—	Commencement of the Bulgarian offensive in the Dobrudja. Zeppelin raid on England, E. and S.E. (16 casualties).	—
Sept. 4th	—	—	—	Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German E. Africa, taken by British Forces.
Sept. 10th	—	—	Heavy fighting in the Dobrudja (Roumania).	—
Sept. 12th	Revolt in the Greek Army.	—	Fourth Greek Army Corps voluntarily capitulates to Germans at Kavala.	—
Sept. 15th	—	—	Tanks first used on the Somme Front. Third German line of defence again broken by British.	—
Sept. 18th	—	—	French and Russians capture Florina.	—
Sept. 24th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on London (170 casualties).	—
Sept. 26th	Revolution in Greece. M. Venizelos forms National Government at Salonika (Sept. 29th), and enlists troops to fight Bulgarians.	—	Anglo-French Forces capture Thiepval and Combles. Zeppelin raid on England (74 casualties).	—
Oct. 1st	—	—	Zeppelin raid on E. Coast of England.	—
Oct. 4th	—	British and French transports torpedoed in the Mediterranean (862 lives lost).	—	—
Oct. 8th	—	German submarine off coast of U.S.A., and sinks six steamers.	—	—

Oct. 11th	—	Greek Navy handed over to the Allies.	—	—
Oct. 13th	—	—	The passes into Roumania forced by Austro-German Army.	—
Oct. 22nd	—	—	Constanza taken by Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians.	—
Oct. 24th	—	—	French victory at Verdun. Recapture of Duaoumont, Thiaumont, and Houdraumont.	—
Oct. 26th	Germans commence Belgian deportations, or removal of population for slave-labour in Germany.	—	—	—
Nov. 5th	Germany and Austria-Hungary publicly proclaim the formation of an independent Kingdom of Poland.	—	—	—
Nov. 6th	—	SS. *Arabic* torpedoed in Mediterranean.	—	—
Nov. 13th	—	—	British victory on the Ancre. St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont Hamel captured.	—
Nov. 18th	—	—	Monastir captured by Franco-British Army under General Serrail.	—
Nov. 21st	Death of the Emperor of Austria.	British Hospital Ship *Britannic* torpedoed in Greek waters by German submarine.	—	—
Nov. 22nd	Enemy Envoys compelled by Allied Powers to leave Athens.	—	—	—
Nov. 23rd	—	German destroyers raid the English Channel. British destroyer lost.	—	—
Nov. 24th	—	British Hospital Ship *Braemar Castle* torpedoed by German submarine.	—	—
Nov. 27th	—	—	Zeppelin raid on N.E. Coast of England.	—
Nov. 28th	—	—	German aeroplanes raid London.	—
Nov. 29th	—	The Command of the British Grand Fleet passes from Sir John Jellicoe, who became First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, to Sir David Beatty.	—	—
Dec. 5th	Resignation of British Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith).	—	—	—
Dec. 6th	Mr. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of the U.K.	—	Germans capture Bucharest, capital of Roumania.	—
Dec. 8th	Owing to Greek Government's refusal of Allies' demands, and Anglo-French troops being fired on in Athens, a Naval blockade of Greek coast is commenced.	Allied Squadrons blockade Greek coast.	—	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1916.	**1916.**	**1916.**	**1916.**	**1916.**
Dec. 15th	—	—	French victory at Verdun. German front line broken, and several thousand prisoners taken.	—
Dec. 19th	Allied Powers recognise the Government formed by M. Venizelos (Greece).	—	—	—
Dec. 20th	President Wilson publishes Peace Note.	—	—	—
Dec. 21st	—	—	—	British occupy El Arish, in the Sinai Peninsula. (Egypt-Palestine.)
Dec. 26th	—	—	British Army takes over a further section of the Allied Western Front.	—
Dec. 30th	Rejection by Allies of insincere Peace proposals by Germany. (End of Third Year of Great European War.)	—	—	—
1917.	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**
Jan. 1st	Turkey denounced Treaty of Berlin, and declares herself free of the restrictions imposed by the Capitulations (See under *Egypt, History.*)	British transport *Ivernia* sunk by German submarine (152 lives lost).	—	—
Jan. 5th	—	—	Germans take Braila.	—
Jan. 7th	—	—	Russian advance near Riga.	—
Jan. 9th	—	H.M.S. *Cornwallis* torpedoed and sunk.	—	—
Jan. 11th	Allied Powers reply stating terms of Peace, to U.S.A. Note.	—	—	British advance near El Arish (Sinai Peninsula), and also in Mesopotamia.
Jan. 19th	Serious explosion in a London munition factory.	—	—	—
Jan. 27th	—	Naval action in North Sea. German destroyer sunk, and one British destroyer torpedoed.	—	—
Jan. 28th	—	Suffolk coast of England shelled by German warships. British auxiliary warship *Laurentic* sunk.	—	—

Feb. 1st	Germany announced the opening of ‘Unrestricted Submarine Warfare,” and the sinking of all vessels in the war zones on sight, enemy and neutral alike.	—	—	—
Feb. 3rd	The United States of America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.	—	—	—
Feb. 13th	Norway, Sweden, and Denmark refuse to recognise the legality of Germany's new submarine policy.	—	—	—
Feb. 18th	—	—	Italian and French Armies effect a junction in Southern Albania and cut off Greece from the Central Powers.	—
Feb. 24th	—	—	—	Kut-el-Amara (Mesopotamia) recaptured by the Anglo-Indian Forces.
Feb. 25th	—	German destroyer shells Broadstairs and Margate (England). German submarine sinks SS. *Taconia*.	Commencement of the German retreat on the Ancre. Serre, Pye, Miraumont and Warlincourt taken by the British.	—
Mar. 8th	—	—	French victory in Champagne.	—
Mar. 9th	Government of the United States authorises the arming of American vessels against hostile submarines.	—	—	—
Mar. 11th	—	—	—	Bagdad, the capital of Mesopotamia, falls to the victorious Anglo-Indian Army.
Mar. 12th	Commencement of the Russian Revolution. Formation of the Provisional Government.	—	—	—
Mar. 14th	China breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.	—	—	—
Mar. 15th	The Czar, Nicholas II of Russia, abdicates.	—	—	—
Mar. 17th	—	—	Severe German defeat on the Western Front. British capture Bapaume, and the French take Lassegny and Rouge.	—
Mar. 18th	—	German destroyers shell Ramsgate.	British capture Peronne.	—
Mar. 19th	—	French battleship *Anton* torpedoed.	—	—
Mar. 21st	British Imperial War Conference meets (in London) for the first time. All Dominions and Colonies (except Australia) were represented.	—	—	—
Mar. 27th	—	—	—	British victory in Palestine.

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1917.	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**
Mar. 30th	—	SS. *Gloucester Castle*, a British Hospital Ship, sunk by German submarine.	—	—
Mar. 31st	Emperor Charles of Austria writes to Prince Sixte of Bourbon-Parma undertaking to support by every means the *just claims* of the French regarding Alsace-Lorraine.	—	—	—
April 5th	War declared by the United States of America against the German Empire.	—	—	—
April 7th	Cuba declares War against Germany.	—	—	—
April 8th	Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States. Republic of Panama declares War on Germany.	—	—	—
April 9th	The U.S.A. takes over Austrian vessels interned in her harbours. Brazil breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.	—	Battle of Arras commences with the capture by the British of the Vimy Ridge and 6,000 prisoners.	—
April 10th	Bulgaria severs diplomatic relations with the United States.	British Hospital Ship *Galta* mined	—	—
April 16th	—	—	French victory in Champagne.	—
April 17th	—	Two British Hospital Ships sunk by German submarines.	—	—
April 20th	—	Destroyer action in the Straits of Dover. H.M.S. *Swift* and H.M.S. *Brook* engage six German destroyers and sink two of them.	—	—
April 21st	Diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States broken off.	—	—	—
April 23rd	—	—	—	Samorra Station, north of Bagdad (Mesopotamia), occupied by the Anglo-Indian Forces.
April 26th	—	German destroyers shell Ramsgate (England).	—	—
April 28th	Bill passed by United States Congress authorising the raising of an Army of 500,000.	—	—	—
May 5th	—	—	Chemin des Dames stormed by French.	—

May 7th	—	—	N.E. London raided by German aeroplanes.	—
May 14th	—	British warships destroy Zeppelin in the North Sea.	—	—
May 15th	—	Austrian destroyers surprise and sink 14 British Naval Patrol drifters in the Adriatic.	Italian advance near Garzia. General Petain assumes command of French Army.	—
May 23rd	—	—	Zeppelins raid East Coast of England. Italian victory on the Southern Carso.	—
May 25th	—	—	Folkestone, S.E. England, raided by German aeroplanes (197 casualties).	—
May 26th	—	British Hospital Ship *Dover Castle* torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.	—	—
May 31st	For the first time since 1914, the Austrian Parliament was summoned.	—	—	—
June 1st	—	British Naval aeroplanes raid Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges (occupied Belgium). British transport *Cameronian* torpedoed.	—	—
June 4th	—	—	General Brussiloff became C.-in-C. of the Russian Army.	—
June 5th	—	British Squadron intercepts and defeats flotilla of German destroyers in North Sea. One German destroyer sunk.	German aeroplane raid on Thames Estuary (47 casualties). Eight German machines brought down.	—
June 7th	—	—	British troops storm the Messines Ridge, after position had been destroyed by a number of the largest mines used in warfare.	—
June 12th	Abdication of the King of Greece. Landing of Franco-British force at Athens. The ex-King's second son, Alexander, mounts the Throne.	—	Franco-British troops land at Athens.	—
June 13th	—	—	Great German aeroplane raid on London in the daylight (594 casualties).	—
June 14th	—	British warships destroy Zeppelin in the North Sea.	—	—
June 16th	—	—	Zeppelins raid East Coast of England; one Zeppelin destroyed.	—
June 17th	—	—	Portuguese troops take their allotted place on the Allied Western Front.	—
June 26th	—	—	Arrival in France of the First American Contingent.	—
June 27th	—	—	—	Issue of the Report of the British Mesopotamian Commission.

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land nnd Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.
June 29th	—	—	Heavy German attacks at four points on the Western Front.	Command of the British Forces in Palestine taken over by General (Lord) Allenby.
June 30th	—	—	British advance near Lens.	—
July 2nd	British and German Conference at the Hague on Prisoners of War terminates.	—	—	—
July 4th	—	—	German aeroplanes raid Harwich (England, E.), and British machines raid German aerodrome in Belgium.	—
July 6th	—	British destroyer torpedoed in the North Sea.	—	Conscription is made law in the Dominion of Canada.
July 7th	—	—	German air raid on London during daylight, seven machines destroyed (250 casualties).	—
July 9th	—	British battleship *Vanguard* sunk by internal explosion (700 lives lost).	—	—
July 10th	—	—	Russians take Halicz, Galicia.	—
July 14th	The German Imperial Chancellor, Herr Von Bethmann Hollwig, is succeeded in office by Dr. Georg. Michaelis.	—	—	—
July 17th	British Royal Family adopts the name of "Windsor."	—	—	—
July 19th	German Reichstag passes resolution favouring a peace by understanding, without indemnities or annexations.	—	German attacks on British Front, south of Lombartzyd, repulsed.	—
July 20th	Mutiny breaks out in Russian Army.	—	Retreat on a wide front of the Russian Army.	—
July 21st	Russian Northern Army mutinies.	—	Russian Northern Front paralysed by mutiny. Germans advance, capturing Tarnapol.	—
July 22nd	M. Kerensky became Premier of a Republican Russia.	—	German aeroplanes raid Harwich (England, E.); two machines destroyed (40 casualties).	—
July 23rd	—	—	Mutiny in Russian Army spreads to Galicia. Retreat on 150-mile front commences. Halicz reoccupied by the enemy.	—
July 25th	Allied Balkan Conference meets in Paris.	—	—	—

July 26th	—	—	Capture of Kolomea by Austro-Germans. Germans fail in attempt to take Chemin des Dames by storm.	—
July 29th	—	German bases in Belgium bombed by British Naval aeroplanes.	—	—
July 30th	—	British cruiser *Ariadne* torpedoed and sunk.	—	—
July 31st	—	—	Great battle on British Front in France commenced; Lys Valley to Boesingha, Yser crossed by British troops.	—
Aug. 1st	—	—	German counter-attacks on Ypres Front repulsed with heavy loss.	—
Aug. 3rd	—	—	Czernowitz taken by Austro-Germans.	—
Aug. 11th	Roumanian Royal Family leaves Bucharest, the capital, for Jassy.	—	—	—
Aug. 12th	—	—	German aeroplanes raid East Coast of England (76 casualties). Two machines destroyed.	—
Aug. 13th	—	British destroyer mined in North Sea.	—	—
Aug. 14th	The Pope issues proposals for Peace.	—	Allies commence combined attack on Western Front. Langemarck recaptured.	—
Aug. 19th	—	—	Italian victory in the Trentino.	—
Aug. 22nd	—	—	Zeppelin raid on mouth of River Humber, England, E., and German aeroplanes raid Dover, Ramsgate, and Margate, England, S.E. (37 casualties). Eight hostile machines destroyed.	—
Aug. 24th	—	—	Italian advance continued. Capture of Monte Santo.	—
Aug. 29th	Reply sent by the President of the United States to Peace proposals of the Pope.	—	—	—
Sept. 1st	—	British warships destroy four German minesweepers off Jutland Bank.	—	—
Sept. 3rd	—	British Naval air raid on Bruges.	—	—
Sept. 4th	—	—	Germans take Riga. Raid by German aeroplanes on Kent, England, S.E. (228 casualties).	—
Sept. 5th	—	—	London and S.E. England raided by 20 German aeroplanes (26 casualties).	—
Sept. 8th	Count Luxburg's suggestions for sinking Allied ships without a trace published.	—	—	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.
Sept. 10th	—	—	Advance by the British Armies near St. Quentin.	—
Sept. 13th	—	British Naval air raid on German aerodrome at Zeebrugge.	—	—
Sept. 15th	Proclamation of the Russian Republic.	—	—	—
Sept. 20th	—	—	Strong British attack near Ypres, Glencose and Inverness Woods, as well as the villages of Veldheok and Zevenkote, captured.	—
Sept. 24th	—	—	London and S.E. England raided by German aeroplanes (91 casualties).	—
Sept. 25th	—	—	Simultaneous raids on London and on the East Coast of England by Zeppelins and aeroplanes (32 casualties).	—
Sept. 26th	—	—	Continuance of British advance near Ypres. Zonnebeke and Polygon Woods, and Tower Hamlets Ridge stormed.	—
Sept. 28th	—	—	Aeroplanes raid London and S.E. England. No casualties. Two hostile machines destroyed	Anglo-Indian Force routs the Turks at Ramadie, on the Euphrates (Mesopotamia).
Sept. 29th	—	—	London and S.E. England raided by German aeroplanes (101 casualties).	—
Sept. 30th	—	—	London and S.E. England again raided by aeroplanes (52 casualties). One hostile machine destroyed.	—
Oct. 1st	—	—	The third successive night raid on London and S.E. Coast (52 casualties).	—
Oct. 2nd	—	H.M.S. *Drake* torpedoed in the Atlantic.	—	—
Oct. 9th	—	—	Allied advance in Flanders.	—
Oct. 12th	—	—	The island of Oesel, Gulf of Riga, occupied by the Germans.	—
Oct. 16th	Bill authorising formation of British Air Ministry introduced in House of Commons.	—	—	—
Oct. 17th	—	British North Sea convoy of two destroyers and nine neutral ships sunk by German cruisers.	—	—

Oct. 19th	—	—	Zeppelins raiding British coast caught in a storm, and four destroyed in France.	—
Oct. 22nd	—	—	Allied advance near Poelcapelle.	—
Oct. 23rd	—	—	French advance on the Aisne.	—
Oct. 24th	—	—	Italian Armies defeated and driven back by the Austro-Germans at Caporetto (100,000 men and 720 guns lost).	—
Oct. 28th	Signor Orlando forms new Italian Government.	—	Gorzia taken by the Austro-Germans. (Udine the following day.)	—
Oct. 30th	German Imperial Chancellorship passes from Dr. Michaelis to Count Hertling.	—	—	—
Oct. 31st	—	—	German aeroplanes raid London (32 casualties). Italians retreat to Tagliamento.	Beersheba, Palestine, captured by British Army.
Nov. 1st	—	—	French advance in the region of the Chemin des Dames.	—
Nov. 2nd	—	British light cruisers sink German auxiliary cruiser and ten patrol vessels in the Cattegat.	—	—
Nov. 3rd	—	—	Arrival of French troops in Italy. The Armies of the United States sustain their first casualties.	—
Nov. 4th	—	—	Arrival of British troops in Italy.	—
Nov. 5th	—	—	—	Anglo-Indian Force defeats the Turks at Tekrit (Mesopotamia).
Nov. 6th	—	—	Canadian troops storm the Passchendale Ridge.	—
Nov. 7th	—	—	—	Gaza, Palestine, occupied by the British Army under General (Lord) Allenby.
Nov. 8th	Bolsheviks, under Lenin, seize power in Russia.	—	—	—
Nov. 9th	Allied Supreme War Council formed at Versailles.	—	Italian Armies reach the line of the Piave.	Retreat of the Turks from Ascalon.
Nov. 14th	—	British monitor and destroyer sunk in the Mediterranean.	Fierce Italian defence of the Piave.	—
Nov. 16th	M. Clemenceau forms new French Ministry.	—	—	—
Nov. 17th	—	German patrol boat sunk by British light cruisers.	—	Jaffa, Palestine, occupied by the British.
Nov. 18th	—	—	—	Death of General Sir Stanley Maude in Mesopotamia.
Nov. 20th	—	—	British victory at Cambrai.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1917.	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**	**1917.**
Nov. 24th	—	—	German counter-attacks at Cambrai force back the British.	The command of the Anglo-Indian Army in Mesopotamia taken over by General Marshall.
Dec. 1st	—	—	—	British East African and Union Forces conquer German East Africa.
Dec. 6th		—	Armistice agreed to on Russian Front. German aeroplanes raid London (136 casualties). Two hostile machines destroyed	—
Dec. 9th	—	—	—	Jerusalem, capital of Palestine, taken by the British Forces.
Dec. 18th	—	—	Austro-Germans take Asalone (Mt.), on the Italian Front. German aeroplanes raid London (100 casualties). Two hostile machines destroyed.	—
Dec. 19th	Recognition of the Ukranian Republic demanded from the Bolsheviks.	—	—	—
Dec. 22nd	The Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk (the Central Powers and Russia) opens.	—	—	—
Dec. 26th	Sir Rosslyn Wemyss succeeds Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty.	—	German attacks near Verdun repulsed.	—
1918.	**1918.**	**1918.**	**1918.**	**1918.**
Jan. 4th	—	British Hospital Ship *Rewa* sunk in Bristol Channel by German submarine.	—	—
Jan. 14th	Great Strike in Austria.	German destroyers bombard Yarmouth, England, E. (12 casualties).	Italian advance.	—
Jan. 20th	—	German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* attempt to leave the Dardanelles, but are intercepted by Allied warships off Imbros, and the *Breslau* sunk and the *Goeben* severely damaged. Two German destroyers mined in the North Sea.	—	—
Jan. 26th	—	—	British line on the Western Front extended south of St. Quentin.	—
Jan. 28th	—	—	London raided from the air (233 casualties). One hostile machine destroyed.	—

Jan. 29th	—	—	Italian advance. Air raid on Kent and Essex (21 casualties).	—
Jan. 30th	Strikes in Germany.	—	Big air raid on Paris. One hostile machine destroyed.	—
Feb. 1st	Recognition of Ukranian Republic by Central Powers.	—	—	—
Feb. 5th	—	American transport *Lusiania* torpedoed by German submarine.	—	—
Feb. 6th	Germany demands the commencement of Peace negotiations by Roumania at Brest-Litovsk.	—	—	—
Feb. 9th	Traitorous Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Ukraine signed.	—	—	—
Feb. 10th	Formal announcement by Russia that she is out of the War.	—	—	—
Feb. 13th	—	—	Offenburg bombed by British aeroplanes.	—
Feb. 15th	—	A British armed trawler and ten drifters sunk by German destroyer flotilla in the Straits of Dover.	German aeroplanes raid London. (18 casualties).	—
Feb. 16th	—	—	General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, succeeded by General Sir H. Wilson. Air raid on London (53 casualties).	—
Feb. 18th	Hostilities against Russia recommenced by Germany.	—	German Armies advance into Central Russia.	—
Feb. 21st	—	—	—	British capture Jericho (Palestine).
Feb. 24th	—	—	Turks retake Trebizond. Bolsheviks accede to German demands.	—
Feb. 25th	—	—	Germans retake Reval.	—
Feb. 26th	—	British Hospital Ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed.	—	—
Mar. 1st	—	British warships sink a German destroyer and two minesweepers off the Dutch coast.	—	—
Mar. 3rd	The Second Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed by the Bolsheviks on one side, and the Central Powers on the other.	—	—	—
Mar. 4th	Roumania compelled to accept a Peace dictated by the Central Powers.	—	—	—
Mar. 5th	—	—	Germans land in the Aaland Islands.	—
Mar. 7th	Finland signs Peace Treaty with Central Powers.	—	London raided from the air (62 casualties).	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land dnd Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.
Mar. 8th	—	—	Big air raid on Paris. One hostile machine destroyed.	—
Mar. 9th	—	—	British aeroplanes bomb Mainz.	Anglo-Indian Forces occupy Hit, on the Euphrates (Mesopotamia).
Mar. 10th	—	—	Stuttgart bombed by British aeroplanes.	—
Mar. 11th	—	—	Erzerum recaptured by the Turks. Air raid on Paris. Allied air raid on Zeebrugge.	—
Mar. 13th	—	—	Odessa occupied by German troops. Zeppelins raid N.E. England (47 casualties).	—
Mar. 14th	Soviet Congress met at Moscow to ratify Brest-Litovsk Treaty.	—	—	—
Mar. 16th	—	—	Commencement of series of British air raids on German towns.	—
Mar. 19th	Protest by the Allied Powers against Brest-Litovsk Treaty.	—	—	—
Mar. 20th	Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum, showing Germany's responsibility for the World War, published. Also Dr. Muhlon's revelations.	—	—	—
Mar. 21st	—	—	Allied line in France forced back by fierce German offensive.	—
Mar. 24th	—	—	Germans recapture Bapaume, Peronne and Noyon.	—
Mar. 25th	—	—	German long-range guns bombard Paris.	—
April 3rd	—	German Naval Force lands in Finland.	—	—
April 4th	—	—	Allied line in France continued its retrograde movement. Germans take Morisel, near Amiens	—
April 5th	—	—	—	Landing of British and Japanese at Vladivostock.
April 8th	—	—	Charkov occupied by the Germans.	—
April 11th	—	—	Germans retake Ploegsteert and Armentieres.	—
April 12th	—	—	Germans recapture Messines. English Midlands and Eastern Counties raided by German aeroplanes (28 casualties).	—

April 14th	—	—	The Supreme Command of the Allied Armies in France taken over by Marshal Foch. Evacuation of Neuve Eglise by the British.	—
April 15th	—	—	Bailleul captured by the Germans.	—
April 16th	—	—	Germans take Wytschacte.	—
April 18th	Lord Milner appointed British Secretary of State for War. Military Service age limit raised to 51 in Great Britain.	—	German attack on Givenchy repulsed with heavy losses.	—
April 22nd	—	British Naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend. Entrances to Bruges Canal and Ostend harbour blocked by the sinking of concrete-filled ships.	—	—
April 23rd	—	—	Sharp German repulse at Bailleul.	—
April 24th	—	—	German advance at Ypres.	—
April 26th	—	—	Kemmel Hill stormed by the Germans.	—
April 27th	—	—	Occupation of Kars by the Turks.	Anglo-Indian Forces in Mesopotamia take Kifri, north of Bagdad.
April 30th	—	—	Viborg taken by the Germans.	—
May 1st	—	Russian Black Sea Fleet falls into German hands at Sevastopol.	Sevastopol taken by the Germans.	—
May 2nd	—	British Naval air raid on the docks and submarine base at Zeebrugge.	—	—
May 5th	—	—	Brilliant assault by Australian troops on the Somme Front.	—
May 9th	—	Second British Naval raid on Ostend. *Vindictive* sunk as concrete-blockship.	Rostoff, on the Don, occupied by the Germans.	Kerkuk, 111 miles S.E. of Mosul, occupied by Anglo-Indian Army in Mesopotamia.
May 11th	—	British submarine sinks German submarine in the Atlantic.	—	—
May 18th	—	—	Cologne raided by British aeroplanes. Two hostile machines destroyed.	—
May 19th	—	—	London raid by 30 German aeroplanes (226 casualties). Five hostile machines destroyed.	—
May 20th	—	—	Metz and Coblenz raided by British aeroplanes.	—
May 22nd	—	—	Big German air raid on Paris.	—
May 27th	—	—	German offensive in France resumed. Allies forced back.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.
May 28th	—	—	Couay taken by the Germans.	—
May 29th	—	—	Allied retreat continues. Soissons captured by the Germans.	—
June 1st	—	—	Germans 40 miles from Paris. Long-range guns bombard Paris.	—
June 4th	—	—	Allied counter-attacks cause German advance to slacken.	—
June 15th	—	—	Commencement of the Austrian offensive against Italy. The line of the Piave broken.	—
June 19th	—	British Squadron operates in the Heligoland Bight.	Battle in the Piave sways backwards and forwards.	—
June 20th	—	—	Italian victory on the Piave. Austrians forced to retreat.	—
June 27th	—	British Hospital Ship *Llandovery Castle* sunk by German submarine in Irish Sea.	—	—
July 1st	—	U.S. Transport *Corrington* sunk by German submarine.	American success at Vaux.	—
July 3rd	—	—	Fierce fighting by the Australians and Americans south of the Somme.	—
July 7th	—	—	Italian victory, advance along the whole Piave Front.	—
July 9th	Kulhmann is succeeded by Admiral Von Hintze as German Foreign Minister.	—	—	—
July 13th	—	—	Officially reported that a landing had been made by Allied troops on the Murman coast of Russia.	—
July 15th	—	—	Germans begin a fresh offensive on a 55-mile front around Rheims.	—
July 18th	—	—	Great counter-attack by the French results in an advance on a wide front.	—
July 19th	—	British Squadrons sweep northern section of the North Sea.	British advance in Ypres sector. Meteren captured.	—
July 22nd	—	—	British advance at Marfaux, and French success at Montdidier.	—
Aug. 3rd	—	—	Allied Forces landed at Archangel.	—

Aug. 8th	—	—	British victory. German lines broken between Albert North and Montdidier. Big captures of men and guns. Advance continues.	—
Aug. 10th	—	—	Montdidier taken by Anglo-French Armies.	—
Aug. 13th	—	—	French victory on the Lassigny tableland.	—
Aug. 15th	—	—	British cross the Ancre. Air raid on Paris.	—
Aug. 20th	—	—	Big French advance south of the Oise.	—
Aug. 22nd	—	—	Albert stormed by the British. Fresh advance at several points	—
Aug. 23rd	—	—	Allied advance continues. Bray taken by the British.	—
Aug. 24th	—	—	Thiepval Ridge stormed.	—
Aug. 27th	—	—	Monchy and Delville Wood captured by the British, and Roye by the French.	— —
Aug. 29th	—	—	Fall of Bapaume to British arms, and Noyon to the French.	—
Aug. 30th	—	—	Bailleul again in British hands.	—
Sept. 1st	—	—	Australians storm Peronne.	—
Sept. 2nd	—	—	Canadian and Imperial Forces break through the "Hindenburg Switch Line."	—
Sept. 3rd	—	—	German Armies routed. French threaten the flank of the Crown Prince's Army.	—
Sept. 9th	—	—	Great Anglo-French victory. Germans in full retreat.	—
Sept. 10th	—	SS. *Solway Castle* sunk by a German submarine. Heavy loss of life.	Allied advance to the old Hindenburg line (Cambrai-Soissons)	—
Sept. 13th	—	—	Big American victory in St. Michiel salient. Armies of the United States advance to within 10 miles of Metz.	—
Sept. 16th	— —	—	Allied Army from Salonika breaks the Bulgarian Front, and captures thousands of prisoners and many guns.	—
Sept. 19th	—	—	—	British Army in Palestine breaks the Turkish Front and enters Nazareth.
Sept. 20th	—	—	Serbian victory in the Balkans. First Bulgarian Army routed.	—

Date.	Political, Diplomatic and General.	Sea Warfare.	Land and Air Warfare.	Extra European.
1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.
Sept. 22nd	—	—	—	Two Turkish Armies routed by the British in Palestine. (Capture of 25 000 prisoners and 250 guns.)
Sept. 26th	—	—	Franco-American advance on the Champagne-Meuse Front.	—
Sept. 28th	—	—	British and Belgian Armies begin strong offensive in Flanders. Bulgarians ask for Armistice.	—
Sept. 29th	Unconditional surrender of Bulgaria.	—	Unconditional surrender of Bulgaria.	—
Sept. 30th	—	—	Great Allied victory on 105-mile Front in France. Advance continues for some days. French capture St. Quentin. British take Ramecourt and La Catelet.	—
Oct. 4th	German Note asking for Armistice and Peace received by President Wilson.	—	Total captures by Allies on Western Front since July : 260,000 men, 3,720 guns, 22,800 machine guns.	—
Oct. 10th	—	—	German retreat continues. French and British occupy several small towns and many villages.	—
Oct. 12th	Armistice again asked for by the Germans.	—	—	—
Oct. 14th	—	—	Roulers captured by the Allies. with thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns. Belgians within 14 miles of Bruges. British take Menin.	—
Oct. 16th	Reply sent by President Wilson to German request for Armistice.	—	—	—
Oct. 17th	—	—	Big German retreat in Flanders. Lille, Ostend and Douai occupied by Allies.	—
Oct. 19th	—	—	Bruges stormed and Zeebrugge occupied.	—
Oct. 20th	Second German Note sent to President Wilson.	—	Heavy British attack on Sambre-Scheldt Front. Many prisoners and guns.	—
Oct. 23rd	—	—	Allied advance both in France and Flanders continues for several days. Dismissal of General Ludendorf.	—
Oct. 28th	Austria-Hungary asks for separate Peace.	—	Victorious advance by the Serbians to the Danube. Austria asks for Peace.	—

Oct. 30th	Turkey asks for, and is granted, an Armistice.	—	—	Turkey sues for Peace.
Nov. 2nd	—	—	Valenciennes occupied by the British.	—
Nov. 3rd	Austria surrenders.	Mutiny in the German Navy.	—	—
Nov. 5th	Final Note to Germany despatched by the United States.	—	United States Armies reach the historic battlefield of Sedan.	—
Nov. 7th	Bavarian Republic Proclaimed.	—	—	—
Nov. 9th	Abdication of the Emperor Wilhelm II. Revolution in Berlin.	—	Marshal Foch receives German Armistice Envoys.	—
Nov. 11th	Armistice concluded.	Germany agrees to surrender her Navy and accepts final defeat. Hostilities cease at 11.0 a.m.	Germany agrees to the occupation of the Rhineland, and the "Cease Fire" sounded along the whole battle-line—a battle-line on sea, land and air of over 3,000 miles.	—
Nov. 21st	—	Whole German Fleet surrenders to British and Allied Fleets. under Admiral Sir David (Earl) Beatty.	—	—
Dec. 1st	—	—	British Cavalry enter Germany.	—
Dec. 13th	—	—	Allied Armies cross the Rhine.	—
1919.	**1919.**	**1919.**	**1919.**	**1919.**
June 21st	—	German High Seas Fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow.	—	—
June 28th	Peace Treaty signed at Versailles.	—	Allied Armies hold zones of occupation in Germany and bridges across the Rhine.	—
July 2nd	—	British Navy commences difficult and dangerous task of clearing the seas around the British Isles of submarine mines.	—	—
Oct. 10th	Peace Treaty ratified by His Majesty King George V.	—	—	—
1920.	**1920.**	**1920.**	**1920.**	**1920.**
Nov. 15th	First meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.	—	—	—
1921.	**1921.**	**1921.**	**1921.**	**1921.**
Aug. 31st	Official termination of the War. All Treaties of Peace having been ratified by the respective Governments.	—	—	—

WEST INDIES

THE West Indies are composed of a large number of islands varying in size from several thousand square miles to mere uninhabited rocks, situated in the Caribbean Sea, in latitude 10° to 27° N. and 59° to 85° W. They are divided among Great Britain, France, Holland, the United States, Venezuela, and the independent island republics of Hayti, San Domingo and Cuba. The British islands are the most numerous, and have a total area of about 13,000 square miles, with a population of 1,600,000. They are geographically and politically divided as follows :—

(1) Jamaica (Government Head quarters) with its dependencies, the Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands.

(2) The Colony of the Leeward Islands, including Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda ; St. Kitts, with Nevis and Anguilla ; Dominica ; Montserrat ; the Virgin Islands and Sombrero.

(3) The Colony of the Windward Islands, including Grenada and the Grenadines ; St. Vincent with part of the Grenadines ; and St. Lucia.

(4) Barbados.

(5) Trinidad and Tobago.

These islands are thus formed into five separate colonies, which are themselves subdivided for the purposes of administration. The supreme colonial authority is the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief at Jamaica, but each colony has its own governor, and many have their own legislative councils, while commissioners actually administer the various islands, grouped as above.

Photo, West India Committee

FORT CHARLES, JAMAICA

Nelson's coat of arms will be seen over the gateway

Photo, A. Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E. *West India Committee*

THE RODNEY MEMORIAL, SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA

THE SPANIARDS AND THE ABORIGINES.

When Columbus discovered the West Indies, most of the islands were densely populated by Arawaks and Caribs. The Arawaks were peaceful and even gentle in their disposition, and lived mainly by agriculture. They possessed some rudimentary civilisation and grew and wove cotton. Their neighbours, the Caribs, were fierce and warlike. They were hunters and fishermen, and owing, it is believed, to the absence of large game on the islands, before the advent of Europeans, they frequently practised cannibalism. In fact " Cannibal " is believed to be derived from " Carib." *

These people still survive on the mainland of Central America, and present the traits which the early Spaniards described. In the islands, however, they are but a memory. Greed and cruelty in the course of a few decades succeeded in exterminating the native population, which, in the days of the discovery, was probably 3,000,000 or 4,000,000.

The first island that was colonised by the Spaniards was Hispaniola, now known as Hayti. Thirty-nine Spaniards, under the command of Don Diego de Arana, were left there by Colombus in 1492. He commended them to the care of a friendly Arawak Cacique, and intimated that on his return voyage he hoped to find a ton of gold awaiting shipment.

The Spaniards at once proceeded to force the natives to collect gold for them by methods similar to those that prevailed, in quite recent times, among the exporters of " red rubber " in the Congo forests.

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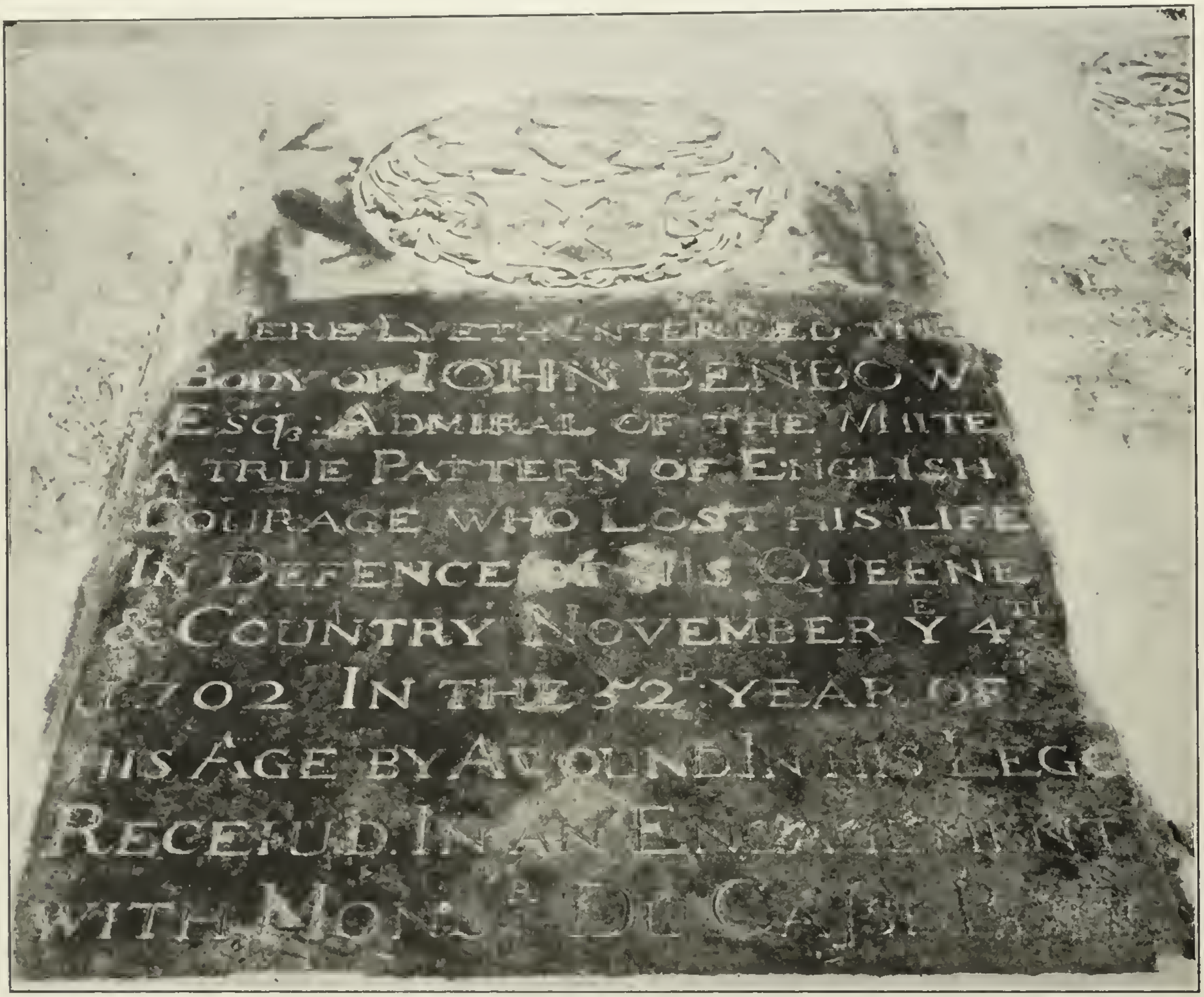
* Named " West Indies " by Columbus because he considered these islands a portion of India.


HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF JOHN BENBOW
ESQ: ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE
A TRUE PATTERN OF ENGLISH
COURAGE WHO LOST HIS LIFE
IN DEFENCE OF HIS QUEENE
& COUNTRY NOVEMBER YE 4TH
1702 IN THE 52D YEAR OF
HIS AGE BY A WOUND IN HIS LEGG
RECEIVD IN AN ENGAGEMENT
WITH MONS DU CASSE

ADMIRAL BENBOW'S TOMB, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

Unaccustomed to war and incapable of resisting the superior arms of the Spaniards, the Arawaks at first strove to obey the behests of their masters, and then apparently sank into helpless apathy. Every Indian over 14 years of age was required to deliver a small bell filled with gold dust every quarter. Floggings and torture were the lot of those that failed to pay this toll. The labour of collecting the required amount of gold by the primitive methods of washing then in vogue, proved so severe that the Indians were compelled to neglect their agriculture, with the consequence that thousands perished of want in a land of plenty. Vast numbers committed suicide in sheer despair, and within a few years of its discovery we find Hispaniola depopulated and the Spanish settlers engaged in kidnapping the natives of other islands to search for the elusive gold dust and work on the plantations of cotton and sugar-cane, which Columbus introduced and planted on his second voyage.

The settlers in the surrounding islands—Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico and others—took steps to prevent the Hispaniola colonists from kidnapping the Indians on their islands, as, owing to the same causes which were operating in Hispaniola, they were also suffering from a dearth of native labour.

The Spaniards, although they introduced cattle, large dogs for the purpose of hunting the natives, and European grains, fruits and vegetables, had no intention of working themselves. They seemed to hold the view that manual labour was derogatory, when performed by white men in the presence of native races. On the other hand, even in countries blessed with abundance of foodstuffs and other necessaries of all kinds like the West Indies, they could not live without labour, and so the demand for slaves arose and the slave trade, with all its horrors and consequent evils to civilisation, grew up as a result of the early labour troubles of the Spaniards in the West Indies.

Eventually, owing to the dearth of labourers and the unremunerative nature of the gold washings, the Spaniards abandoned Hispaniola to search for El Dorado on the mainland, leaving their cattle, hogs and dogs behind, owing to the scarcity of transport. These animals rapidly reverted to their wild state, and in the genial climate and among the abandoned plantations of Hispaniola increased with astounding rapidity, having no natural enemies to keep them in check. Their presence was eventually destined to be the innocent cause of one of the most terrible scourges of the West Indies, the Buccaneers.

The year after Columbus landed in the New World, Pope Alexander issued his famous "Bull of Partition," on 14th May, 1493, which gave all the new lands west of the Cape Verde islands to Spain, and the savage countries east of them to Portugal. Viewed from the aspect of the fifteenth century many excellent reasons existed which justified the issuing of the Bull, absurd as it may seem to us. Generally speaking, it was a form of compulsory arbitration calculated to prevent warfare amongst the Christian nations, owing to disputes concerning the ownership of the newly discovered countries.

The Papal influence and mandates were also directed against the enslavement of the Indians, and the laws promulgated on their behalf by the Court of Spain were excellent and humanitarian, even in accordance with twentieth century ideals. The West Indies and Spanish Main were then far away from Europe. There were no newspapers nor telegraphs, and many were the dark deeds of savagery and injustice that were perpetrated by the Spaniards in the New World.

The "Bull of Partition" aroused great indignation in France and England. "I should like to see the clause in Father Adam's will that left America to Spain," the French King exclaimed. Henry VII commissioned Cabot to explore the coasts of North America at the same period, and for some time the

DOCKYARD, PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

THE MERRY WIDOW
ICE CREAM PARLOUR

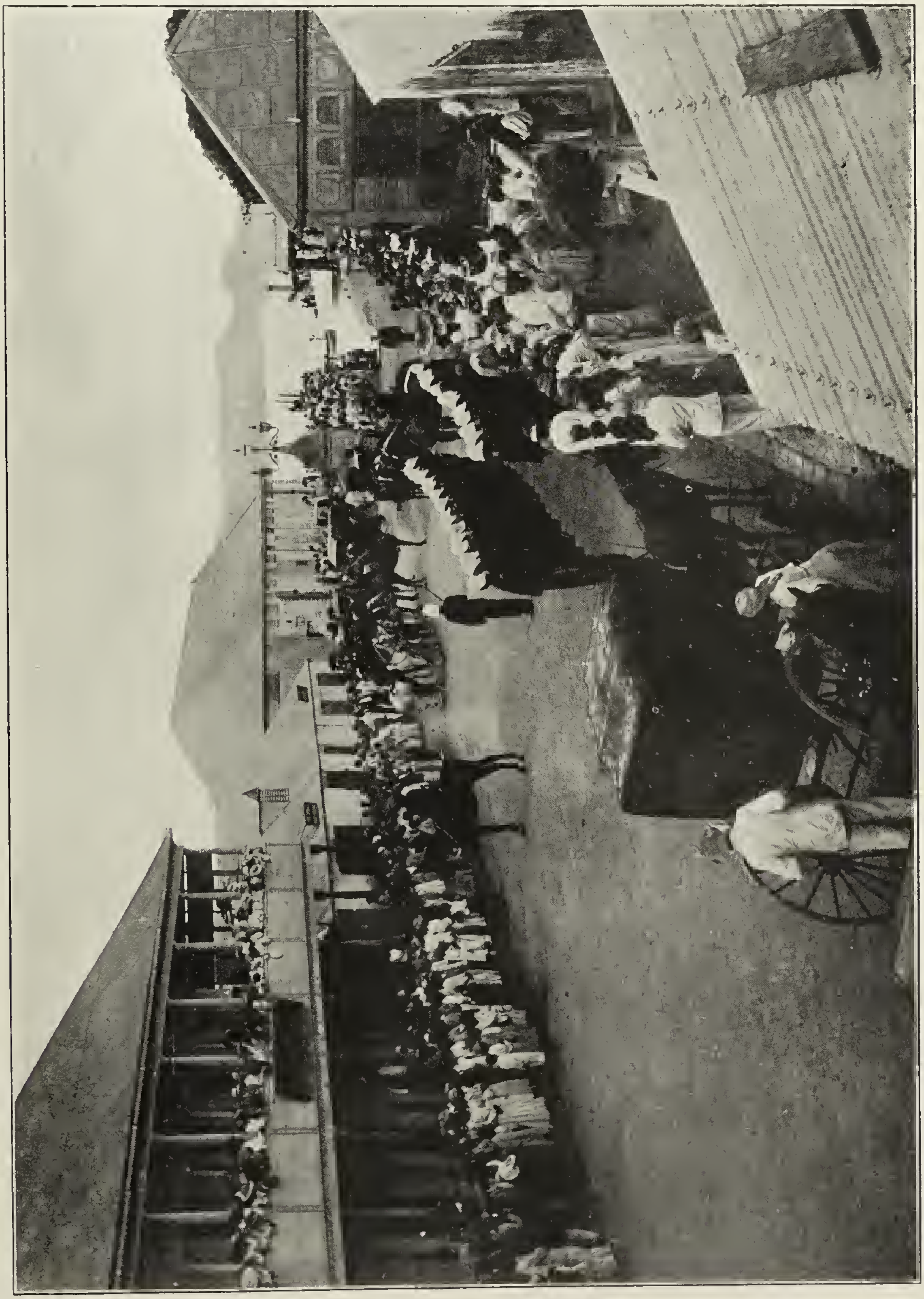
RETURN OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA REGIMENT TO PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, AFTER THE GREAT WAR

official explorations conducted by France and England were directed to the vast country that now forms the Dominion of Canada rather than the neighbourhood of the Spanish explorations and discoveries. The sixteenth century was still young, when adventurous French and English seamen began to visit the Spanish Main. For sailing in these seas or trading they were liable to be hanged as pirates, as from the very first Spain retained a monopoly of trade with the Indies.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

For some years the Spaniards retained undisputed possession of the West Indies, although their commerce was often harassed by the buccaneers, who grew in number and daring year by year, until at last they paralysed the oversea trade between Spain and her Central American possessions. Under Spanish dominion the Arawaks and Caribs, who inhabited these islands at the time of their discovery and conquest, were reduced to the most degrading forms of slavery, and, notwithstanding the steadily increasing demand for slave labour on the growing plantations, were being slowly exterminated by cruelty and overwork. It was this need of slaves which brought the English on the scene in the West Indies, though not "honourably employed," as has been the case in nearly every other colony.

Sir John Hawkins, one of the most famous captains in the days of Queen Elizabeth—a few years before the birth of the real British Navy—hearing, while on a voyage to the Canary Islands, that slaves were needed in Hispaniola, and that they could easily be procured on the coast of Guinea (West Africa), fitted out three vessels to engage in this trade, and, in 1562, conveyed his first cargo of 300 slaves from Africa to the Spanish West Indies, where they were sold with great profit.



RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR AT ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA

Photo, West India Committee

This may be said to be the beginning, on anything like an extensive scale, of the horrible trade in human beings between Africa and America which centuries later cost the Empire many millions sterling and many noble lives to suppress.* Yet Hawkins was known for his " good and upright dealing," so different was the view taken of this " harmless and profitable trade " in that age.

It was the slave trade which gave birth to the filibustering expeditions of later years. King Philip II prohibited any but Spaniards from participating in the colonial trade of Spain, and, besides confiscating a portion of Hawkins' first return cargo, which inadvertently found its way to Cadiz, he ordered his Captains-general in the West Indies to prevent Englishmen from trading on the Spanish Main (sea). But Hawkins was determined to take full advantage of the new and lucrative trade, and, in 1574, started with a fleet of five ships full of negroes from West Africa. He succeeded in disposing of his cargo in the Spanish colonies, returning with a large store of gold and jewels.

He received a knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, and again fitted out an even larger expedition, with Francis Drake, then a young man, as one of his captains. The voyage, however, proved disastrous, his ships were compelled by storms and want of water to put into a Spanish port in Mexico, where a fierce fight took place in which many of his followers were either killed or taken prisoners. A few, including Hawkins and Drake, escaped and returned to Plymouth.

THE BUCCANEERS.

Strong was the feeling of hatred of Spain and all her works which was at this time general among Englishmen. Some longed to punish the Spaniards for their treatment of captured sailors whom they reduced to slavery, others to wrest from them a share of the trade which they were prohibited from obtaining by peaceful methods. Volunteers flocked to the standards of the buccaneers, and foremost among these bands of adventurers was Sir Francis Drake with his men of Devon.

Having himself suffered loss and injury through the disaster to Hawkins' third expedition, Drake commenced a long period of spoliation and warfare against the Spaniards and their colonial trade. Many were the buccaneering voyages he made to the Spanish Main, capturing and destroying warships and treasure ships, sacking towns, and inflicting such injury as almost to paralyse the exclusively Spanish commerce of these seas. Then Drake took up arms in the legitimate service of the State and defeated the Spanish Armada on July 25th, 1588. Time went on, Hawkins died in the Caribbean Islands in 1595, and Drake, who returned to the Indies, died of dysentry after burning Nombre de Dios (Central America). The next famous actor in the drama of the West Indies was Sir Walter Raleigh, who, armed with " Letters Patent " from Queen Elizabeth empowering him to " discover, occupy and possess barbarous countries," and govern and colonise the same in accordance with the laws of the Mother Country, and " the true Christian faith of the Church of England," on the condition that he paid his Sovereign one-fifth of all the gold and silver he obtained, and explored the forests of what is now British Guiana in search of the El Dorado which he believed was within his reach.

Raleigh, like the early Spaniards, experienced nothing but hospitality from the Arawak Indians who inhabited Guiana. He treated them with great kindness, induced them to act as guides, and promised them protection against the Spaniards, stories of whose cruelty had reached them. His idea was to impress them with the power and glory of his Sovereign, and it is noteworthy that coins of Queen Elizabeth, which Raleigh gave the Indians in order that they could form an impression of her features, were for long worshipped by these simple savages.

He penetrated far into the interior. Everywhere he heard stories of El Dorado, the " Golden One," and the lake of golden treasure, which always receded as he approached.

Once, where the Caratel mines are now being worked, he thought he had discovered the source of the gold supply of El Dorado. An Indian gave him a piece of gold ore, which he estimated would yield £13,000 to the ton. Then he returned to England to write the account of his discoveries and

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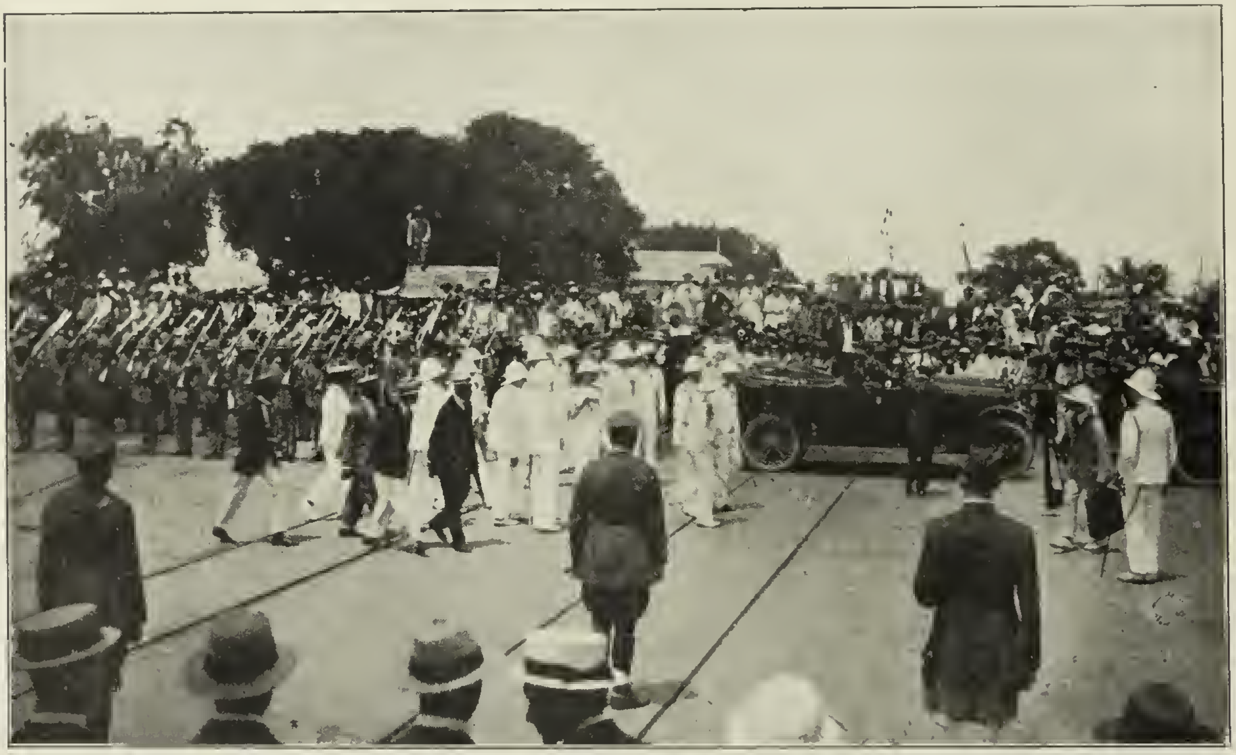
* For the rise and fall of the Slave Trade, see INDEX; also WEST AFRICA, and contrast with extension of British power in East Africa, Central Africa and Zanzibar.

CASTLETON GARDENS, JAMAICA

Photo, West India Committee

relate a singularly accurate description of the country and the Indian traditions and stories. In the process of time, a materialistic age dismissed as wild and improbable Raleigh's story of his explorations in Guiana. Of late years attention has again been drawn to them, and an English company has drained the lake of the "golden one"—Lake Guarainta—in search of its treasures, and the Caratel mines are being worked by modern scientific methods.*

Among the celebrated exploits of Henry Morgan was the capture and sack of the rich Spanish city of Porto Bello on the Isthmus of Panama, which was followed by days of murder and rapine ; and then a year later, in 1671, the advance of the buccaneers across the Isthmus to the city of Panama, the heart of Spanish power in Central America, which, although garrisoned by nearly 5,000 men, was captured, sacked, and partly burned.



Photo, West India Committee

RECEPTION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

THE BRETHREN OF THE COAST.

Some years later there came on the scene Sir Henry Morgan and the "Brethren of the Coast," whose headquarters were first on the island of Tortuga and later at Kingston, Jamaica, after the former island had been taken by Cromwell's forces, under General Venables, in 1655. Some of the most famous buccaneers were : Willis, an Englishman ; Morgan, a Welshman ; Mansevelt, a Dutchman ; and L'Olonnois, a Frenchman ; but of them all the deeds of Morgan were the most daring.

Glorious in the annals of the English race would these deeds have been, had their daring and lustre not been tarnished by the brutality of the buccaneers in the captured cities. The judgment of history, however, passes but a light sentence, for bitter hatred and brutality animated both sides. The captured buccaneers were often cruelly tortured, and it was only in the natural order of things that their comrades should seek vengeance when it lay within their power. In this respect it should be remembered that the early exploits of Sir Francis Drake were actuated by patriotic zeal, and a desire to inflict injury on the tyranny of Spain, but that those who followed him had less noble ends in view.

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* It is more probable that stories of the Inca Empire and Lake Titicaca, in the Peruvian highlands, were responsible for the accounts given of the "El Dorado," or Golden One.

ENGLAND IN THE WEST INDIES.

It was during the seventeenth century that Great Britain commenced colonisation in the West Indies. Even as it was the slave trade which gave birth to the buccaneers, so it was the buccaneers who laid the earliest foundations of England's West Indian possessions. The Bermudas, that collection of numberless coral reefs lying some 600 miles east of Virginia and a somewhat greater distance north of the West Indies proper, were the first to pass into British hands. They were discovered by one, Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1527, and remained unappropriated until Sir George Somers, who was on his way to Virginia to act as Deputy Governor, was wrecked thereon in 1609, and took possession of them in the name of the King of England. He died in 1611 in St. George's Isle, where a small colony was founded in the same year. The Bermudas have remained a British colony ever since.

The Barbados, and many of the Caribbean group, were never properly occupied by the Spaniards, who only visited them in order to capture the natives for work on the plantations of Hispaniola, Cuba, and the other occupied islands. In 1605 a Kentish vessel took possession of Barbados for the Crown of England, but no attempt was made at colonisation until 1625, when the Earl of Marlborough received a charter from King James I granting the island to himself and his successors. Sir William Courteen, a London merchant was commissioned by the noble Earl to establish there an English colony, and Bridgetown, the present capital, was founded in the same year, the island then being almost uninhabited.

The Royal Charter of Barbados was transferred from a Marlborough to a Carlisle by King Charles I, and its jurisdiction was extended to include all the Caribbean islands from St. Christopher to Trinidad. Few of these islands were, however, occupied by the English during the seventeenth century The Bahamas, a group off the coast of Florida, were settled in 1629, but they were the scene of continual conflict between the English, Spanish and French, for many years, and no practical use was made of them until they became entirely British after the American War of Independence.

Antigua was colonised by Sir Thomas Warner in 1632, but thirty-four years later was captured and devastated by the French who had established themselves in Martinique. In the following year, however, this colony was again founded by Lord Willoughby, who had been sent out for a second time as governor of Barbados by King Charles II.

The inhabitants of Barbados had, at first, refused to recognise the Commonwealth, but were eventually compelled to do so by Sir

THE KING'S HOUSE, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

Residence of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the British West Indies

A COUNTRY SCENE, CASTLETON, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

George Ayscue and a Puritan force. Trinidad, the second largest of the British West Indian islands, remained a Spanish possession until its capitulation to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1797. Jamaica, the largest and most important of the British West Indies, was originally known as Xaymacia, or the "Land of wood and water." It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and occupied by the Spaniards in 1509.

Here their rule was at first less cruel and oppressive than it was in many of their colonies, but as time went on, and new governors arrived, the old harsh methods of colonial administration were instituted, and the exercise of evil passions degraded and enervated the population both black and white. Sir Anthony Shirley, with a small British force, devastated a portion of the island in 1596, and some years later this manœuvre was repeated by Colonel Jackson. Jamaica had, at this time, a population of less than 3,000, of whom half were Spaniards. It became a British possession in 1655, when an expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, forced the island to capitulate after a brief resistance.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries many other islands in these seas were annexed or captured by the British, but it was not until after the overthrow of Napoleon and the peace of 1814 that nearly all the important West Indian islands, with the exception of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti, were actively occupied and administered by Great Britain.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

At the time of the early colonisation of the West Indian Islands, during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, there were no fewer than four different elements in the composition of the population, besides the various nationalities. In the English settlements there were the white officials, planters and traders, forming the governing class; the aboriginal natives, and the negro slaves imported from West Africa, forming the labouring class; but it was the fourth element which was most remarkable, viz., the white bond-servants, composed of prisoners transported from the British Isles and sold to the planters for a number of years.

These unfortunates mostly consisted of Scots taken in the battle of Worcester; Irish Roman Catholics, and English adherents of Monmouth. But so large was the demand, as can well be imagined, for these white slaves of both sexes, that kidnapping, especially of children, was resorted to by

A WEST INDIAN LAGOON

the unscrupulous, and the treatment of these poor wretches on the tropical plantations of the West Indies was generally the acme of cruelty. The existence of slavery in these remote islands exercised a most baneful effect upon the poor of Great Britain and Ireland, and directly influenced the barbarous Criminal Law, which inflicted the death penalty for almost every petty offence, the custom being usually, if the culprit was strong and healthy, to commute the sentence to slavery in the Barbados.

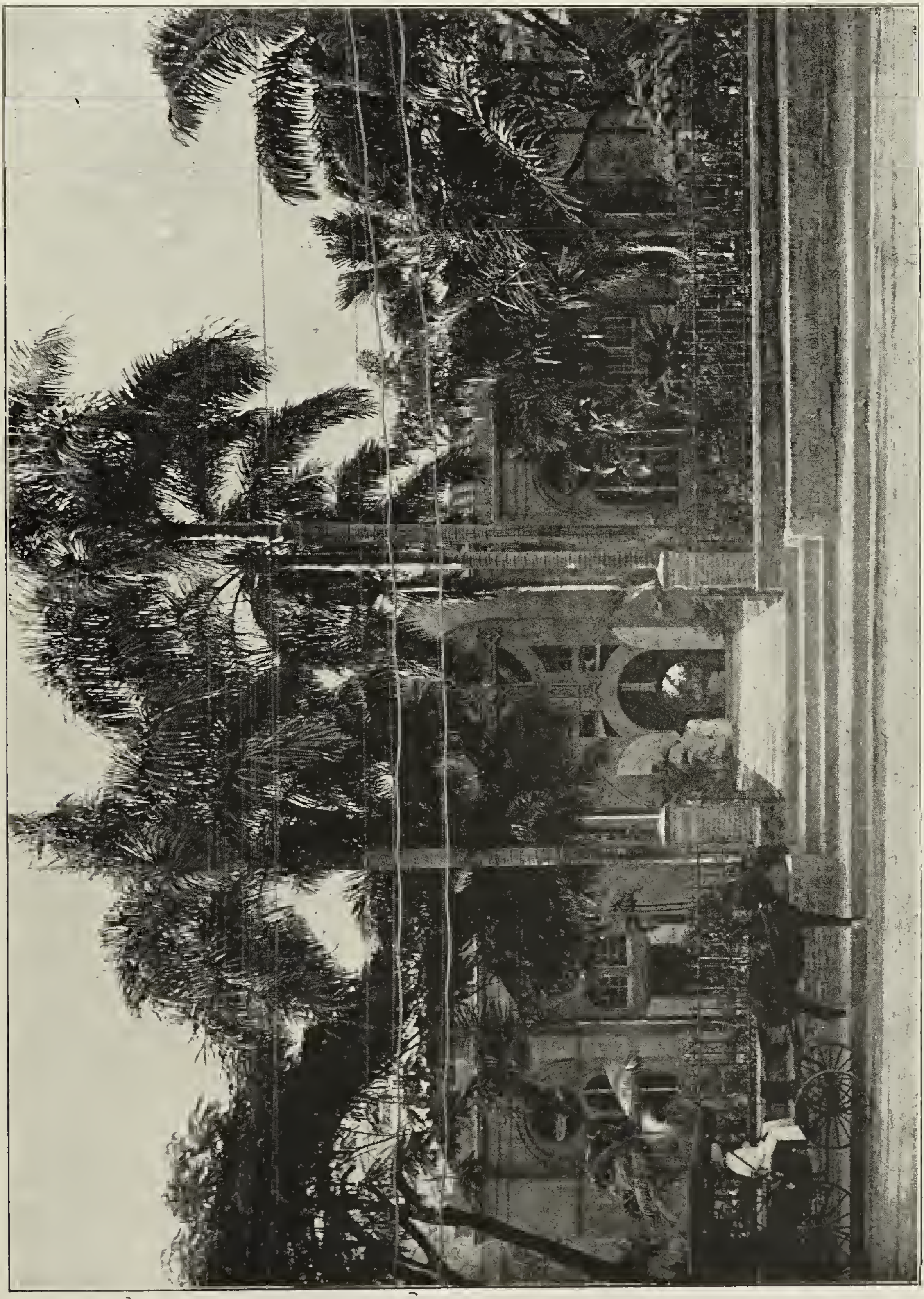
Bristol was the headquarters of this monstrous traffic, and regular agents were appointed by the Government to deal in men, women and girls, to be sent from Ireland to sugar and tobacco plantations in the West Indies, New England, and Virginia. This state of affairs also existed in the French settlements, but in the Spanish possessions those transported were allowed freedom, and mixed with the Government officials and traders, many of whom were, themselves, criminals sent out from Spain.

A STREET IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

Nearly 3,000 Scottish prisoners were sent as slaves to Barbados after the battle of Worcester, hundreds of West Country peasants fetched high prices after Sedgemoor. The thirty survivors of the capture of Drogheda were sent to Barbados and sold as slaves, but it is not so generally known that between 1650 and 1700 a regular slave trade, which was for a long time sanctioned by the Government, existed between Ireland and the American colonies and the West Indies.

PARTITION OF THE WEST INDIES.

While the struggle was proceeding between the Spanish and the English in the West Indies, the French and the Dutch were busy in the same sphere, but their efforts were less energetic than those of the two former nations. The Dutch aim was mainly the extension of maritime trade with these islands, and not the *tribute of gold* desired by Spain, nor the formation of plantations as with the English. Their settlements were



Photo, West India Committee

THE PARISH CHURCH, KINGSTON, JAMAICA

STREET IN SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

merely mercantile depôts. But the French object was possession and colonisation.

The first French West India Company was formed as early as 1626, a year after their first colony had been established, side by side with the English, in the island of St. Kitts. The Dutch were active on the Guinea coast as early as 1596, and about 1620 the Dutch West India Company was floated. Settlements were established in the islands of Curaçao, St. Estatius, Saba, St. Martin (with the French), Aruba, Bonaire and Tobago, all of which, except the last named, they still retain.

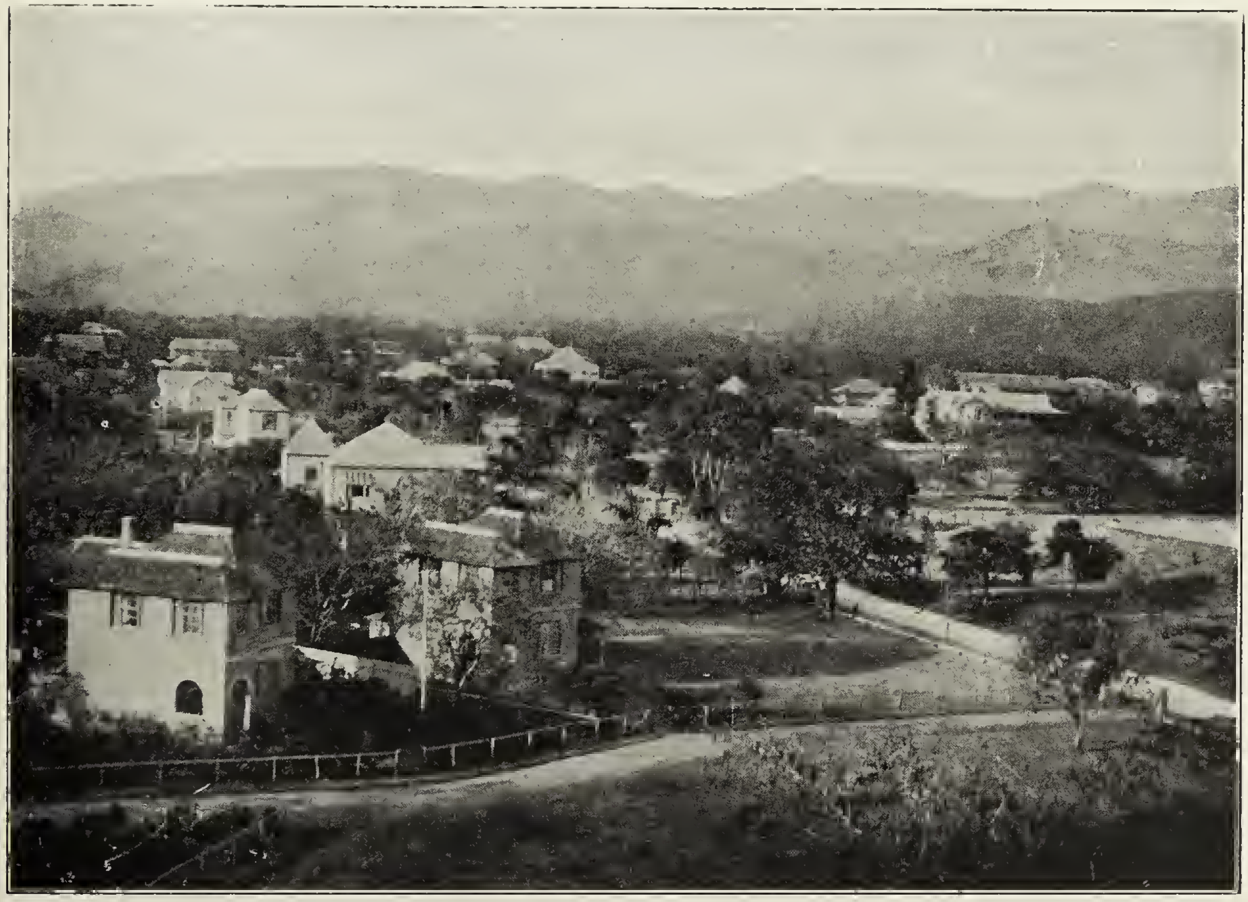
The Swedes arrived in the West Indies in 1784, when they secured from the French the island of St. Bartholomew in exchange for privileges granted to French traders in the port of Gothenburg, and a Swedish West India Company was formed which exploited the island for nearly a hundred years, when it was handed back to France, and Sweden retired from all enterprise in the West Indies.

Denmark took possession of the islands of St. Thomas in 1671, St. John in 1719, and purchased Santa Cruz from the French in 1733. A year later the Danish West India Company was inaugurated. Denmark retained these three islands until 1917, when she sold them to the United States for 25,000,000 dollars.

The United States took over Porto Rico after the Spanish-American War. Cuba became a free republic under the aegis of the United States ; and Hispaniola, the old seat of Spanish power, is divided into the two republics of San Domingo and Hayti, and several small islands off the Venezuelan coast are owned by that State. France still holds the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Basse Terre, Petite Terre, Descada, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (with the Dutch).

INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER.

The story of these islands during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is mainly one of continual change of ownership, according to the fortunes of war in Europe and America. By the Peace of Paris, which included the cession of Canada, Great Britain gained the islands of St. Vincent, Tobago,



Photo, West India Committee

THE COASTAL PLAIN AND BLUE MOUNTAINS, JAMAICA

Dominica, Grenada, the Grenadines, and the coast of Honduras. The American War of Independence, however, gave courage to the French and Spaniards, and Great Britain lost all her West Indian possessions except Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua; but Admiral Rodney's great victory off Dominica, when the French fleet was destroyed, gave back all these islands within a year or so of their loss.

Then came the French Revolution, the rise of the Napoleonic Empire, and the final struggle for supremacy in the West Indies, which was mainly a series of naval fights and stratagems, culminating in the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent in 1797, the defeat of the Dutch fleet at Camperdown in the same year, and the destruction of French sea power at Trafalgar. The Peace of Amiens and the Treaties which followed with France and Holland gave to Great Britain the island of St. Lucia and Tobago, and the three Dutch provinces on the mainland of South America which now form British Guiana.

Great Britain has increased her West Indian possessions and now owns all the most important of these islands except Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hispaniola. The British island are, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Bahamas, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, the Bermudas, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Tobago, and other small islands, including those off the coast of British Honduras.

There is no portion of the world where European colonial enterprise has been so confused, so energetic, and so long continued as in the West Indies.

Jamaica

This, the largest and most important island, is also, from a productive and scenic point of view, the jewel of the West Indies. It has an area of about 4,449 square miles, and a population of just under 1,000,000, of whom about 15,000 are Europeans; 170,000 are coloured; 19,000 are Indian immigrants; 4,000 are Chinese and 710,000 are negroes.

The topography of Jamaica is curious. It rises from the sea on all sides in a gradually ascending slope, which culminates in the central range, known as the Blue Mountains. The valleys between these hills are filled with tropical vegetation and fruits. It is only necessary to mention here that over thirty different kinds of fruit and vegetables are in season during the months of November, December and January. The Blue Mountains, which are clothed to their summits in a luxuriance of tropical vegetation, produce their trump card, the Blue Mountain Peak, in the eastern portion of the island, around which may be seen some of the most romantic and rugged scenery in the West Indies. The island is divided politically into three counties, Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall.

The climate has been admirably summed up by a correspondent of the *London Times*, who says—"The climate is delightful—'inimitable' is Froude's word for it—to anyone who seeks warmth and sunshine. It is tropical, of course—that is, the temperature is never low, never even so low as 60 deg., except in the hills—but the tropical heat of the day is tempered by a breeze which blows daily from the sea, while at night a cooler and gentler air brings freshness down from the uplands. There is no sting in the tropical night, as there often is in the nights of a southerly but non-tropical region. If it is too hot indoors you may seek the cool air of the open with impunity." The best months to visit Jamaica are between November and May. There are two wet and two dry seasons, and the average annual temperature is about 78 deg.

NEWCASTLE, BLUE MOUNTAINS, JAMAICA *Photo, West India Committee*

Photo, R.M.S.P. Co., Cruise Department

NATIVES AND THEIR HOUSES IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON.

The capital of Jamaica has a population of just over 70,000. It is the seat of local government, and the headquarters of the Governor, or Captain-General of the British West Indies. It was almost destroyed by a terrible earthquake on 14th January, 1907, previously to which it possessed tramways, theatres, and libraries, was lighted by electricity, and although several portions needed modernising, it was quite a picturesque little town. In one terrible hour Old Kingston was converted into a chaotic mass of smouldering ruins.

The rebuilding of Kingston, which has taken several years, is an achievement of which any colony might be proud, for it has been carried out by a people who lost nearly all their possessions in a single day, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and who have been continually disheartened by prophecies of similar calamities in the future, for which there is little or no foundation.

Those who knew Old Kingston and Port Royal would certainly not recognise the city of to-day, which has been laid out on modern lines with broad streets and fine avenues. All the buildings of importance have been constructed of reinforced concrete, which, armoured as it is by a trellis-work of steel between the layers of concrete, makes any likelihood of a disaster of similar magnitude very remote, for should another shock of equal violence ever occur the damage would be considerably reduced. The buildings would in all probability crack and split, but it is very unlikely that they would totally collapse.

Photo, West India Committee

MOUNDS OF SALT AT COCKBURN, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Modern Kingston, clean, well-drained, lighted by electricity, crossed by tramways, and well supplied with magnificent hotels and shops, has arisen as if by magic through the wholehearted energy of its inhabitants and the liberal assistance of the government.

Kingston (Port Royal) possesses one of the best and most important harbours in the

West Indies. The average tonnage of shipping annually entering and clearing from Jamaica is approximately 2,000,000 tons. The other important towns in Jamaica are, Spanish Town, which has a population estimated at 9,340, Montego Bay, with a population of about 7,230, and Port Antonio with nearly 8,500 inhabitants.

THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

The Blue Mountain Peak is the " Pilatus " of Jamaica, and its ascent from Kingston, which occupies about two days, is considered the grand excursion of a stay in the island. As the scenery along the route is typically West Indian and the views from the summit, which is 7,560 ft. high, range over the whole island, it may be of interest to give here a brief description of this popular expedition.

In Jamaica, as in nearly all tropical countries, the best time of the day for exercise of any kind is the early morning and after 4.30 in the afternoon. During midday the sun is almost overhead and its blaze makes violent exercise extremely trying. Although the first half of the journey to the Blue Mountain Peak can be accomplished by motor car, the actual ascent is usually performed on the backs of the sure-footed little ponies of the island. From Kingston the road to Gordon Town, a small mountain village, where the English troops are quartered, leads through forests of luxuriant tropical growth which looks green and damp in the cool morning air, but as the sun gains power even the palms and lesser growth seem to doze off to sleep in the hot still atmosphere.

The nine miles of good road which connect Kingston and Gordon Town are soon traversed and the mountains are reached. All around are lofty hills, thickly covered with the green of coffee bushes or the deeper hued and more luxuriant growths of the

Photo, West India Committee

PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

tropics. There are no fewer than 2,180 species of flowering plants and 450 different kinds of fern, samples of which are to be seen on every hand. In the valleys the tangled mass of vegetation is here and there relieved from monotony by the glaring white bungalows of planters. A glimpse, through some deep ravine, of the far off Blue Mountain Peak at once suggests a reason for its name. A hot, blue haze hangs over the summit, and the dark outline of the base fades into a confused mass towards the peak, which is lost in the azure sky.

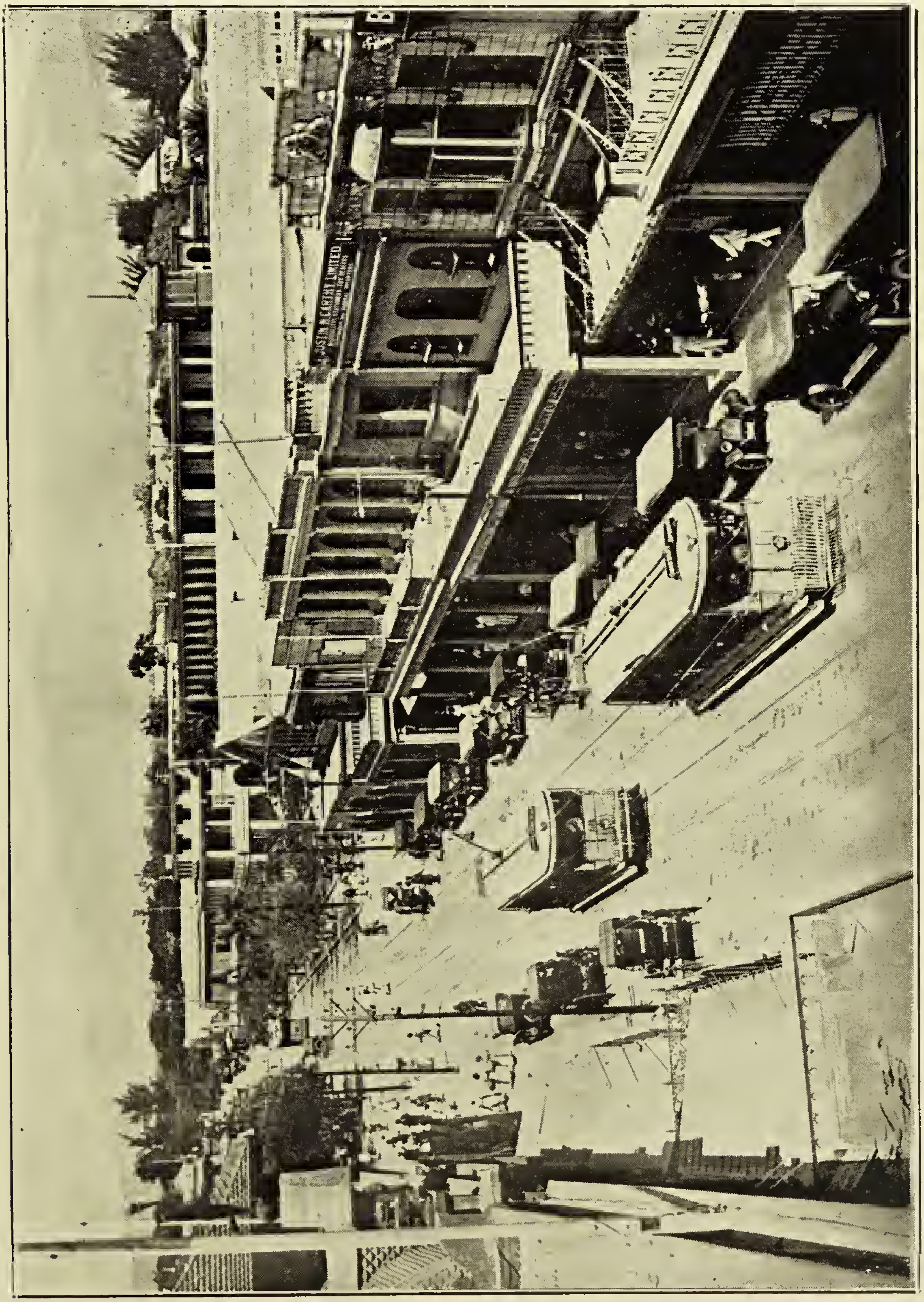
Photo, West India Committee
INDIAN TIGER DANCER, TRINIDAD

At Gordon Town a short halt is usually made; in some cases the night is spent in this picturesque little mountain village, which is the hill-resort of many well-to-do Jamaicans. The cool mountain air and the glorious views are all the attractions it possesses, or needs. The remainder of the journey must be accomplished on horseback, as the mountain roads will not admit of the use of vehicles.

Every mile carries the traveller higher; every turn produces a view of inimitable beauty; until at last the summit is reached and such a panorama unfolds itself as would be impossible to describe by mere adjectives. A gentle breeze sweeps the peak. Far below the bright colours of the tropics are subdued by the distance and the hot haze which seems to obscure the valleys. Far away the sun shines like white-hot metal on an unruffled sea of sapphire-blue, and all around are hills and mountains clothed to their rounded summits with luxuriant vegetation. The distance is veiled by a filmy mist, and above, the dazzling sun obscures the cloudless sky.

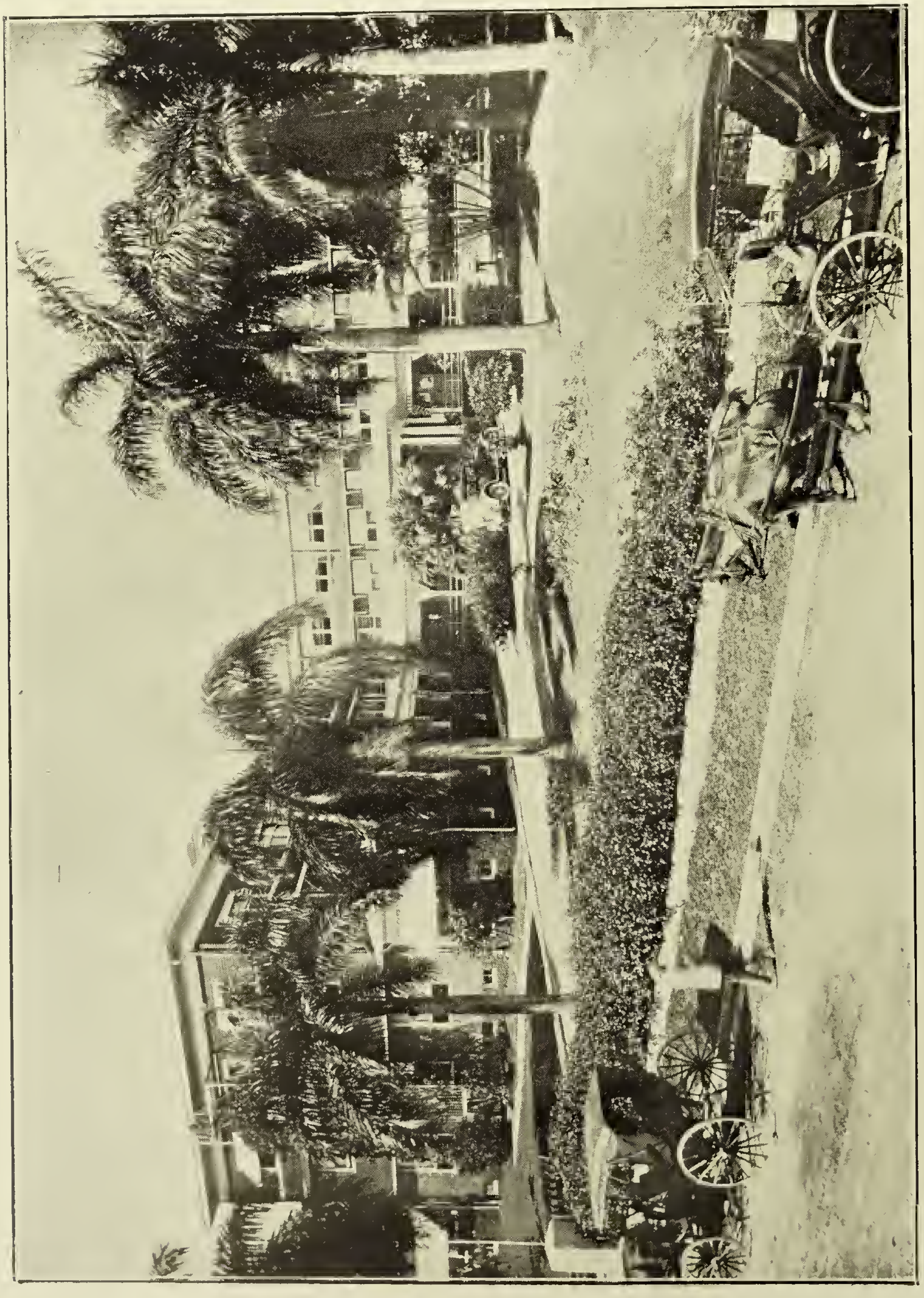
In an island like Jamaica, where every square mile of ground can produce scenes which would defy reproduction at the hands of the most skilful artist, it is invidious to draw comparisions between one scene of beauty and another, but the Hope Gardens, Kingston, the Bog Walk, the Roaring and White River Cascades, the Botanical Gardens, Castletown, and the more luxuriant though less mountainous scenery of the western portion of the island must all be explored before the remote parts are attempted. There is more natural beauty and wealth of colour in the 4,400 square miles of territory which compose this island than there is in hundreds of thousands of square miles of European country.

The principal products of Jamaica are sugar, rum, fruit, coffee and cocoa. A large proportion of the total exports go to Canada and the United States. During recent years the growing of both sugar cane and fruit has received a considerable impetus owing to the higher prices realised for the former product since the destruction of the German sugar-beet industry, and to the better shipping facilities between the West Indies and the markets of Canada which have been established. Jamaica coffee, which is principally grown in the Blue Mountains, is of a very superior quality, and is sold in the markets of England and America at the maximum price. The producers of coffee in the West Indies, Ceylon, or in any of the



Photo, West India Committee

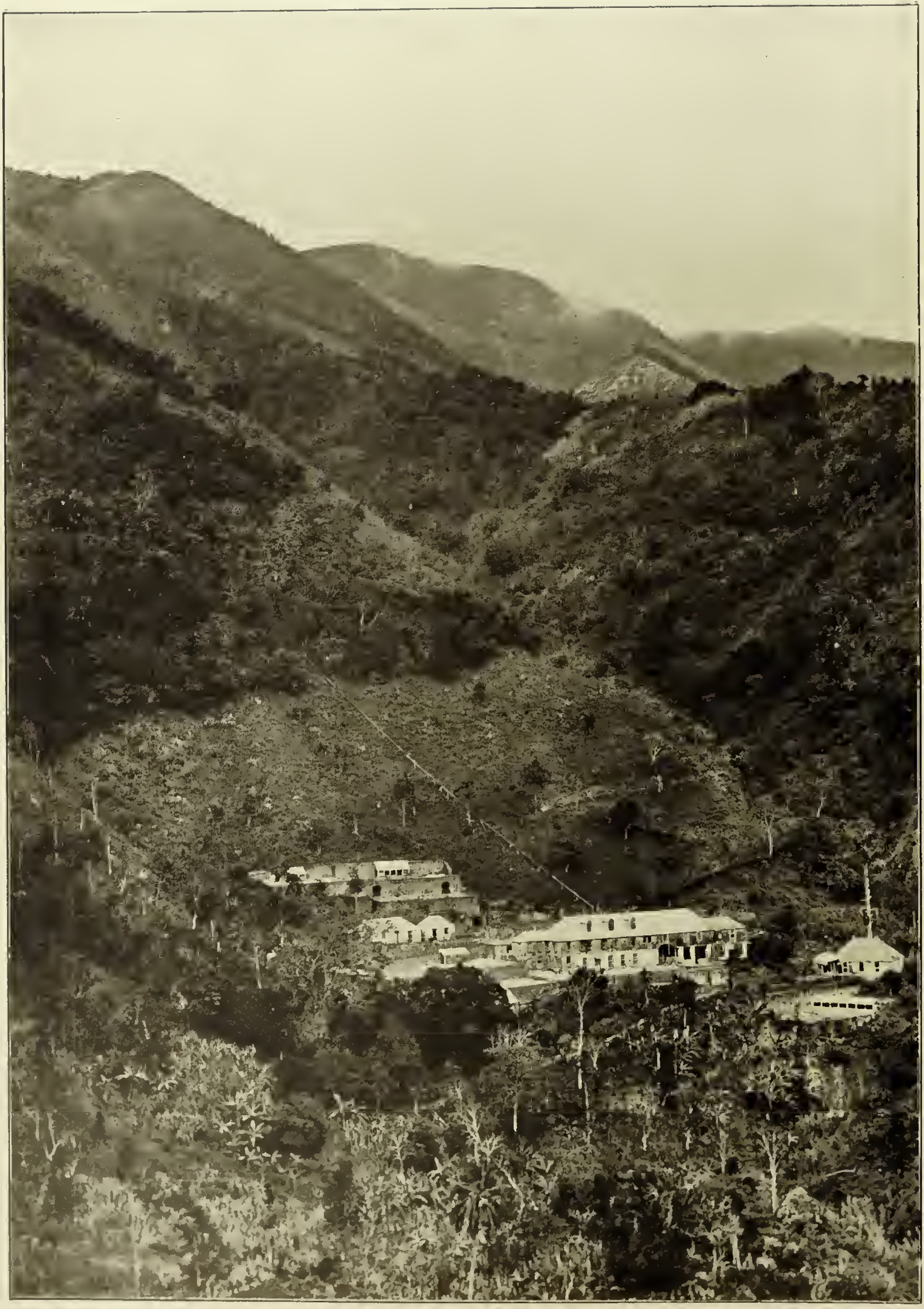
KING STREET, KINGSTON, JAMAICA
(East Side looking North)



HOTEL TITCHFIELD, PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA

Open January to April. This Hotel is beautifully situated overlooking the harbour. It has been a favourite winter resort for many years

MARTHA BRAE BRIDGE, FALMOUTH, JAMAICA



A COFFEE PLANTATION *Photo, West India Committee*
Sherwood Forest, Blue Mountains, Jamaica, British West Indies

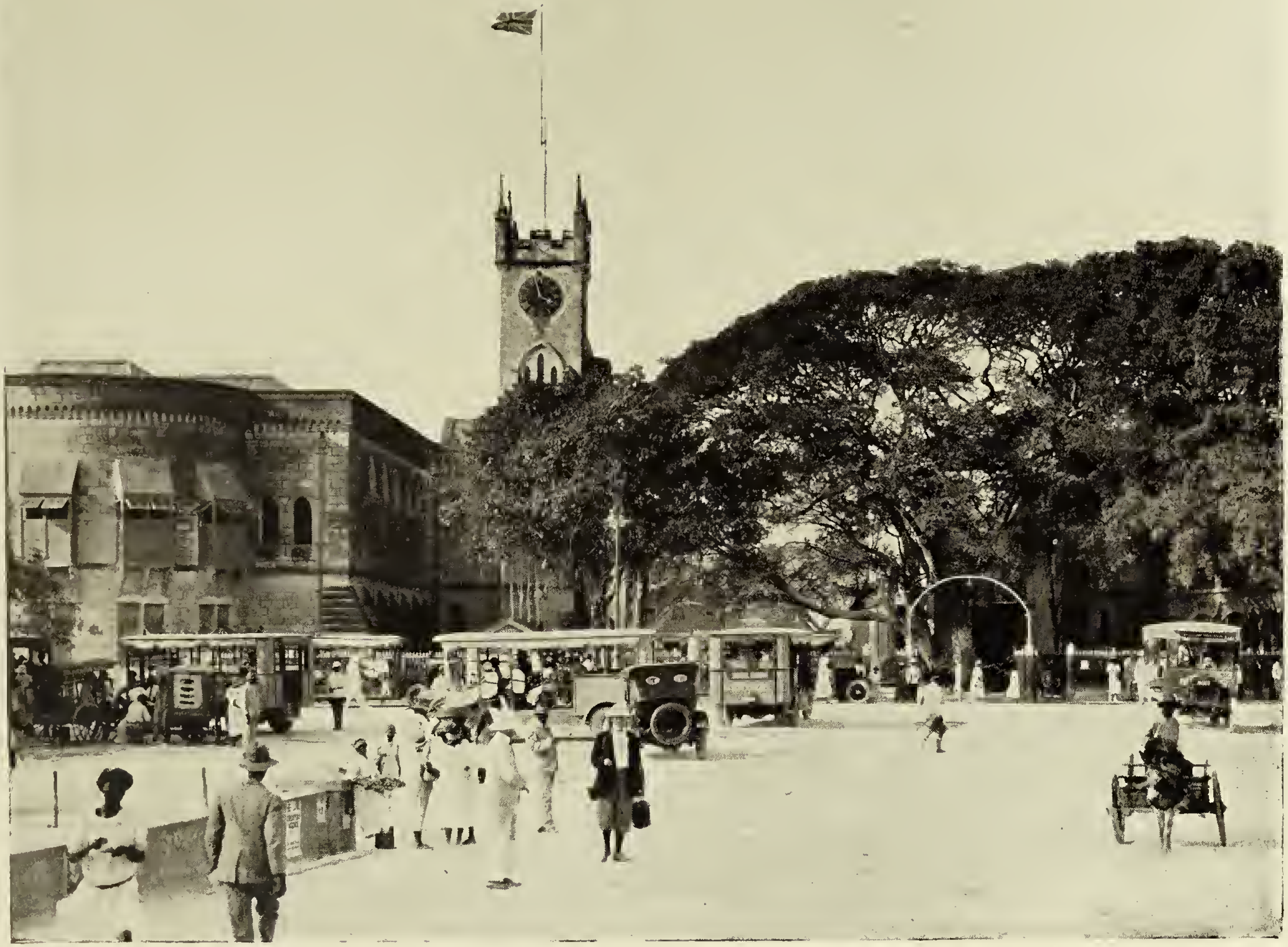
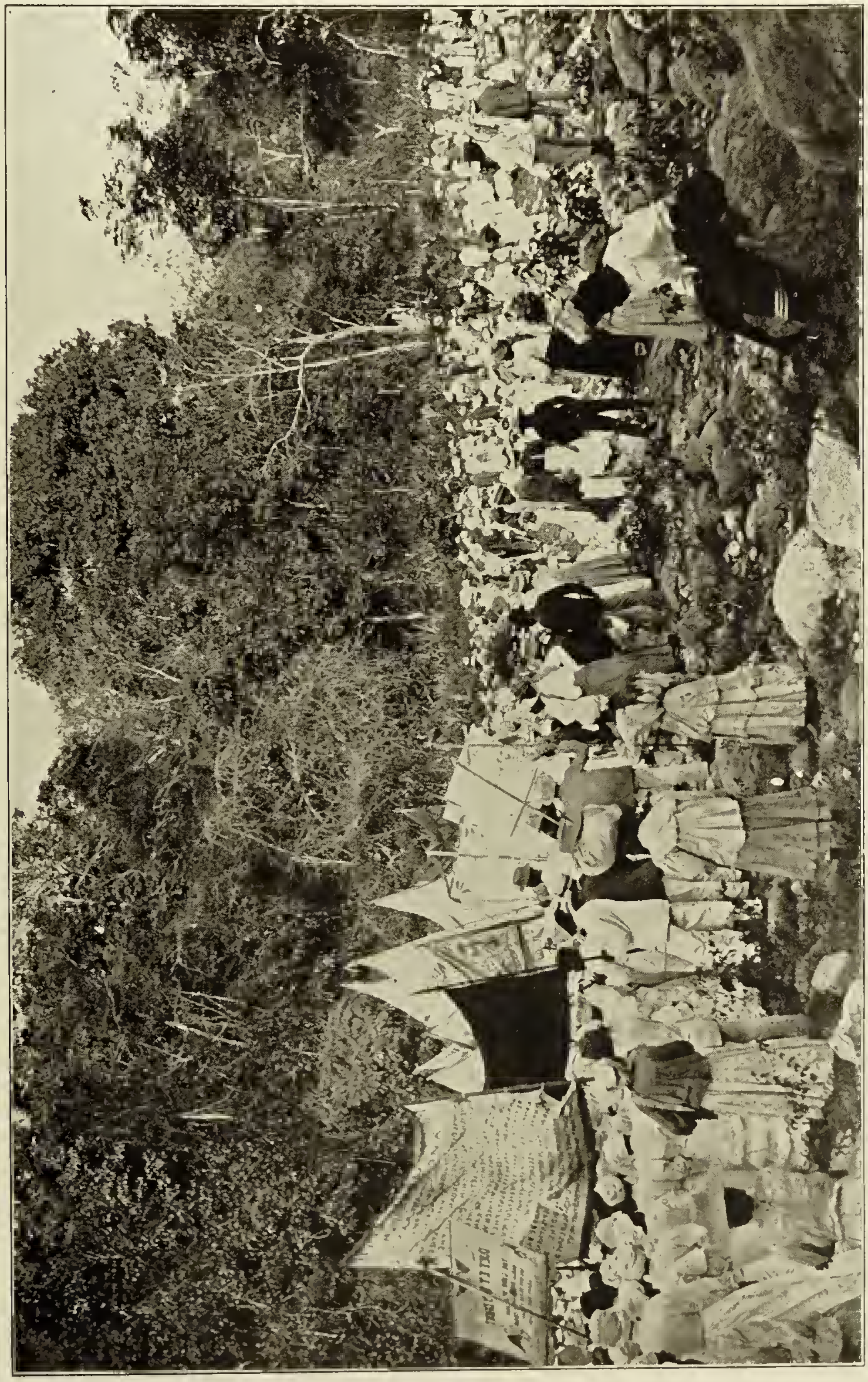


Photo by Associated Press, Montreal.] TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS [*for the Canadian Pacific Railway*

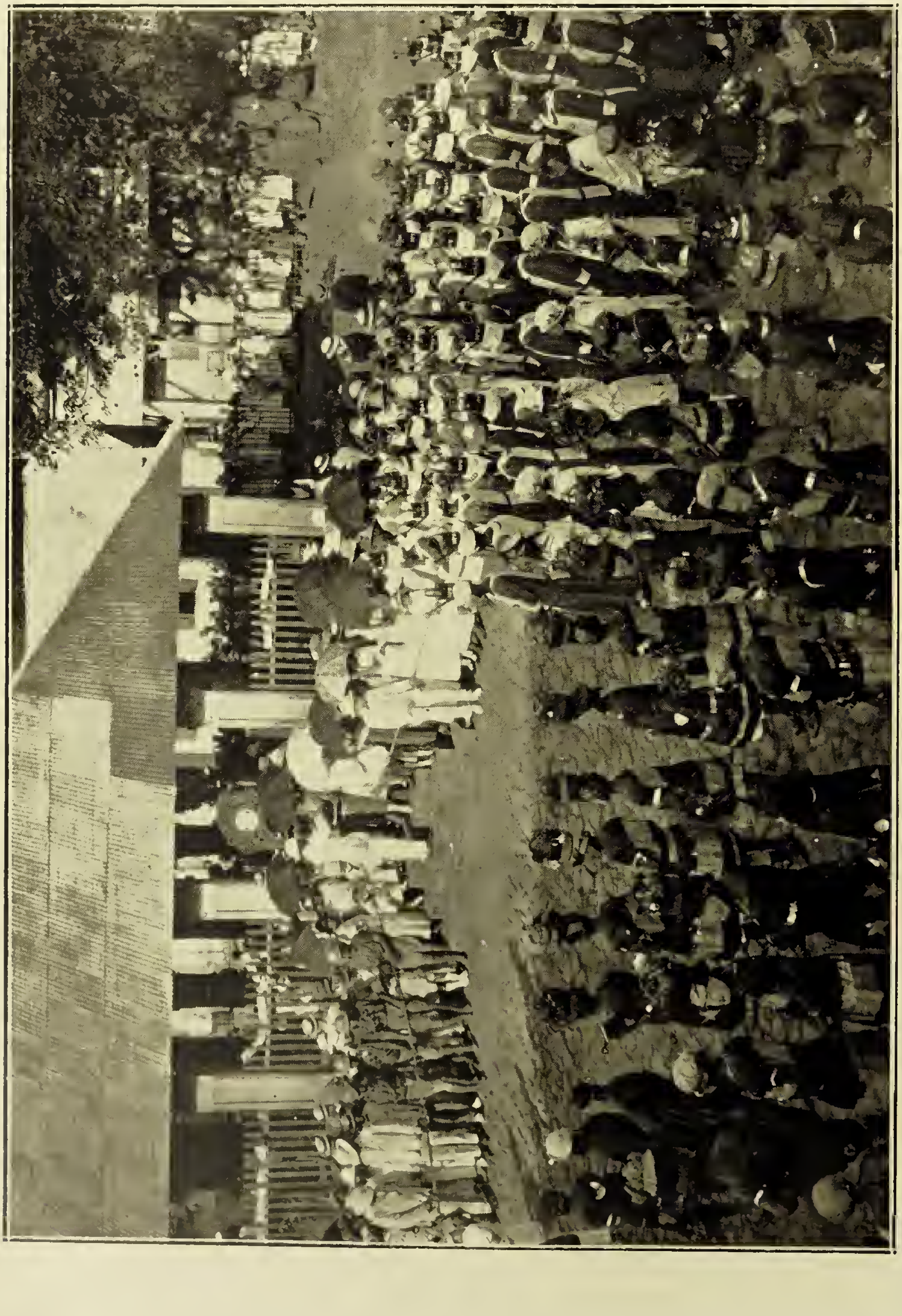
THE HARBOUR, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

Photo, West India Committee



PROCESSION ON THE WAY TO A NEGRO BAPTISM

Photo, West India Committee



CARNIVAL GROUP, ROSEAU, DOMINICA

British colonies, have, however, to face the powerful competition offered by the coffee-growers in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The principal part of the world's demand for this commodity is supplied by this one State, where there are over 1,000,000,000 coffee trees in bearing, the production from which averages 8,000,000 bags, weighing 60 kilos. each.

Photo, *West India Committee*

FREDERICK STREET, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

Jamaica is administered by the Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of eight members. The Legislature consists of a Council, which includes the Governor and the heads of the chief administrative departments, with ten nominated members, and fourteen elected members. About 208 miles of railway line is in operation, and there are extensive telegraph and educational systems.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Attached to the government of Jamaica are the Turks and Caicos islands, situated about 439 miles to the north-west. They really form a detached group of the Bahamas, to which they were politically united until 1848.

The total area of these small and unimportant islands is 170 square miles, and the population, which is composed almost entirely of natives, is about 6,200, of whom nearly a third reside on Grand Turk, the chief island and administrative headquarters. The production of salt and the cultivation of sisal hemp, both of which commodities are exported, are the only industries of any importance. Topographically and climatically these islands are almost identical with those of the Bahamas group. The government is administered by a commissioner and a judge, assisted by a local Legislative Board; but the Governor and the Legislature of Jamaica have jurisdiction over these islands.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Also forming a dependency of Jamaica is the little Cayman Group, situated in latitude 19° N., and between 79° and 81° W. longitude. There are three main islands, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, which together have an area of about 223 square miles. The total population is about 5,789. Georgetown, the capital, is situated on Grand Cayman Island and has a population of about 1,000. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner-Judge. The revenue and expenditure balance at about £7,400, and the exports have an average value of £11,700 a year.

Trinidad

Trinidad, which lies close to the north-east coast of South America, and, at the nearest point, is distant only seven miles from Venezuela, is an island, rectangular in shape, about 68 miles long and 58 miles broad. It has an area of 1,862 square miles and a population of about 400,000. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and remained a colony of Spain until 1797, when it was taken by the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. It is now, in size and commerce, the second most important island in the British West Indies.

The climate of Trinidad is essentially tropical, the mean annual temperature ranging from 80 deg. F. to 85 deg. F. January, February, March and April are the most pleasant months, the thermometer seldom registering more than 90 deg., and even this heat is tempered by the prevailing

SCARBOROUGH, TOBAGO *Photo, West India Committee* easterly wind, which causes the climate to be quite agreeable to Europeans.

Topographically the island is a succession of Savannahs. Behind Port of Spain, the capital, is a range of verdure-clad mountains rising 1,900 ft., but although parts are mountainous they cannot be compared for romantic picturesqueness with the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. This, however, cannot be said of the flowers and foliage, for nowhere in the West Indies is the tropical growth more varied or luxuriant, and many beautiful specimens of orchids and other rare plants may be obtained.

Trinidad is known as the "Isle of the humming-bird," and, owing to its proximity to the mainland, it possesses many species of birds of brilliant plumage. In the forests, deer, lappa and agouti are plentiful, and in the Caroni River alligators are fairly numerous. Around the coast there are excellent opportunities for tarpon fishing. The most lofty points in the island are Cerro Aripo (3,100 ft.), Cerro Oropouche (2,290 ft.), Mt. Tamana (1,025 ft.), Trinity Hill (1,070 ft.), and L'Enfer (327 ft.).

PORT OF SPAIN.

The capital of Trinidad is one of the finest towns and ports of the British West Indies. It possesses broad streets and good hotels and stores. It is lighted by electricity and has a good tramway and telephone service. The population is about 67,000. Among the places to be visited are the Queen's Park, the Savannah (Polo), Government House, the Government Experimental Gardens, the Library, the Victoria Institute and the Botanical Gardens. In the latter, during the season, a band plays in the afternoons, and there is a fine library and herbarium. The beautiful way in which these gardens are kept, in spite of the rapidity with which fungus grows in the tropics, is worthy of note, and here may be seen avenues of Royal Palms, which Charles Kingsley so aptly termed "The glory of the West Indies."

A motor drive to the North Post Signal Station, which stands on an eminence some 800 ft. high, from which magnificent views may be obtained of the coast of Trinidad, and, on a clear day, of the distant South American mainland, also affords an oppor-

SPEYSIDE BAY, TOBAGO *Photo, West India Committee*

Paradise Island (or Little Tobago) can be seen in the distance

tunity to visit the pretty Blue Basin Waterfall. The Maraval Reservoirs, situated some five miles from the capital, and the Government Experimental Farms, St. Clair and St. Joseph, are also worth seeing.

INGRAM FALLS, TOBAGO *Photo, West India Committee*

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIES.

A railway system, having a total length of about 124 miles, connects Port of Spain with San Fernando, which has a population of about 11,500, and is the second most important town in the island. Branch lines run to Princes Town, with a population of 5,480, and Tabaquite, a planting district in the centre of the island. Another line from the capital almost crosses the island to Arima (population 4,600) and Sangre Grande. A run over this system gives the traveller some idea of the extensive cultivation of sugar-cane, which forms the staple industry of Trinidad, over £1,000,000 worth of sugar being annually exported. Cocoa plantations are also numerous, and fruit culture has been greatly on the increase during recent years. The export of choice tropical fruits now forms a large and profitable industry. Over 300,000 acres are under cultivation in this prosperous little island.

Although the staple agricultural products are cocoa (£1,500,000), sugar and fruit, a considerable revenue is also derived from the asphaltum taken from the famous Pitch Lake, at La Brea, and a large supply of petroleum has recently been discovered in this district. Oil tanks, holding 7,000,000 gallons—among the largest in the world—have been erected. Coal is found in Manzanilla and elsewhere in the island. The export of cocoa averages about 30,000,000 lb., of rum 300,000 gallons, and molasses 500,000 gallons. The value of the petroleum exported each year averages nearly £2,000,000.

Trinidad is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council, but all except seven of its 25 members are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor. The various parts of the island are connected by both telegraph and telephone ; there is an extensive educational system, and all religious denominations are adequately represented, including the Hindu, as there are over 100,000 East Indians in this island.

Photo, West India Committee

CABBAGE PALMS, BARBADOS

TOBAGO.

In 1889 the little island of Tobago was attached to the government of Trinidad, and ten years later it became a dependency. Tobago, which is one of the most healthy of the British West Indian islands, is situated about 18 miles north-east of its parent, and is 26 miles in length and about seven miles in breadth, with an area of 114 square miles and a population of under 30,000. The white residents, however, number less than fifty.

The climate is exceptionally healthy, and this little island has been entirely free from any serious epidemic for many years. The average annual temperature varies from 85 deg. F. to 88 deg. F. The most enjoyable months are from November to April, during the prevalence of the north-east trade wind.

The soil is fairly well cultivated, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, and india-rubber being grown in increasing quantities ; but in this island very little sugar is produced. There is an admirable little Botanical station, at which various plants can be obtained. The oversea trade is almost entirely with Trinidad.

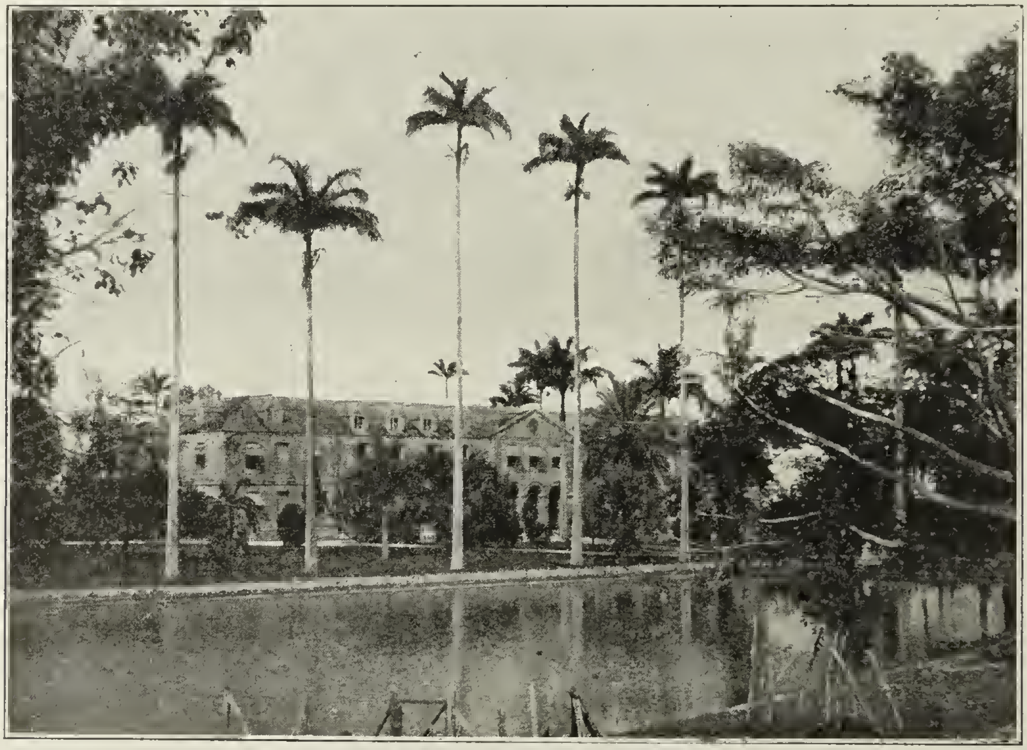
The capital is the pretty little coast town of Scarborough, which has a population of about 1,500. The only other town is Plymouth, with about 500 inhabitants. The sights of Tobago, which is an island of beautiful birds, butterflies and fruit, are the Highlands and Hope Falls, Mason Hall, and Fort King George, but the blue sky and sea, and the luxuriant tropical vegetation combined with a healthy climate are the most attractive features of this little island dependency.

Barbados

The breezy Barbados, with its flying fish, its surf-beaten coral reefs, and its semi-tropical vegetation, is the most windward of the Caribbean Islands. It is 21 miles in length and about 14½ in breadth, giving it a total area of 166 square miles. The estimated population is 180,000, or over 1,000 to the square mile. This island is principally of coral formation, and is comparatively flat, but as there are no swamps malaria is quite unknown. The climate of Barbados is extremely healthy, the whole island being constantly swept by fresh sea breezes. The average annual temperature ranges from 65 deg. F. to 85 deg. F.

Colonel W. J. P. Benson, in his little book *The Isles of the West*, gives the following account of some of the most interesting places in this island :—

" Perhaps the best drive from Bridgetown, the capital, is through the beautiful and fertile valley of St. George to Codrington College, the 'Varsity of the West Indies, founded in 1710 by Christopher Codrington, the Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, a handsome building, with a lake and a grand avenue of magnificent cabbage palms. The return journey to Bridgetown can be made by way of Gun Hill. Another drive is by way of the west coast, past the lunatic asylum, and Hole Town—an historical spot of more than passing interest, where a quantity of treasure is supposed to have been buried—to Speightstown, the old capital of Barbados. From Speightstown, the drive can be continued to the Animal Flower Cave, practically the most northerly point of the island. The cave contains numerous specimens of the animal flower plant, looking for all the world like miniature palms, which shut up on being touched. The entrance to the cave is in the face of a steep rock overhanging the sea, and visitors must be careful of the tide. The drive to Lord's Castle, though not so interesting or so varied as



CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS *Photo, West India Committee*

Photo by Associated Press, Montreal,] *[for the Canadian Pacific Railway*

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

In the grounds of Codrington College

the two former, is well worth doing, for Lord's Castle itself is full of interest. It is said to have been built by one, Sam Lord, a wrecker, whose *modus operandi* was to fasten a lantern on to the horns of an ox, and then walk the animal up and down the beach on suitably dark, and tempestuous nights. The poor mariner, mistaking this for a ship's light, came closer to the land, only to be dashed to pieces upon the rocks with which the place abounds. Mr. Sam Lord would collect the wreckage at leisure. So well did this interesting business pay, that he shortly made enough money upon which to retire, and built himself this castle, finally dying like a good Christian upon his bed. The return from Lord's Castle can be made by way of Oistin's Town, and the pretty little watering places of Worthing and Hastings, or through the sugar estates of St. Philip."

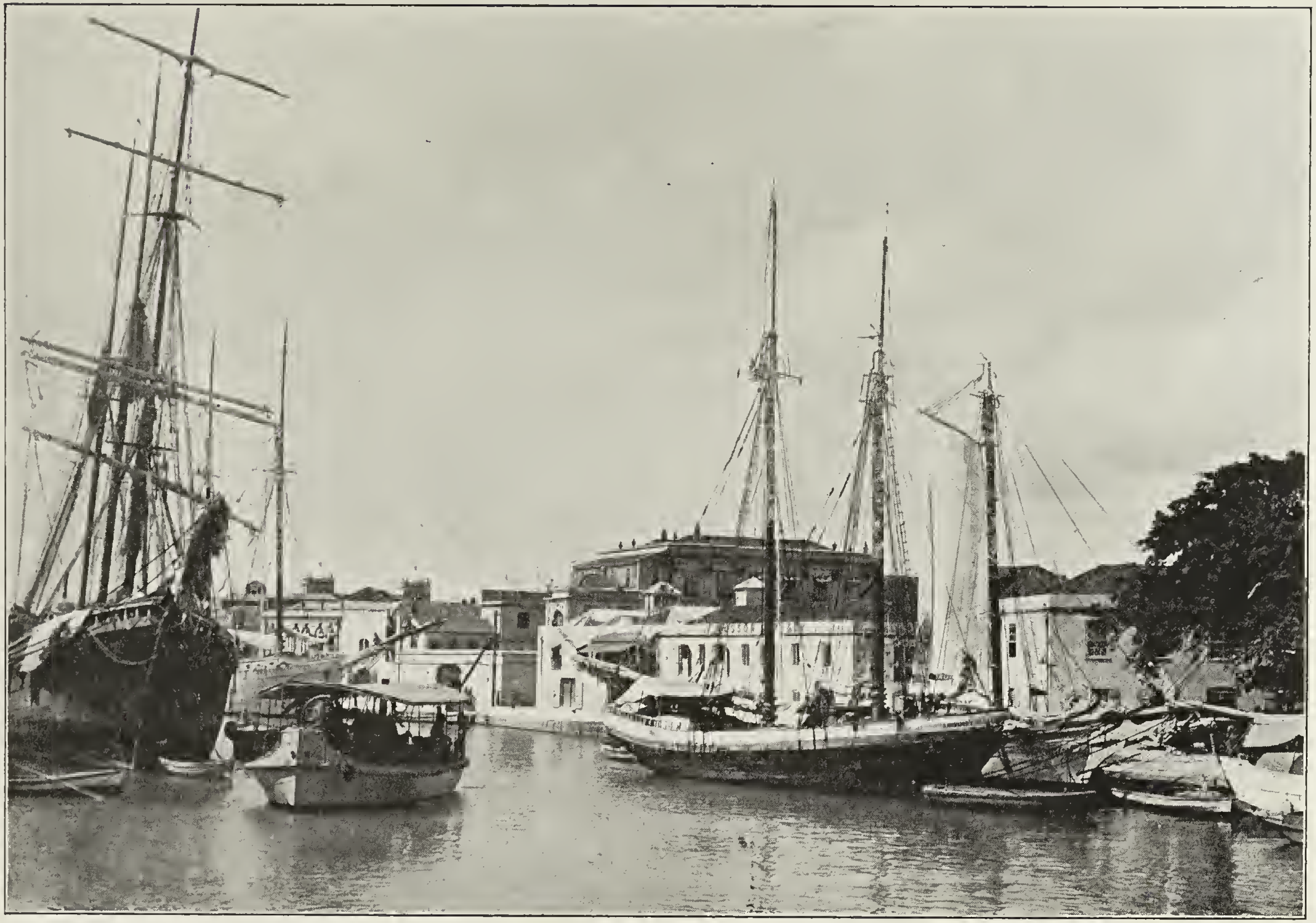
Photo, West India Committee

SUGAR PLANTATION ON THE HILLS OF THE INTERIOR, BARBADOS

BRIDGETOWN.

Although small, Barbados is, in many respects, an up-to-date little island. Bridgetown, its capital, is lighted by electricity, and has some excellent hotels. There is a motor omnibus service with Speightstown, and a tramway from Trafalgar Square to Hastings. A railway crosses the island, and then runs along the coast to St. Andrews, affording a capital means of seeing this interesting and populous little island.

Among the buildings of Bridgetown, which has a population of about 14,000, St. Michael's Cathedral is perhaps the most imposing, and there are churches of nearly all denominations in various parts of the island. The pride of the capital is, however, its market, and on Saturday evenings it certainly presents a curious and picturesque sight. The stalls, presided over by shining black negresses, are laden with a great variety of fruit, fish and flowers, which vie in colours with their brightly-clad proprietors. The negroes are good-tempered, and quarrels of a serious nature seldom occur. English money is the recognised currency, but American coins pass freely, and it is curious how the American accent prevails among the coloured population.



THE HARBOUR, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

Photo, West India Committee

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS *Photo, West India Committee*

Carlisle Bay, on which the capital stands, affords one of the prettiest views in Barbados, which is, perhaps, the least picturesque of the West Indian Islands, but certainly one of the most healthy. "Circling round us is the bay, with the deep green of its foliage broken by the red-tiled roofs of the houses. Away on the left is Pelican Island, the quarantine station, then a patch of green, and then the little capital and port of Barbados. Following the curve of the bay, we see Hastings, with its capital Marine Hotel in the background; then come Worthing and Oistin's Town."

INDUSTRIES.

Since the early colonial days sugar growing has been the staple industry, but in common with all the West Indian islands Barbados suffered terribly from the bounty and cartel systems, whereby bounty-fed, beet made sugar was introduced into the great consuming centres of Europe at a price which the colonial planters of sugar-cane could not equal or even approach. During recent years, however, the opening of the European markets by the Great European War has, in a small degree, helped to rivive this industry in the western islands. It was the introduction of scientific methods of refining which has in many instances enabled the cane sugar to hold its own in the United States market against the cheap beet product. The great prosperity of the West Indies was, however, ruined in a few years by the bounty-fed system, and has only recently been restored to a small resemblance of its old prosperous self by its fruit and cotton growing. When it is considered that the famous sea-islands cotton, now grown in the Southern States of America, was first obtained from the British West Indies, it is curious that the more profitable industry of cotton growing did not more quickly take the place of sugar-cane production in many of these islands. (See *Cotton Growing*.)

The chief exports (average annual value, £1,600,000), are sugar, rum, cotton, molasses and fruit; while the imports, which in average value (£2,250,000) exceed the exports, are rice, corn, butter, flour, salted meat and fish, Indian corn, and various kinds of clothing.

Barbados, which was given a separate Government in 1885, is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council; there is also an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the

King, and a House of Assembly with twenty-four elected members.

The Leeward Islands

The colony of the Leeward Islands is composed of five groups, united under one Governor with a General Legislative Council (ten elected and ten *ex-officio*), but nearly all have their own administrators and local legislatures.

(1) Antigua (seat of government) with Barbuda and Redonda.
(2) St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla.
(3) Dominica.
(4) Montserrat.
(5) The Virgin Islands, with Sombrero.

ANTIGUA.

This, the premier island of the Leeward Colony, is situated in latitude 17° 6′ N. and longitude 61° 45′ W. It has an area of about 108 square miles, nearly one-fourth of which is under cultivation. The population, including its little dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, numbers about 32,000.

Topographically, Antigua—which has been in British possession since 1666—differs considerably from the other islands of the Leeward Group. It has no central ridge of mountains, and is comparatively flat. The gently rounded hills and the undulating fields remind the traveller of parts of the South of England, and they are a great contrast to the rugged hills and mountains of the other islands of the West Indies. Numerous little bays situated on the coast, fringed with the bright green of the cane fields, an edging of white sand, and the beautiful blue of the sea, are charming spots to gaze on. Fitche's Creek and Parham Harbour are two of these bays not far from St. John's (the capital).*

The climate is comparatively healthy, although tropical, the average temperature ranging from 70 deg. to 90 deg. The best months are from November to April.

The staple products are sugar and cotton, but pineapples, limes, molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot are also produced and exported.

Antigua was at one time a naval and military station, and among the places of

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* *Vide* R.M.S.P. Co.: *Views and Points of Interest in the West Indies.*

H. HARRISONS
CABLE OFFICE

BROAD STREET, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS *Photo, West India Committee*

COTTON IN A GINNING FACTORY *Photo, West India Committee*

interest is the old naval dockyard at English Harbour. Others are the waterworks at Waling, and the Public Hospital, which was originally intended as a camp for Boer prisoners, but, owing to the happy termination of the war, was converted into a hospital.

St. John's, the capital and the headquarters of the Government of this colony, is a neat little town of bungalow-like houses. It has a population of about 7,910. There is a club and a large English Cathedral, which is the most prominent building on the island. Owing to the shallow water in St. John's Harbour, landing from ocean liners has to be effected by tender.

Of the two little island dependencies, Barbuda is the larger, having an area of 65 square miles and a population of about 1,000. It is situated 30 miles north of Antigua, and, like its parent, is flat and fairly closely cultivated. The products consist of cotton, tobacco and pepper. This island was at one time the absolute possession of the Codrington family. Barbuda is famous for its wild deer shooting and tarpon fishing. Redonda is little more than a rock, its population numbering from fifteen to twenty, but there is a small phosphate industry, and vegetables are grown.

ST. KITTS.

The original name of this island was St, Christopher (named after its discoverer, Christopher Columbus, 1493). It is the oldest colony in the West Indies, and has an area of 68 square miles and a population of about 19,000.

Topographically, it rises sharply from the sugar plantations of the coast to the central cone, Mount Misery, which is 3,711 feet above sea level, and is the highest peak in the island. "It is a mass of rock projecting from the lip of a large crater, the descent into which is a work of some toil, but well worth making. Volcanic action is by no means extinct, there being, a short distance up one side of the crater, hundreds of sulphurous jets too hot for the hand to be held over them. After heavy rains the bottom of the crater becomes a lake several acres in extent, with a mean depth of 5 or 6 feet. Across the main ridge there is a pathway practicable for mules or ponies, which served for communication between the English settlements on the opposite side of the island at the time when it was partly in French occupation. Brimstone Hill, standing close to the shore, and looking as though pitched there out of the crater, whose bowl it would about fill up, has upon it the remains of magnificent fortifications, no longer applied to any use ; before the days of rifled artillery the fortress was looked upon as impregnable —the Gibraltar of the West Indies."

This calls to mind the stormy history of the West Indies. Nearly every island has a battlefield and ruins of fortifications, and the seas around have been ploughed with shot in the time of the wooden walls of England. In 1710 property to the estimated value of nearly £300,000 was destroyed in the island of Nevis by a French invasion. Dominica was the scene of Rodney's great sea fight, and a history full of incident might be written of each island in the West Indies.

The climate of St. Kitts is healthy for the tropics, the average temperature ranging from 75 deg. F. to 88 deg. F. It is famous for its variety of fern, over 200 species having been found.

The cultivation of sugar-cane is the only important industry. These estates, through which runs a road which completely encircles the island, stretch up from the sea coast to the lower slopes of the central peak in an almost unbroken sea of green.

The capital of St. Kitts is the little town and seaport of Basse Terre, which has a population of about 6,000. The houses surround Pall Mall Square, a cool and picturesque garden, and the points of interest in the town and in the surrounding country are the Black Rocks, Brimstone Hill, the Church, the Library, the Club, the Brighton Sugar Works, and the tomb in Middle Island Church of Sir Thomas Warner

BELVILLE, BARBADOS *Photo, West India Committee*

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA

A STREET IN ST. JOHN'S

Photos, West India Committee

who was the founder of the British Colony; he died in 1648.

NEVIS.

This little island, which has an area of 50 square miles and a population of over 12,000, is separated from St. Kitts only by a narrow strait, some three miles wide. The island was named by Columbus "Nieve," meaning snow-white, probably on account of the cloud-capped appearance of the central peak.

Topographically, Nevis is little more than a volcanic cone rising from the sea. Its most elevated point is 3,500 feet, and its shores, in many parts, run down in gentle, plantation-covered slopes to the sea. Sugar and cotton are largely cultivated. The soil is fertile, and nearly half the whole island is fit for cultivation. The climate is decidedly healthy, as the slopes are almost continually swept by sea breezes. The temperature varies according to the altitude. On the central peak it averages about 60 deg. F., while on the lowlands and in the sheltered valleys it averages 90 deg. F.

THE NEW CLUB, ST. JOHN'S *Photo, West India Committee*

Nevis was once a populous and prosperous island, but its population has decreased and its prosperity departed. Ruins of noble country houses dot the hillsides. Charlestown itself once had 4,000 white inhabitants; now it has barely 100, with a total population of 1,158. About a third of a mile out of the town are the ruins of a great stone structure, built 100 years ago for an hotel at a cost of some £40,000, and sold only a few years ago for £40.

Charlestown, the little port and capital of Nevis, is situated on the western side of the island, about 11 miles distant from the capital of St. Kitts, and is the only town in this island.

The sulphur springs with which the island abounds are said to have a salutary effect on chronic articular diseases, such as rheumatism. Here, too, Nelson lived for some time, and was married to a lady of the island in the stately mansion of Montpelier—now, like many another once handsome building, a ruin.

On the 30th April, 1680, the then capital, Jamestown, situated on the north-west margin of the sea coast, was submerged by an earthquake, carrying with it its population and wealth. Relics of this terrible visitation, in the form of fissures and the crushed timber of lignum-vitæ, remain as evidence of the event.

Anguilla, the little dependency of this group, is an island of only 35 square miles and a population of less than 4,300. It is situated about 60 miles north-west of St. Kitts. Cotton is grown, and cattle and ponies reared. There is also a salt-producing industry.

DOMINICA.

This is, undoubtedly, the most picturesque, as well as the largest, island in this colony. It is 29 miles long and 16 miles broad, with an area of 290 square miles and a population of about 41,000.

The surface of Dominica is rugged and broken, and the mountains are the most lofty in the Lesser Antilles, the highest peaks being Mount Diablotin, which is 4,750 feet above sea-level; the Morne Trois Pitons, which is 4,672 feet; and Mt. Watt, 4,075 feet. From a scenic point of view Dominica is a chaos of mountains, rugged and bold in outline, clothed on the slopes and in the valleys with mango and palm trees. The flowers are bright-hued and innumerable, and the atmosphere in the gardens is often heavily perfumed with jessamine. The climate is healthy, the temperature varying according to altitude from 60 deg. F. to 90 deg. F. The prevailing wind during the coolest months, from November to April, is easterly; and the nights are cool even in the hottest months owing to the refreshing breezes which come down from the mountains shortly after sunset.*

PACKING COTTON, ANTIGUA *Photo, West India Committee*

It was off Dominica that Rodney defeated the French fleet on 12th April, 1782. This victory secured for England the mastery of the Caribbean Sea. The Botanical Gardens in Dominica contain one of the most remarkable collections of tropical plants in the West Indies. The Sulphur Springs are renowned for their medicinal qualities, and there is a beautiful lake, situated in the mountains, which was formerly the crater of a volcano, and well repays a visit. Ponies are the usual means of transport.

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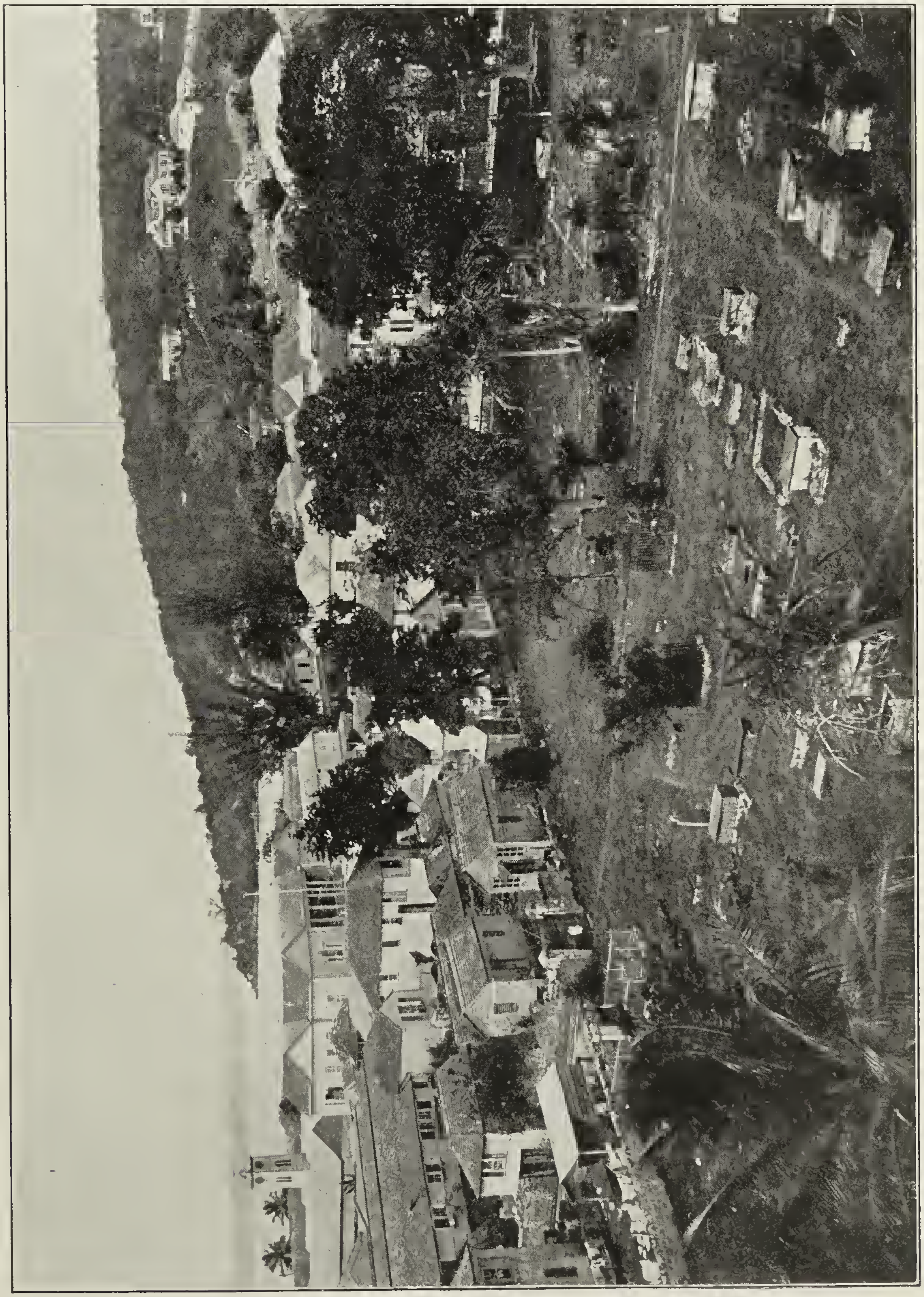
* R.M.S.P. Co.'s handbook: *Isles of the West.*



MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

Photo, West India Committee

COAST LINE OF DOMINICA *Photo, West India Committee*

The capital of Dominica is Roseau, a pretty little town of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated on the south-west coast of the island. "Like most West Indian places, it looks best from the sea, and the variegated roofs, brightly-tinted walls, deep green clumps of mango trees, and waving branches of lofty palms, give the town an air of picturesque smartness which is far less evident when you land." The only other towns in this island are St. Joseph and Portsmouth (population 1,000), both of which are on the west coast.

The cultivation of sugar-cane, once such an important industry in Dominica, has given way almost entirely to the cultivation of cocoa, limes, fruit and coffee. Dominica is governed by an Administrator and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council composed of six members, of whom four are elected.

MONTSERRAT.

This is one of the smallest, but at the same time one of the most healthy of the Leeward Islands. Its area is only 42 square miles, and its population about 12,200. It is of volcanic origin, and presents the usual West Indian feature of a mountainous interior. It contains several hot springs and a wonderful variety of tropical scenery. Unfortunately, a violent hurricane devastated a considerable portion of this island in 1924.

Montserrat is famous for its lime juice. The lime orchards, containing about 240,000 trees, belong principally to an English company, which annually exports over 100,000 gallons of juice. "Beautiful are these lime tree orchards when the trees are laden with blossom, whose luscious perfume pervades the whole air; lovely is the fruit, and health-giving and delicious the juice produced from it." In addition to the cultivation of limes, cotton is being grown, and there is a flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry which has its market in England and Canada. The principal exports are cotton-seed, cotton, cotton-seed oil, limes, onions and sugar.

Plymouth, the capital, is a picturesque collection of bungalows nestled amid tropical foliage at the foot of growth-covered hills and facing the sparkling blue sea. It has a population of about 1,900. There is a wireless station.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

This small group, which forms a connecting link between what are geographically known as the Greater and Lesser Antilles, is divided principally between Great Britain and the United States. The British islands have a combined area of only 58 square miles and a population of about 5,000. The chief island is Tortola (latitude 18° 27′ N. and longitude 64° 40′ W.) on which stands Road Town, the capital of the Virgins, with a population of about 500. The only other islands of any size or importance are Virgin Gorda and Anegada.

The oversea commerce of these tiny islands is naturally very small. Cotton and sugar are grown in small quantities, and cows, sheep and goats are being raised. Copper in considerable quantity has been found in Virgin Gorda. There is no Legislative Council in these islands, which are administered by a commissioner.

The Windward Islands

The Windward Islands geographically include Barbados and Tobago, but the former is politically a separate colony and the latter a dependency of Trinidad, so the Colony of the Windward Islands is composed of only three units: Grenada (Government headquarters), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependency the beautiful little Grenadines. This colony is administered by one Governor, but there is no *general* Legislative Council as is the case in the Leeward Islands.

GRENADA.

This is considered by many to be the most beautiful island in the Caribbean Sea. It is 21 miles in length and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth; and of its 85,000 acres nearly 40,000 are under some sort of cultivation. It has a population of about 70,000.

It is a highly tropical and fertile island. The mountains of the interior reach an altitude of 3,200 feet. The valleys are thickly wooded, and there are numerous small rivers and lakes. Standing at an elevation of 1,740 feet, on the summit of the central plateau, is the beautiful Grand

ROSEAU VALLEY, DOMINICA
One of the beauty spots of the West Indies

Photo, West India Committee

Etang, a lake surrounded by rugged mountain peaks and gorgeous tropical vegetation. Here a Government Sanatorium has been established, and surrounding it is an endless combination of beautiful views. Another pretty lake is Antoine.

The climate of Grenada is healthy although tropical ; the rainfall in this island, as elsewhere in the West Indies, is heavy during the short wet seasons, and the temperature ranges from 90 deg. F. to 70 deg. F. on the average. The most agreeable months are from November to April, when the trade winds make the climate cool and refreshing.

The staple products of this island are cocoa, spices, cotton, rubber, coffee and fruit. The average annual shipment of cocoa is 70,000 bags, and of spices 260 tons. The fruit industry and cotton growing are rapidly on the increase.

Grenada possesses magnificent virgin forests in which grow many valuable woods and gum-yielding trees. The most important are mahogany, white cedar, bullet wood, locust, galba, vanilla and rubber trees. On the coast, and among the Grenadines, turtles are caught and exported, and many kinds of fish abound. The principal fruits are bananas, granadillas, lemons, oranges, limes and grape fruit ; and the vegetables include cucumber, eddoes, beans, ocro, melangerie, papaw, peas, tannias, sweet potatoes, yams and tomatoes.

St. George's, the capital, which is situated on the south-west coast, possesses a good harbour or *Carenage*. This beautiful sheet of water is half-encircled by a line of white bungalows and a background of low hills covered with the most gorgeous tropical growth. It is a place for the artist, the lover of blended colours, forms and lights and shades, and also for the yachtsman. Of the places to visit, the island's Colonial Secretary has written :—" There is the old fort, with its romantic past, the Botanic Gardens (easily reached by boat), where an hour or two may be pleasantly spent in the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics ; Queen's Park, where in the evenings, tennis, cricket, and other open-air sports and games are enjoyed ; Richmond Hill, 750 feet up, with its chain of forts and government institutions, whence a bird's-eye view of the town and harbour may be obtained after twenty minutes' ride or drive ; and last, but not least, the Carenage itself, which is perfect for boating."

The other little towns of the island are Grenville, Santeurs, Charlotte Town, and Victoria. In the latter is to be seen a sculptured Carib stone of considerable antiquity. St. George's is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. There is also a Legislative Council with five elected and eleven official or nominated members, having jurisdiction over Grenada and a few of the Grenadines only.

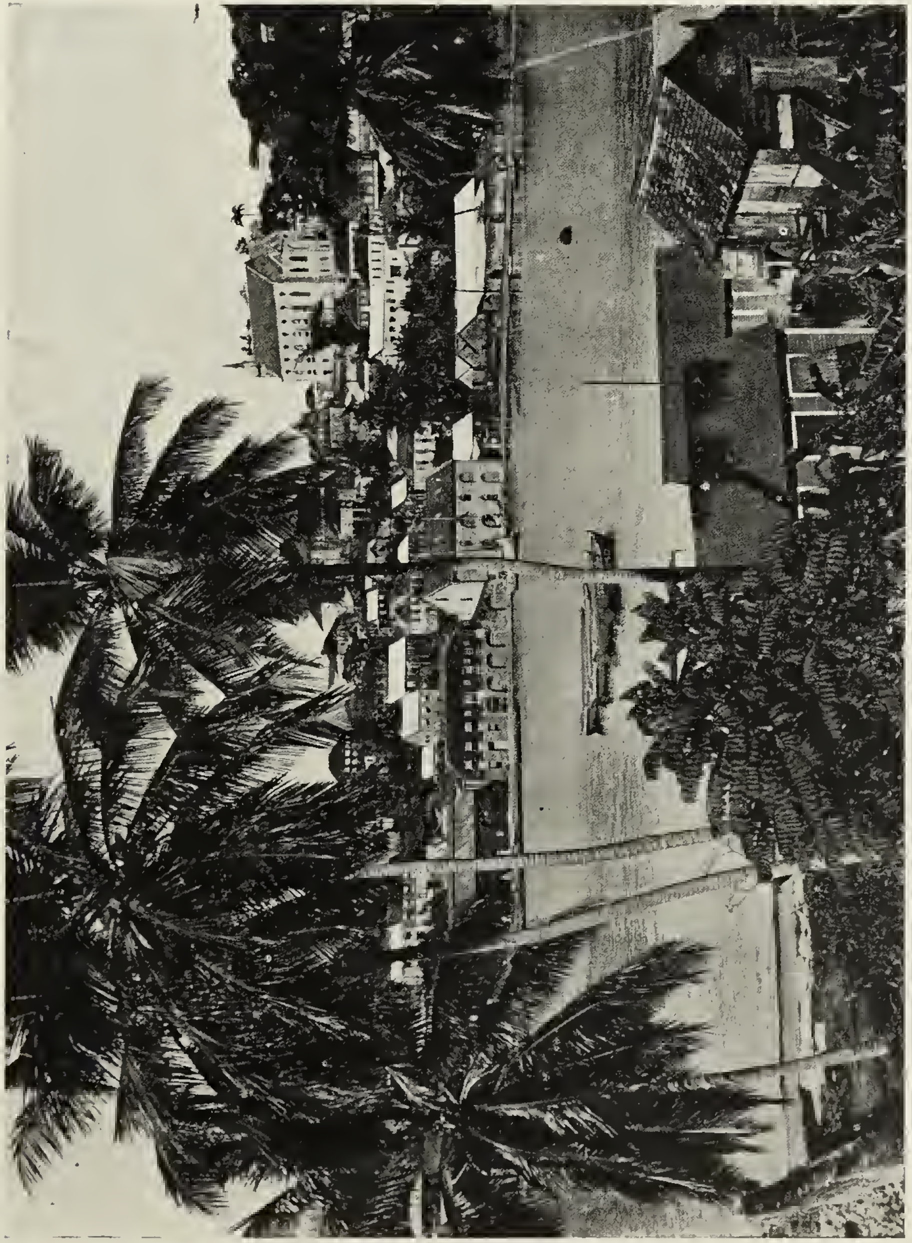
ST. VINCENT.

This island, which is situated to the west of Barbados, has a length of 18 miles and a breadth of 11 miles, with a total area of 148 square miles. The population, including the attached Grenadines, numbers over 50,000.

A chain of mountains crosses the centre of the island, and on each side of the divide the country slopes down to the coast in the form of fertile and well-wooded hills. " Soufrière," the most lofty peak, is 3,000 feet high, and it was from this that the terrible volcanic eruptions occurred on 26th March, 1812, and again on 7th May, 1902. In the latter calamity ashes to the estimated amount of 1,700,000 tons were blown over the intervening sea on to the island of Barbados, which is fully 95 miles distant. Although the loss of life among the Caribs was great compared with their diminishing numbers, this eruption did not devastate the whole island, as is commonly supposed ; the sides of the Soufrière were covered with lava, and the town of Kingston, which is the capital, suffered severely, but by far the largest portion of the island received only the rain of ash, which did but little damage to life or house property. In a very few weeks after the eruption, agriculture, in the parts untouched by the lava, was resumed.

St. Vincent affords an excellent opportunity for studying the remainder of the once dreaded Carib or cannibal population of the West Indies, who at first offered such a fierce resistance to the Spaniards. A large trade is done in their antiquities, but the visitor must be careful of the imposition of counterfeits.

Of the scenery of St. Vincent one writer has said : " This charming island, which contends with Dominica and Grenada for the



ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA

Photo, R.M.S.P.Co., Cruise Department

palm of beauty, is one of the most interesting and also woebegone in the West Indies. Ravaged in turn by French, English and Caribs, it became at last the most English of the true Caribbean islands, putting Barbados and Antigua apart as being of a totally different type; and even the supporters of the scenery of Dominica and Grenada will admit that the Soufrière of St. Vincent has no rival, while the view of the leeward coast from Fort Charlotte, which dominates the town, is very fine."

The attractions of St. Vincent, other than the Soufrière, are Fort Charlotte, which is situated about a mile from Kingston, the capital; the Botanical Gardens, quite close to the town, and the gorgeous Marriagua Valley. The island possesses a wonderful variety of ferns, and there are over 1,150 different species of flowering plants.

The staple products are sugar, arrowroot—for which St. Vincent is famous—molasses, rum, cocoa, cotton, cassava and coffee. A cotton factory has been specially erected by the Government to stimulate the cultivation on a larger scale of this valuable product. The climate is healthy, especially during the months from November to April, when the average temperature is 79 deg. F. to 80 deg. F.

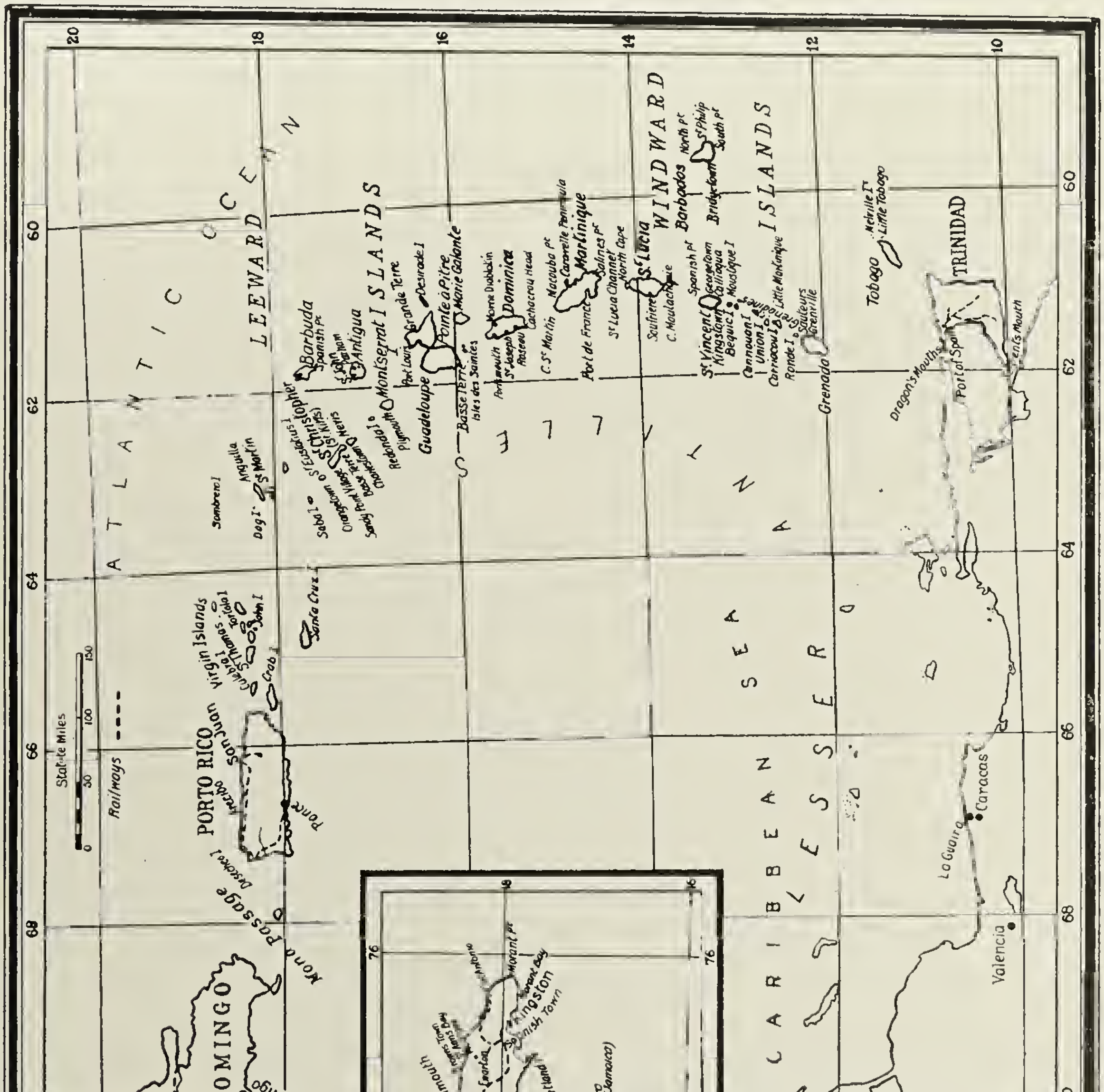
Kingston, the pretty little capital, has a population of about 4,000, a club, library, and a fine golf course. When seen from the sea its appearance is very picturesque. The houses fringe the shore of the bay and are painted yellow, white, blue and pink, with brilliant red tiled roofs. These, intermingled with the green of tropical foliage, come down to the edge of the turquoise sea. St. Vincent is governed by an administrator, but there is no Legislative Council.

ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA *Photo, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*

ST. LUCIA.

This is one of the largest of the Windward Islands. It is 42 miles in length and 21 miles in breadth at its widest part. The total area is 233 square miles, and the population about 57,000. It is of volcanic origin, and

WEST INDIES


ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
LESSER ANTILLES
LEEWARD ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLANDS
SANTO DOMINGO
Santiago
La Vega
Azua
Santo Domingo
Mona Passage
Desecheo I.
PORTO RICO
San Juan
Ponce
Virgin Islands
St. Thomas
St. John I.
Tortola I.
Crab I.
Santa Cruz
Sombrero I.
Anguilla
St. Martin
Dog I.
Saba I.
St. Eustatius I.
St. Christopher (St. Kitts)
Nevis
Redonda I.
Montserrat I.
Plymouth
Barbuda
Spanish Pt.
Antigua
Guadeloupe
Grande Terre
Pointe à Pitre
Désirade I.
Marie Galante
Basse Terre
Isles des Saintes
Dominica
Roseau
Portsmouth
Martinique
Port de France
St. Lucia Channel
St. Lucia
Soufrière
Barbados
Bridgetown
North Pt.
South Pt.
St. Philip
St. Vincent
Kingstown
Georgetown
Bequia I.
Mustique I.
Canouan I.
Union I.
Carriacou I.
Ronde I.
Grenada
Grenville
Tobago
Little Tobago
TRINIDAD
Port of Spain
Dragon's Mouth
Serpent's Mouth
La Guaira
Caracas
Valencia
JAMAICA
Kingston
Spanish Town
Port Antonio
Morant Pt.
Falmouth
Montego B.
North Negril Pt.
Great Pedro Bluff
Portland
Pedro Cays (Jamaica)
Statute Miles
0
50
100
150
Railways
20
18
16
14
12
10
60
62
64
66
68
70
72
76
78

is very mountainous and thickly covered with tropical growth.

One of the principal sights in this rugged little island is the Morne Fortunée, an elevation some 800 feet high, from the top of which a magnificent view may be obtained. During the 150 years the French and English struggled for mastery in the West Indies, St. Lucia was the centre of the fiercest fighting. "Of the battles fought on the island, by far the greatest number raged on and around the Morne Fortunée, as whoever held the Morne held St. Lucia, and those who held St. Lucia held the West Indies. For this reason St. Lucia was for many years the second largest military station in the Caribbean, and the abandoned barracks can be seen here."

On the south-west side of the island the remarkable rocks known as Pitons or Sugar Loaves rise out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and mark the entrance to the harbour of Soufrière. Visitors landing at this interesting village should visit the hot springs, and the ruins of the baths erected by King Louis XVI "for the use of His Majesty's troops in the Windward Islands."

St. Lucia, like many of the West Indian islands, depends for its prosperity upon agriculture. There is an Agricultural School where instruction is given (in many of the islands of the British West Indies there are Schools of Agriculture). Cocoa and sugar are the two staple products of this island, as much as 1,700,000 lb. of the former and 6,000 tons of the latter being exported in one year. Coco-nuts, limes, bananas and logwood are also exported.

The climate of St. Lucia, like that of all the British West Indian islands, is comparatively healthy for the tropics. During the months from November to April it may be considered ideal, the average temperature being only 72 deg. F., and a cool north-easterly sea-breeze blows almost continually.

Castries, the capital, which has a population of about 6,000, lies on the north-west coast of the island. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, and is the British Naval coaling station in these seas. Over 200 vessels annually enter and clear from this busy little port.

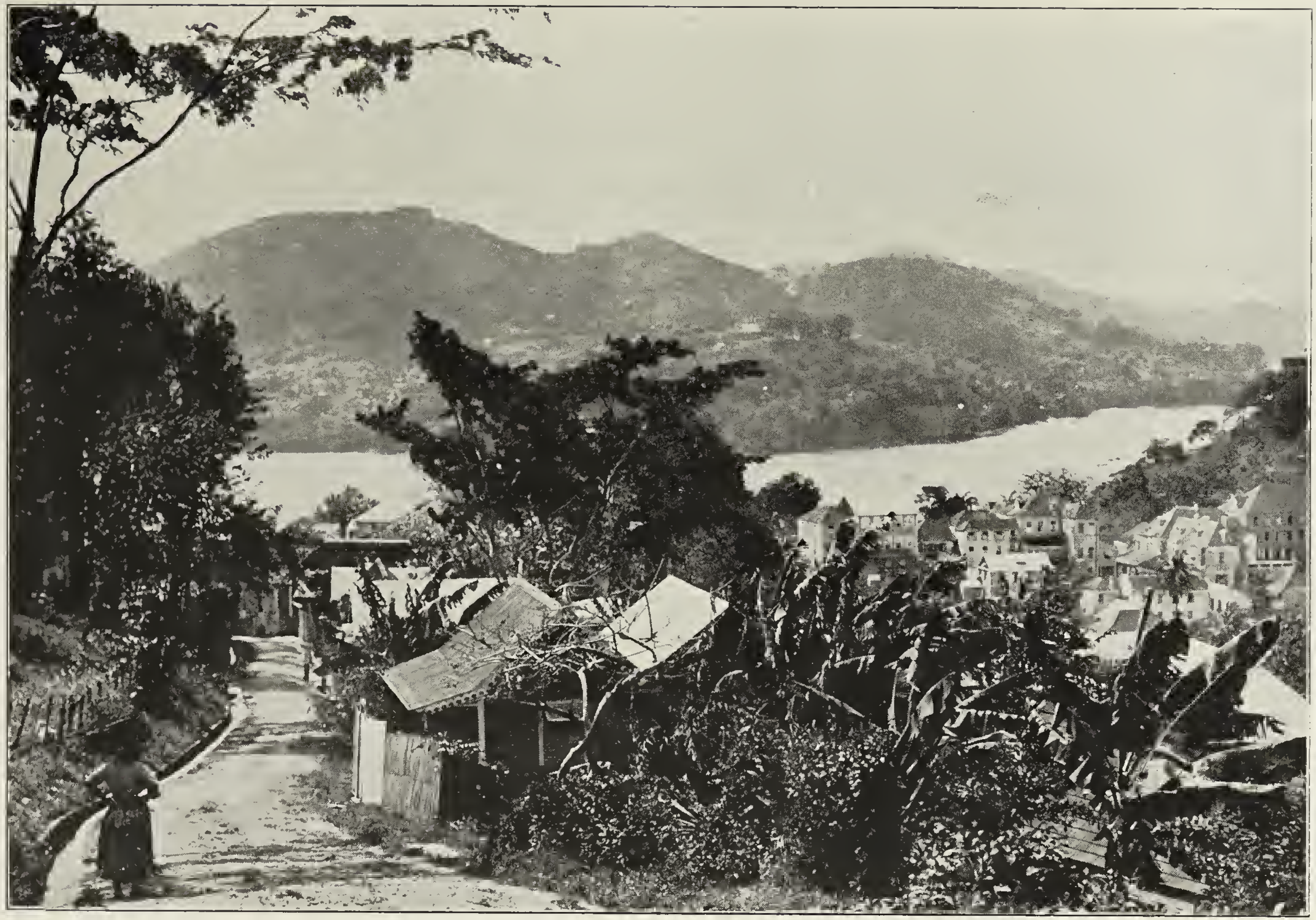
"In the centre of the almost circular bay of Castries, nestling at the foot of some high hills, which form a beautiful background, is the little town which gives its name to the bay. Peeping out of the green of the hills at the entrance to this small bay are the yellow buildings of the barracks and the War Department's stores. But the troops have been withdrawn, not only from here but from many of the British West Indies, and the Morne, as this height is called, knows them no more. St. Lucia is still very French, as, indeed, are the first four islands going north from Barbados, viz., St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and Guadeloupe. Two of them—Martinique and Guadeloupe—still belong to France. In all of them the negroes speak a French *patois*. In Castries the names over the shops are French."

THE GRENADINES.

Between Grenada and St. Vincent lies the little group of islands known as the Grenadines, which form the sole dependency of the Colony of the Windward Islands. The Grenadines have a total area of about 13 square miles and a population of 7,100. Some of them are only uninhabited rocks, the home of sea-birds, but others are inhabited by a few Caribs and negroes. The largest island is Carriacou. There is no town, and but little commerce even in native produce. These little islands are divided politically, as well as geographically, between the Governments of Grenada and St. Vincent.

The Bahamas

The Bahamas Islands, which are the most northerly group in the British West Indies, lie about 600 miles off the coast of Florida (U.S.A.), between lat. 21° 41′ to 27° 34′ N. and long. 72° 40′ to 79° 5′ W. They consist of a very large number of small coral islands only about twenty of which are inhabited. Their position, at the northern extremity of the West Indian semi-circle, gives them a certain strategic importance, as they block the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and lie close to the track of vessels coming down the United States coast to Central America and the Panama Canal. They have a total area of about 4,800 square miles and a population of 58,000, composed mostly of negroes.



A VIEW OVER THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND OF GRENADA

Photo, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The chief islands are: New Providence (Government Headquarters), San Salvador, Andros Island, Abaco Island, Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Exuma, Great Inagua, Harbour Island, the Watling Isles, Rum Cay, Cat Island, Long Island, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Biminis.

On New Providence stands Nassau, the capital, and the seat of the administration, which has a population of about 9,000. It is a pretty little West Indian town overlooking a small though safe anchorage sheltered by Hog Island. Andros, which has an area of about 1,500 square miles, is the largest island—or, more correctly, collection of small reefs practically joined—in this group. On Harbour Island stands Dunmore Town, which is second in size and commerce to Nassau. According to local history it was on Columbus Point, on the Island of San Salvador, that Columbus first landed in the New World.

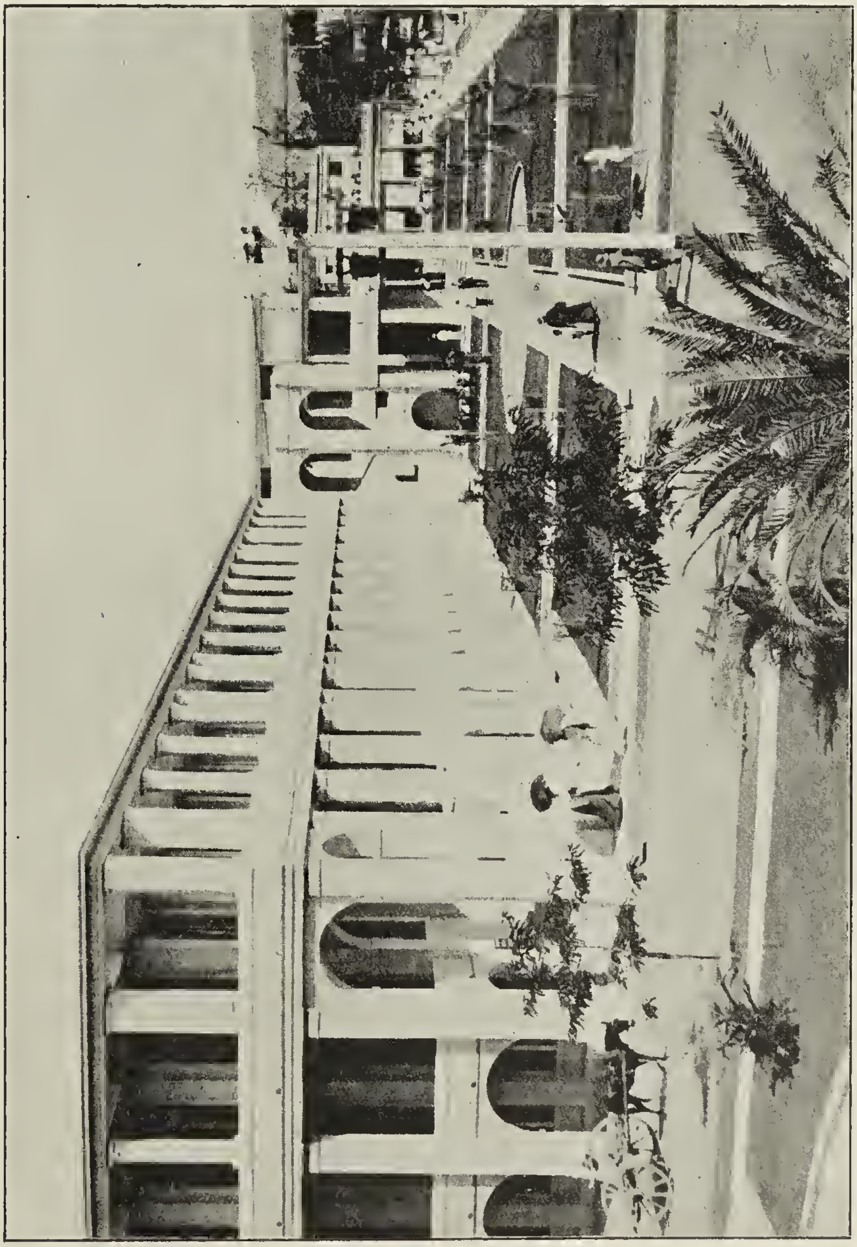
The natural features of the Bahamas are similar to those of some of the other West Indian islands, but they are of coral formation, and not volcanic. Their situation being further north the climate is less hot and enervating; and Nassau (New Providence), which lies just beyond the region of the tropics, is a favourite winter resort of Americans.

The chief industries are sponge gathering, and the cultivation of fruit, fibre, cotton, vegetables and tobacco. A considerable portion of the oversea trade of these islands is with the United States. The fruit consists principally of pineapples, bananas and coconuts. In the forests there are many valuable woods, including mahogany, ironwood, ebony, satinwood, logwood, mastic and lignumvitæ. About 30,000 acres are now under hemp fibre. The imports, as in the case of most of the British West Indies, consist chiefly of cottons, and worsted and woollen fabrics.

The Bahamas form one of the separate colonies composing the British West Indies; for, although many of these islands have their own administrators and legislative councils to manage local affairs, they are all

Photo, Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

STREET IN COOLIE VILLAGE, TRINIDAD



Photo, by kind permission of the West India Committee

POST OFFICE AND TREASURY BUILDINGS, KINGSTON, JAMAICA (B.W.I.)

grouped under five governors appointed by the Crown, with the Captain-General in Jamaica as *Governor-in-Chief.* The Bahamas have an unusually complete form of government. First there is the Governor, who is aided by a Council of nine members for executive purposes, then comes a Legislative Council (or Senate) of nine members and an elected Representative Assembly of twenty-nine members. These islands were first colonised by the British, but in 1781 they were captured by the Spaniards, but were given back to the Empire after the Peace of Versailles. (See *Bahamas Islands.*)

BRITISH WEST INDIES—FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Average Annual Values.

Island.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Jamaica -	2,000,000–2,300,000	2,000,000–2,100,000	4,700,000	5,650,000	4,300,000
Cayman Is. -	7,400– 7,500	7,400– 7,500	—	42,500	12,000
Turks & Caicos	9,500–10,500	12,000–14,000	—	45,000	40,000
2. Trinidad and Tobago -	1,700,000–1,800,000	1,600,000–1,700,000	3,200,000	4,400,000	5,500,000
3. Bahamas Is. -	500,000–550,000	450,000–480,000	155,000	2,000,000	450,000
4. Barbados -	400,000–450,000	370,000–400,000	591,000	2,400,000	1,500,000
5. Leeward Is.					
Antigua and Barbuda -	81,200 81,500	80,000–81,000	146,000	230,000	250,000
St. Kitts, Nevis	88,000–91,000	87,000–89,000	18,000	330,000	284,000
Dominica -	60,000–90,000	60,000–63,000	16,000	150,000	135,000
Montserrat -	22,000–24,000	21,000–24,000	14,000	65,000	63,000
Virgin Is. -	9,000–10,000	8,000–12,000	—	34,000	12,000
6. Windward Is.					
Grenada and Depend'cies	147,000–150,000	115,000–120,000	220,000	400,000	440,000
St. Lucia -	83,000– 85,000	84,000– 85,000	210,000	250,000	250,000
St. Vincent -	60,000– 63,000	55,000– 60,000	—	200,000	200,000

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Property in the West Indies has suffered a great depreciation during recent years owing to volcanic outbursts, earthquakes and hurricanes, which have repeatedly occurred. The worst of these occurrences, during comparatively modern times, were : the eruption of La Montagne Pelée, in the French island of Martinique, in 1902, when a town of 30,000 inhabitants was buried in ashes, and an area of 30 square miles around the volcano devastated by showers of red-hot dust and seas of molten mud and lava : the earthquakes in the British island of Jamaica in 1692 and again in 1907, which wrecked buildings, especially in the town of Kingston, and caused considerable loss of life ; the eruption of the Soufrière in the island of St. Vincent in 1718 and 1812, when but little damage was done, but more havoc, however, resulted from the third eruption in 1902. Hurricanes have been of frequent occurrence in many of these beautiful little islands, but the damage done is comparatively insignificant and the loss of life very small.

The exaggerated reports of the devastation caused by these truly terrible catastrophes which have been circulated in Europe and America have caused incalculable harm to the planters and traders in the West Indies. Writing on this subject, that well-known authority, the late Sir Harry Johnston, says :—

"On my return from visiting Jamaica, I committed myself to the statement that, even after allowing for a very notable increase in the coloured population of that island, there was still room there for a white population of 10,000 persons, who would naturally choose the high land of the interior (never at any great distance from the coast) for their homes. Here they would find all the essentials of an earthly paradise, only marred, perhaps, once in a hundred years by a severe earthquake, and once in a quarter of a century by a hurricane. But a large proportion of Jamaica seems never to feel or to give evidence of the result of earthquake shocks. These, when they occur with any severity, are usually confined to the vicinity of the seaboard; and that hurricanes cannot materially retard the agricultural progress of the island is evident from its present condition. They must be regarded as occasional accidents of Nature, which in the future will be met by a system of insurance."

Photo, *West India Committee*

THE HARBOUR, KINGSTON, ST. VINCENT, AFTER A HURRICANE

Hence it will be seen that the fear of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes in these islands is based upon exaggeration. When looking to the future of the West Indies, it is, however, necessary to take into consideration the possibility of future disturbances, but it should be remembered that the coral islands of Barbados, Antigua, and the Bahamas group may be considered entirely free from earthquakes or volcanic disturbance.

COLOURED POPULATION.

The dense negro population generally, despite the idleness which comes so natural to the inhabitants of tropical and semi-tropical zones, has, on the whole, made astonishing progress. This result has been achieved under white guidance. Educated officials and energetic commercial men from Great Britain and the United States have brought about this happy state of things, for the British West Indies are now as free from crime as any English country. Lynch law is unknown. Although the overwhelming majority of the natives are negroes of the same origin as those who populate the southern states of America, "outrages," says Sir Sydney Oliver, "on white women and children are as rare as in rural England." Ladies and children can wander about these islands as secure from molestation as in any part of Great Britain.

The West Indies are, and for some long time will remain essentially the land of the planter and the official, all manual work being performed by coloured people. Yet the climate of these regions, unlike that of such a large proportion of Tropical Africa, is *not* markedly unsuited to the health and vigour of the white race. It may be so to some extent in British Guiana, the most equatorial of all the British possessions in Tropical America, but in the beautiful West India Islands, and even in the very hot region of British Honduras, there seems to be nothing prejudicial to a colonisation by white people (except that they are not able to do hard manual labour in the sunshine).

PANAMA CANAL.

The commerce and prosperity of the West Indies is slowly receiving a considerable impetus from the opening of this great inter-oceanic canal. The trade routes from the United States, Canada, Europe and Africa skirt the shores of these islands, and Kingston, Jamaica, should become more and more a port-of-call for all classes of vessels going, *via* the Panama Canal, to the Pacific ports of the United States, Canada, South America, and also to the Far East. A glance at the map will show the favoured position in which Jamaica is situated. From Cape Graicos á Dios, the nearest point on the mainland of the Mosquito coast, it commands the coasting passage through which the bulk of the maritime commerce of the United States and Canada must pass on its way to the canal, and lying further south and west than the island of Cuba it will become an increasingly favoured port-of-call for many of the vessels coming from Europe. Barbados also lies in the track of vessels from Europe, and Trinidad on the trade route between the rapidly growing ports of South America. (See *Government*, *Bermudas* and *Bahamas Islands*, *Guiana* and *Honduras*.)

GAZETTEER

OF CITIES, TOWNS AND PORTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

WITH STEAMSHIP ROUTES

THERE are in the British Commonwealth of Nations 118 cities with populations exceeding 100,000, and over 3,100 smaller centres. Of the 118 large cities four contain over 1,000,000 inhabitants, twelve have populations varying from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and 118 have over 100,000 residents. These statistics are based on the last census returns (1911-26) and in some cases upon more recent official estimates. In the following Gazetteer (arranged in alphabetical order) will be found information concerning all the important centres of British historic and economic achievement.

In the case of seaports there have been added the steamship routes radiating in all directions, thus forming a guide to the lines connecting these ports, not only with the British Isles *but also with every part of the world*. For example, under "Singapore" will be found the following :—"Sea Routes : 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 26, 27, 41, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 71, 76, 78, 82, 83." These numbers refer to the directory of *Steamship Routes*, which forms another section of this Encyclopedia. From this it will be seen that :—

By Route 10 Singapore is in monthly steamship communication with Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, etc.

By Route 11 Another line maintains regular services connecting Singapore with England, India, Japan, Siam, Java and Australia. The actual ports-of-call on the different routes can also be seen.

By Route 12 An Australian steamship company operates a regular service between Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, and (by transhipment at Sydney) to the Pacific Islands and Papua.

By Route 26 An American line connects Singapore direct with New York and Boston.

Another example : To ascertain the best means of reaching Accra from England. First look up this port, by name, in the Gazetteer. It will be seen that this place on the Gold Coast is a port of call on "Sea Routes 29, 36 and 40." Turn to *Steamship Routes* and it will be discovered that an English, a French and a German line all maintain a frequent service between Europe and this West-African port, and that the best route from England is by liner from Liverpool, with sailings every fortnight.

From these incomplete examples it will be seen that by using the numbers given after the description of each port, in combination with the tabular information under "Steamship Routes," all the principal sea communications connecting the port in question with *all other parts of the world*, together with the names of the companies whose vessels maintain the hundreds of services, can be seen at a glance.

A

ABBEOKUTA (S. Nigeria).—A collection of native villages forming an African city in the Yoruba country, about 84 miles north of Lagos. The population numbers about 200,000.

ABERBROTHOCK (Scotland).—A small town in Forfarshire. Population 19,500.

ABBERFFRAW (Wales).—A tiny seaport in the Isle of Anglesea, 12 miles from Holyhead.

ABBEYFEALE (Irish Free State).—A small market town in County Limerick. Population about 1,056.

ABBEYLEIX (Irish Free State).—A small town in Laoighis (Queen's County). Agricultural. Population about 760.

ABBOTSBURY (England).—A village in Dorset. Has a ruined abbey.

ABERAMAN (Wales).—A town in Glamorgan with a population of 15,090.

ABERAVON (Wales).—A seaside town in Glamorganshire with a population of 15,370.

ABERAYRON (Wales).—A small seaport on the Cardigan coast, about 13 miles S.S.W. of Aberystwyth.

ABERCARN (England).—A town in Monmouth with a population of 20,123.

ABERCORN (Scotland).—A hamlet in Linlithgowshire, on the Firth of Forth, once the seat of a bishopric.

ABERDARE (Wales).—A town in Glamorgan with a population of 55,010.

ABERDEEN (Scotland).—Important town situated at the mouth of the River Dee, and on the Royal route to Balmoral, the residence of His Majesty in Scotland. It has a population of 158,969, and is famed for its well-known University. The chief industries are granite works, whisky distilleries, paper, soap, and chemical works, and the building of small ships. It has a well-equipped harbour, and is a busy martime port. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

ABERDOVEY (Wales).—A small watering-place on the Dovey estuary, in Merionethshire.

ABERFELDY (Scotland).—A small town in Perthshire. Population about 1,500. Monument commemorating the formation of the Black Watch in 1740. *Falls of Moners* in neighbourhood.

ABERFOYLE (Scotland).—A village in Perthshire.

ABERGAVENNY (England).—A town in Monmouth with a population of 9,252. Collieries in the vicinity.

ABERGELE (Wales).—A small market town in Denbighshire. Population about 2,632.

ABERLADY (Scotland).—A village on the coast of Haddingtonshire (E. Lothian). Population 1,100.

ABERNETHY (Scotland).—A small village in Perthshire. Once the capital of the Picts.

ABERSYCHAN (England).—A town in Monmouth with a population of 27,089.

ABERTILLERY (England).—A town in Monmouth with a population of 38,805.

ABERYSTWYTH (Wales).—Popular seaside town in Cardiganshire, having a population of 11,220. The University College of Wales was founded in this town in 1872.

ABINGDON (England).—A town in Berkshire with a population of about 7,167.

ACCRA (Gold Coast Colony).—A native town and the capital of the British Gold Coast Colony (since 1875). It enjoys a comparatively healthy climate, and, next to Cape Coast Castle, is the most important town in the Colony. The population numbers about 38,049. (*See also under* WEST AFRICA, THE GOLD COAST COLONY.) SEA ROUTES : 29, 36, 40.

ACCRINGTON (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 43,610.

ACHALGANJ (India).—A small town with a population of about 6,000, situated near the Ganges in Southern Oudh.

ACHILL (Irish Free State).—A small island with a total area of 51,520 acres, situated off the west coast of Ireland and incorporated in the County of Mayo. There are three small villages, and the total population is about 6,000. It is mostly composed of barren moors and bogs, with a rocky, much-indented coast-line culminating in Achill Head, 2,192 ft. in height.

ACOCK'S GREEN (England). — A town in Worcestershire with a population of 29,910.

ACTON (England).—A suburban town of London, in Middlesex, with a population of 61,314.

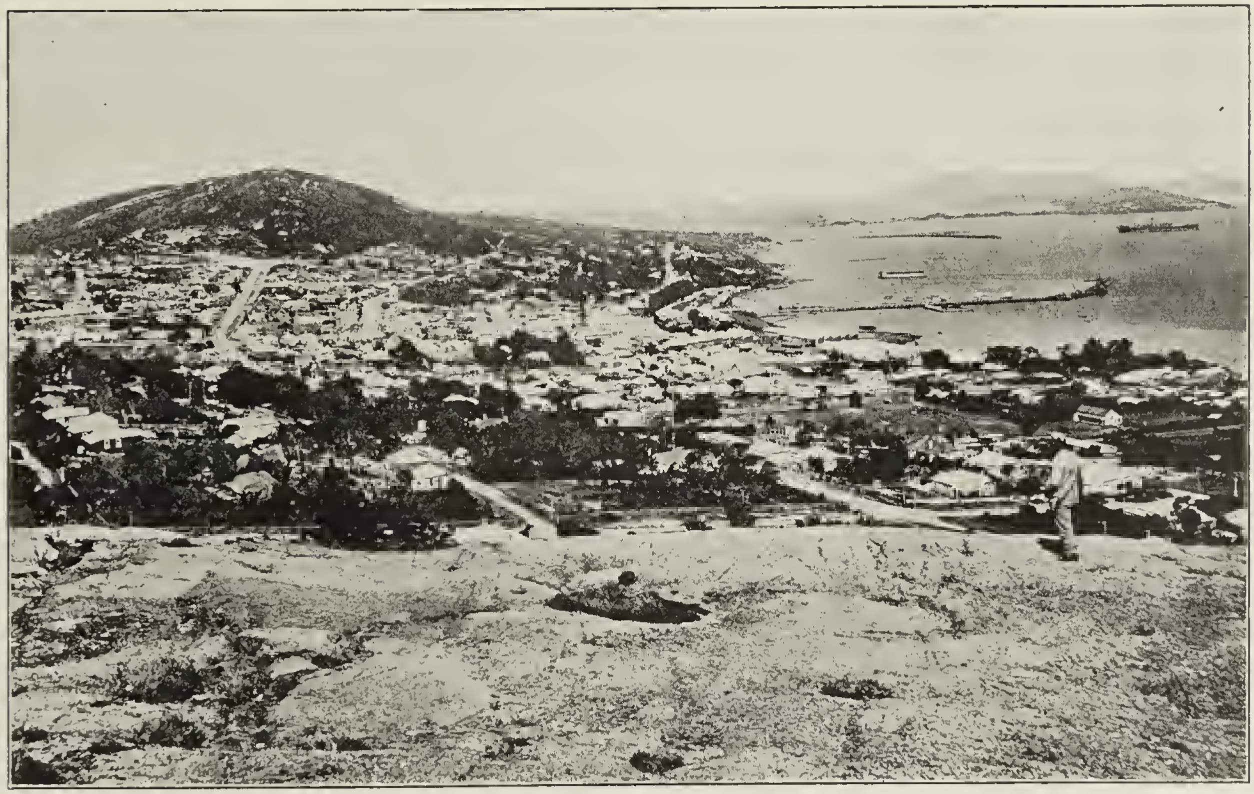
ADAC (Irish Free State).—A small country town in County Limerick, on the River Maig.

ADDIEWELL (Scotland).—A Midlothian mining town with a population of about 2,000.

ADDLESTONE (England).—A small town in Surrey with a population of 8,098.

ADELAIDE (Australia).—Capital of South Australia (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 1, 2, 11, 45, 56, 61, 68, 73, 76.

ADELAIDE, CAPITAL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA



ALBANY, WEST AUSTRALIA *Photos, Australian Government*

ADEN (Arabia).—*See* Aden. A port at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, and an important coaling station for vessels on the Eastern route. Population about 57,000. Sea Routes: 11, 19, 21, 57, 59, 76, 88.

ADONI (India).—A town of considerable size in the Madras Presidency, situated about 64 miles north-east of Bellary. Population about 30,000.

AGAR (India).—A town with a native population of about 31,000, situated in the native State of Gwalior. It is a prettily situated old town standing in the centre of an open plain at an elevation of about 1,600 ft. above the sea.

AGRA (India).—*See under* India.

AHAURA (Westland, New Zealand).—A small lumber and gold-mining township, situated about 22 miles north-east by rail from Greymouth. Recent discoveries of gold in the Paparoa Mountains, six miles distant.

AHMADABAD (India).—A large town with a population of about 315,223, in a district of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. Early in the eighteenth century it was one of the finest cities in the East, and is said to have had a population of nearly 1,000,000. It possesses some beautiful specimens of architecture, among which must be mentioned the *Jama Masjid*, or Great Mosque. It is famous for its production of silk, cotton, paper, and native jewellery. (*See* India.)

AHMEDNAGUR (India).—A town in Bombay with a population of about 40,000. The chief industries are the making of carpets, cotton and silk cloths, and copper and brass articles.

AHMEDPUR (India).—A town in Rajputana with a population of between 30,000 and 40,000.

AIRDRIE (Scotland).—A town in Lanark with a population of 25,092.

AITUTAKI (A small atoll of the Cook group).—A Dependency of New Zealand. In steamship communication with Tahiti, Rarotonga, and Auckland (N.Z.). The principal village on the island is Arutanga. The native population numbers about 1,160 (Maoris); and the language spoken is a corruption of the New Zealand Maori. There are few whites on the island.

AJMERE (India).—A beautiful town in Rajputana, situated in a rocky valley 226 miles south-west of Agra. The principal product is cotton; and the population numbers about 140,800. (*See* India.)

AJODHYA (India).—An ancient and ruined city in the Province of Oudh. The old city is now a mass of overgrown ruins, but the new city, which lies near Fyzabad, has a population of about 9,000 and possesses over 120 temples and mosques.

AKAROA (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A small seaside town situated on a fine, well-sheltered harbour; is much patronised by residents of Christchurch, which is 54 miles distant. Captain Stanley, of H.M.S. *Britomart*, here hoisted the British flag over South Island (N.Z.) on 11th August, 1840. The French arrived with the same object only a few hours later. Resident population in 1929 was 610.

AKYAB (India).—A town and port in Arakan, Burma. Situated at the mouth of the Kuladan River. It is an administrative station and a port from which large quantities of rice are shipped to other parts of the Indian Empire. The population exceeds 40,000. Sea Route: 11.

ALBANY (Australia).—An old-established and important seaport on King George's Sound, Western Australia (*q.v.*). Population about 3,980. Sea Routes: 1, 68.

ALBURY (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 8,750. Chief town on the border between the states of New South Wales and Victoria, 200 miles from Melbourne and 386 miles from Sydney. The centre of a very prosperous district.

ALDEBURGH (England).—A small seaside resort and fishing port on the Suffolk coast.

ALDERNEY.—(*See* Channel Islands, Great Britain and Ireland.)

ALDERSHOT (England).—An important military centre in Hampshire, with a population of 28,756.

ALEXANDRA SOUTH (Otago, New Zealand).—A borough town with a population of about 625 (1929), situated at the junction of the Manuherikia and Clutha Rivers; 138 miles by rail from Dunedin. An important gold-dredging centre.

ALEXANDRIA (Scotland).—A town in Dumbarton with a population of 10,359.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt).—*See* Egypt, *General Description*. Sea Routes: 26, 31, 52, 57, 61.

ALFRETON (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 20,485.

ALICE (Union of South Africa).—A small but pretty mountain-encircled town in the Cape Province. White population 728.

ALIGARH (India).—A fort and civil station, 55 miles north of Agra. Nearby stands the native city of Koil, which, with the European cantonment, forms a municipality with a total population of nearly 70,000.

ALIWAL (India).—A small native town in the Punjab, on the left bank of the Sutlej River. The scene of the British victory over the Sikh armies in the campaign of 1846. (*See* India, *History*.)

ALIWAL, NORTH (Union of South Africa).—An important town and railway centre on the borders of the Orange Free State Province. There are some fine buildings and public parks. About one mile distant from the town are the famous sulphur springs and baths; there is also a large pleasure garden. White population 2,625, coloured 3,824.

ALLAHABAD (India).—A large native city and headquarters of the Provincial Government. It stands at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, 390 miles from Delhi. Owing to its position on the banks of both of the sacred waters of India, it is much frequented by pilgrims. It possesses both rail and river communication and is an important commercial centre. There are several fine specimens of ancient native architecture. The Allahabad University was opened in 1889. Among other modern buildings the principal are the Government

ABERGAVENNY, ENGLAND, FROM THE CASTLE WALLS

ADEN—ROUND THE CRESCENT

offices, the Public Library, the Mayo Memorial and the Town Hall. The population is about 242,743.

ALLENDALE (England). — A small town in Northumberland, near Hexham. Population about 3,100.

ALLOA (Scotland).—A town in Clackmannanshire with a population of 18,450.

ALMORA (India).—A hill town 88 miles north of Bareilly. It stands on a ridge of the Himalayas at an elevation of 5,337 ft. above sea-level, and has a population of between 8,000 and 9,000.

ALNWICK (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of 6,991.

ALSTON (England).—A small market town in Cumberland. Distant about 26 miles E.S.E. of Carlisle. Population 3,344.

ALTON (England).—A small town in Hampshire. Population about 5,580. Breweries.

ALTRINCHAM (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 20,461.

ALVA (Scotland).—A small manufacturing town in Clackmannanshire, 8 miles from Stirling. Alva Glen in neighbourhood. Population 5,120.

ALWAR (India).—The capital of the Rajput state of Alwar (*Olwar*), situated 94 miles north-west of Agra. Population 65,000.

AMARAPURA (India).—The capital of Burma until 1860. Seat of Government transferred to Mandalay. Devastated by fire and earthquake in 1810 and 1839. Little now remains except a mass of ruins.

AMBLESIDE (England).—A market town and tourist resort in the Lake District of Westmorland. One mile from the head of Lake Windermere. Population about 2,878.

AMHERST (India).—A small seaport in Tenasserim, Burma. Situated at the mouth of the Salween, 30 miles from Maulmain, the local Government headquarters.

AMHERST (Nova Scotia, Canada) —A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS —(*See* MAURITIUS.)

AMPTHILL (England) —A small town in Bedfordshire. Population about 2,269.

AMRITSAR (India) —(*See* INDIA, PUNJAB.)

AMROATI (India) —A town and district in Berar, British India. The town is an important cotton centre with a population of about 30,000. It is connected to the main Indian railway system by a branch line.

AMROAHA (India) —A town in Northern India, 20 miles from Moradabad. Population over 40,000.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—(*See* INDIA, *Dependencies.*) SEA ROUTE : 6.

ANDOVER (England).—A town and important railway junction in Hampshire. Population 8,569.

ANNAMABOE (Gold Coast Colony).—A small sea-coast native town 10 miles east of Cape Coast Castle with a population of about 7,000.

ANNAN (Scotland).—A small seaport in Dumfreisshire. Population about 6,300.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity.

ANNFIELD PLAIN (England).—A town in Durham, 269 miles from London. Population 16,524.

ANSTRUTHER (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 988.

ANTICOSTI.—(*See* CANADA.)

ANTIGONISH (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity.

ANTIPODES ISLANDS. — Situated 458 miles south-east from Port Chalmers, New Zealand—of which they form part. Consist of a few uninhabited rocky islands. There is a depôt of food for shipwrecked mariners on the north-east side of the chief island. They are visited twice a year by New Zealand Government steamer.

ANTRIM (Ireland).—A country town of County Antrim, with a population of 93,864.

ANUPSHAHR (India).—A native town on the Ganges, 73 miles south-west of Delhi. Population about 20,000.

APPLEBY (England).—A town in Westmorland with a population of 1,786. Mostly an agricultural centre.

ARBROATH (Scotland).—A town in Forfarshire with a population of 21,385.

ARCOT (India).—A city of about 15,000 inhabitants in the Madras Presidency. Situated on the Palar River, 65 miles south-west of Madras. The scene of much fighting by the British under Clive in 1751.

ARDEE (Irish Free State).—A town with an old castle (1200), situated on the River Dee, in County Louth. Population about 1,729.

ARDGLASS (Ireland).—A small town on the coast of County Down.

ARDMORE (Irish Free State).—A small seaside resort on the Waterford coast, near Youghal.

ARDROSSAN (Scotland).—A favourite watering-place and seaport in Ayrshire, 414 miles from London. Population 16,517.

ARDWICK (England).—An important town in Lancashire with a population of 39,665.

ARGAUM (India).—A small town in Berar. The scene of Wellington's victory over the Mahrattas in 1803.

ARID ISLAND.—An uninhabited rock situated about 60 miles north-east from Auckland, and near to the more important Great Barrier Island.

ARKLOW (Irish Free State).—An old seaport on the south coast of County Wicklow, at the mouth of the beautiful Avoca River. Ruins of an ancient castle and monastery. Population about 4,535.

ARMAGH (Ireland).—A very ancient town in Ireland and capital of County Armagh. It has a twelfth century Cathedral and an equally fine Roman Catholic Cathedral. There is also a very fine old public library, an observatory, and a college. Linen manufactures. Population 120,291.

ARMIDALE (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 5,850. Capital of New England, and on the Great Northern Railway, 359 miles from Sydney. An up-to-date town surrounded by pastoral, farming and fruit-growing areas, also a very active mining district.

ARMLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire, 185 miles from London, with a population of 36,762.

ARNOLD (England).—A small manufacturing town in Nottinghamshire. Population about 11,800.

ARRAH (India).—A town in Bengal on the railway line 320 miles north of Calcutta. Heroically defended by 12 Englishmen and 50 Sikhs during the Mutiny (*see* INDIA, *History*). Population about 50,000.

ARRAN (Scotland).—An island of about 168 square miles, situated off the west coast of Scotland (*q.v.*).

ARRANMORE (Irish Free State).—An island off the coast of Donegal, with a village of the same name. Area about 12 square miles.

ARROWTOWN (Otago, New Zealand).—A borough town with a population of about 300 (in 1929). Situated on the Arrow River, 126 miles north-west from Invercargill. Lignite mines, flour mills, good agricultural district. Beautiful lake and mountain scenery in the surrounding country.

ARMSTRONG (British Columbia, Canada).—A small agricultural town 32 miles south of Sicamous Junction. It is an important lumbering and flour-milling point, it and its rival, Enderby (six miles distant), being surrounded by wheat lands. There is a large co-operative flour mill and creamery, a large saw-mill and other industries. Considerable fruit is grown in the vicinity, and the fruit acreage is being increased.

ARUNDEL (England).—A small town in Sussex. Famous for its fine old castle. Population 2,741.

ASCOT (England).—A small town in Berkshire. Famous for its fashionable race meetings.

ASHBORNE (England).—A small market town in the Peak District of Derbyshire. Population about 4,147.

ASHBURTON (Canterbury, New Zealand). — A borough town situated about 53 miles by rail from Christchurch. It is a well-built and lighted town, and possesses several factories and mills. It is an important pastoral and agricultural centre. Population in 1929 was 5,290.

ASHBURTON (England).—A small town in S. Devon, 9 miles N.W. of Totnes. Population 2,632.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (England).—A town in Leicestershire, with a population of 4,983.

ASHFORD JUNCTION (England). — An important railway junction and country town in Kent. Population 14,355.

ASHINGTON (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of 29,406.

ASHTON (England).—An important town in Lancashire. Population 43,333.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 22,489.

ASKEATON (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Limerick. Population about 575.

ASPATRIA (England).—A village in Cumberland. Population 3,525.

ASSAYE (India).—A small native town in the extreme north-east of Hyderabad. The field on which Wellington defeated the huge Mahratta Army on 23rd September, 1803. (*See* INDIA, *History*.)

ASSINIBOIA.—*See* MANITOBA, CANADA.

ASSUAN.—A town in Upper Egypt (*q.v.*).

ASTON (England).—A town in Warwickshire with a population of 42,247.

ATHBOY (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Meath. Population about 510.

ATHERSTONE (England).—A small agricultural town in Warwickshire, distant about 14 miles from Coventry. Population 5,957.

ATHERTON (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 19,863.

ATHLONE (Irish Free State).—A small manufacturing town in Counties Westmeath and Roscommon, situated on the Shannon. Population about 7,540.

ATHY (Irish Free State).—A town in County Kildare (chief town), on the River Barrow and Grand Canal. Population about 3,460.

ATROWLI (Atrauli, India).—A town in Northern India, 17 miles north of Aligarh, with a population of about 20,000.

ATTERCLIFFE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 37,914.

ATTLEBOROUGH (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk.

ATTOCK (India).—A small town on the left bank of the Indus, in the Punjab. It is commercially and strategically important owing to its position at the head of steamboat navigation of the Indus, nearly 1,000 miles from the mouth. There is a strong fort; but the population of the town itself number little over 5,000.

AUBURN (Australia).—A town in New South Wales. Population 18,530.

AUCHENHEATH (Scotland).—A coal-mining village in Lanarkshire.

AUCHINBLAC (Scotland).—A village in Kincardineshire.

AUCHINLECK (Scotland).—A village in Ayrshire.

AUCHMITHIE (Scotland).—A fishing village in Forfarshire.

AUCHMUTY (Scotland).—A village in Fife.

AUCHTERARDER (Scotland).—A village in Perthshire.

AUCHTERGAVEN (Scotland). — A village in Perthshire.

AUCHTERMUCHTY (Scotland).—A Royal burgh in Fife, 10 miles west of Cupar. Population 1,250.

AUCKLAND CITY (Auckland, New Zealand) (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES: 13, 20, 70, 81.

AULAPOLAI (India).—A seaport on the sea-coast of the native state of Travancore. Population about 40,000.

AURUNGABAD (India).—Confusing on account of the fact that there are several places of this name in India. The only town of importance is, however, situated in the State of Hyderabad on the River Doodna. Population about 55,000.

AUSKERRY.—One of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*).

AVA (India).—The ancient capital of Burma, now a ruined city. Situated on the banks of the Irrawaddy.

AVEBURY (England).—A village in Wiltshire.

AVONMOUTH (England).—The docks at the mouth of the Avon, in Gloucestershire, north-west of Bristol. SEA ROUTE: 30.

AXBRIDGE (England).—A town in Somersetshire.

AXIM (Gold Coast Colony).—An administrative station and port situated near the mouth of the Ancobrah River. SEA ROUTES: 29, 40.

AXMINSTER (England).—A small town in Devonshire, on the River Axe. Population 2,049.

AXMOUTH (England).—A Devon fishing village.

AYLESBURY (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire with a population of 12,114.

AYLMER EAST (Canada).—A summer resort on Lake Deschenes, an expansion of the Ottawa River, in Wright County, Quebec Province; and on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Electric railway to Ottawa, 8 miles distant. Population about 2,970. Queen's Park. An up-to-date town with a bank, telephone, telegraph, churches, schools, hotels, stores.

AYLESFORD (England).—A village in Kent on the River Medway, 3 miles from Maidstone. Ancient remains. Population 3,113.

AYR (Scotland).—The county town of Ayrshire. An important commercial centre. Population 38,933.

AYTON (Scotland).—A village in Berwickshire.

AZAMGARH (India).—A small native town 81 miles from Benares. Founded in the seventeenth century by Azam Khan. Population 20,000.

B

BACUP (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 21,256.

BAGELKHAND (India).—A group of native states in Central India. (*See* INDIAN EMPIRE.)

BAGHAL (India).—A small native hill-state with a town of the same name, situated in North-West India on the Sutlej.

BAHAMA ISLANDS (*q.v.*).

BAHAWALPUR (India).—A native town on the left bank of the Sutlej with a population of about 15,000. Capital of the native state of the same name (*see* INDIA). Famous for its silks, chintzes, and turbans.

BAHRAICH (India).—A native town in Oudh with a population of about 30,000. Situated 71 miles nort-east of Lucknow.

BAHREIN (Persian Gulf.)—A group of islands, near the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. It has been a British Protectorate since 1880, when the ruling Sheikh agreed not to make treaties with any other state. The Indian Government has a political agent at Manama, the capital. Extensive pearl fisheries. Average annual value of the exports, £1,100,000, and of the imports £1,450,000. Population 120,000.

BAIE ST. PAUL (Canada).—A summer resort, market town, and capital of Charlevoix County, Quebec Province, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about 60 miles north-east of Quebec. Population about 1,857. It has county buildings, Roman Catholic Church, schools, convents, three hotels, one bank, telephone and telegraph; saw-mills, brickyard, woollen mills, carding mill, foundry, tannery. Iron, plumbago, and pulpwood in the district. Centre for hunting and fishing. Laurentides National Park.

BAILIEBOROUGH (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Cavan. Population about 812.

BALLIESTON (Scotland).—A town in Lanark with a population of 13,390.

BAITUL (India).—A small town in the Central Provinces.

BAKEWELL (England).—An agricultural town with a mineral spring, in Derbyshire. Population 3,062.

BALA (Wales).—A small place in the highlands of Merionethshire, on the shores of the Bala Lake.

BALASINOR (India).—Capital of the small native state of the same name, situated in Guzerat, Bombay.

BALASOR (India).—A town and seaport on the Burabalang River in Bengal, with a population of about 30,000.

BALBRIGGAN (Irish Free State).—A small sea-side resort in Dublin County. Manufactures cotton and linen goods. Population about 2,281.

BALCLUTHA (Otago, New Zealand).—A county town on the Molyneux River. Was the first town in the Colony to allow no public house licence, which has since been maintained. It is a well laid-out and lighted town. Is a centre of the pastoral industry; and possesses two bi-weekly newspapers.

BALA, MERIONETHSHIRE, WALES
The Lake

Photos, G.W. Rly.

BARRY ISLAND, GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES

The population of the town itself is only about 1,550 (1929).

BALDOCK (England).—A small agricultural town in Hertfordshire. Population 2,476.

BALERNO (Scotland).—A village in Midlothian, 7 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

BALFRON (Scotland).—A village in Stirlingshire.

BALHAM (England).—A suburb of London. Population about 50,886.

BALLABGARH (India).—A town in the Punjab with a population of about 9,000, situated 22 miles south of Delhi.

BALLACHULISH (Scotland).—A village in Argyllshire. Famous for its slate quarries.

BALLANTRAE (Scotland).—A fishing village on the Ayrshire coast.

BALLARAT (Victoria, Australia).—Population 42,000. Seventy-four miles from Melbourne, second city of the State of Victoria. Famous for the early gold discoveries in Australia, now backed up by prosperous pastoral, agricultural, and fruit-growing districts. State Government engine and wagon construction works, woollen and worsted mills, iron foundries, brewery, clothing, and boot and shoe factories. City lit by electricity, 90 miles of macadamised roads; good water supply.

BALLATER (Scotland).—A village in Aberdeenshire. Near by is Balmoral Castle.

BALLINA (Irish Free State).—A small seaport on the borders of the counties Mayo and Sligo. It is situated on the River Moy, some few miles from its mouth in Killala Bay. Roman Catholic Cathedral. Scene of a French landing and defeat in 1798. Population about 4,873.

BALLINAKILL (Irish Free State).—A small town in Laoighis (Queen's County). Population about 332.

BALLINAMORE (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Leitrim. Population about 712.

BALLINASLOE (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town on the borders of the counties Galway and Roscommon. Stands on the River Luck. Famous for its cattle and sheep fair. Population about 5,245.

BALLINCOLLIG (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cork. Population about 220.

BALLINGARRY (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Limerick. Population about 412.

BALLINROBE (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Mayo. Population about 1,337.

BALLYBAY (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Monaghan. Population about 1,079.

BALLYBUNNION (Irish Free State).—A small seaside resort in County Kerry. Population about 378.

BALLYCASTLE (Ireland).—A small seaport on the Antrim coast.

BALLYCLARE (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Antrim.

BALLYJAMESDUFF (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cavan. Population about 481.

BALLYMAHON (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Longford. Population about 645.

BALLYMENA (Ireland).—A linen and flax centre in County Antrim.

BALLYMONEY (Ireland).—An agricultural town in County Antrim.

BALLYMOTE (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Sligo. Population about 750.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland).—A small town in County Down.

BALLYRAGGET (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Kilkenny. Population about 472.

BALLYSHANNON (Irish Free State).—A small seaport at the mouth of the River Erne, in County Donegal. Salmon fishing. Population about 2,112.

BALLYWATTER. (Ireland).—A fishing village in County Down.

BALMORAL (Scotland).—A Royal castle in Braemar, Aberdeenshire. The castle was built in 1852-53 at a cost of just over £100,000, and is in the Scottish Baronial style.

BALRUMPUR (India).—A town with about 20,000 inhabitants on the Oudh-Nepal frontier.

BALTIMORE (Irish Free State).—A small fishing town on Baltimore Bay, County Cork.

BALTINGLASS (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Wicklow. Population about 760.

BANAGHER (Irish Free State).—A small town on the River Shannon, in Offaly County.

BANBRIDGE (Ireland).—A linen-manufacturing town in County Down.

BANBURY (England).—A town in Oxfordshire. Population 13,347.

BANDA (India).—A town with about 32,000 inhabitants, 95 miles south-west of Allahabad. It is an important cotton centre.

BANDON (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Cork. Originally a Protestant settlement founded in 1609. Population about 2,830.

BANFF. (Scotland).—Chief town of Banffshire. It is situated on the Moray Firth. Has a population of about 4,000 (or with Macduff, 9,000). Possesses several interesting buildings, including *Duff House*, the residence of the late Duke of Fife.

BANFF (Canada).—A famous tourist resort in the Rocky Mountains. *See* CANADA.

BANGALORE (India).—An important town in the native state of Mysore. It is a fortified military base (British) with a large European cantonment. The native population number about 285,507. It was at one time the administrative capital of the State. (*See* INDIA, *Native States*).

BALLARAT, VICTORIA
Sturt Street

Photo, Australian Government

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND
The Cliff Drive

Photo, Southern Rly.

BANGOR (Wales).—A town in Carnarvonshire, 239 miles from London. Population 11,032.

BANGOR (Ireland).—A small seaport and seaside resort on the coast of County Down, at the entrance to Belfast Lough.

BANKS ISLAND (Canada).—An island off the coast of British Columbia (*q.v.*).

BANKURA (India).—Capital of a district in Bengal with a population of over 20,000. Situated on the Dhalkisor River.

BANNOCKBURN (Otago, New Zealand).—A gold and coal-mining centre 155 miles north-west from Dunedin.

BANNOCKBURN (Scotland).—A small town (or village) in Stirlingshire, 3 miles south of Stirling. It was here, on 24th June, 1314, that Robert Bruce, with greatly inferior forces, defeated Edward II.

BANSWARA (India).—Capital of the small native state of the same name, situated in the south-west of Rajputana.

BANTRY (Irish Free State).—A small seaport on Bantry Bay—one of the finest anchorages in the world—in County Cork. Scene of an attempted French landing in 1796.

BARBERTON (Union of South Africa).—An important and beautifully-situated town in the Transvaal Province. It enjoys the best winter climate in the whole of South Africa. Its unusual characteristics are pure air and beautiful subtropical vegetation, with no wind, dust, or excessive cold or heat. The town itself stands on the lower slopes of a high mountain range and is well laid out. It possesses some fine buildings and parks. With the rise of the Witwatersrand, the De Kaap goldfields, of which Barberton is the centre, declined; but the beautiful climate and pretty surrounding country make this town well worth visiting. White population about 1,200.

BARDSEY ISLAND (Wales).—An island and village in Cardigan Bay.

BARDWAN (India).—A native city in Bengal with a population of about 50,000. Situated about 70 miles from Calcutta.

BAREILLY (India).—An important city in the Rohilkhand, 153 miles east of Delhi. Bareilly has a large college and several factories. Cotton, sugar, grain and rice are the principal products of the surrounding country. The population is 129,459.

BARGOED (England).—A town in Monmouth with a population of 12,226.

BARISAL (India).—Capital of the Bakurganj district in the Decca division of British India. A small and unimportant native town containing the administrative headquarters for the district.

BARKING (England).—A town in Essex, distant about 7 miles from London. Population 35,543.

BARMOUTH (Wales).—A picturesque seaside resort on the estuary of the Maw, in Merionethshire. Near by is Cader Idris (2,914 ft.). Population about 3,559.

BARNARD CASTLE (England). An agricultural town in the county of Durham. Ruins of a castle built in 1132. Population 4,737.

BARNES (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Has a picturesque common. Population 34,281.

BARNET, HIGH (England).—A suburban town of London, in Herts (10 miles). Also New Barnet, 9½ miles from London. Combined population 11,772.

BARNOLDSWICK (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 11,951.

BARNSLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 53,670.

BARNSTAPLE (England).—A town in Devonshire with a population of 14,409.

BARODA (India).—Capital of the native State of Baroda. Situated in the Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. A fine native city with many palaces and considerable commercial activity. Population about 130,000. (*See* INDIA, *Native States*)

BARRACKPUR (India).—A native town (Nawabganj) with a large European colony, in Bengal on the banks of the Hooghly, 15 miles above Calcutta. It is a favourite river-side resort of Europeans from Calcutta, and in the neighbourhood is one of the residences of the Viceroy.

BARRHEAD (Scotland).—A town in Renfrew with a population of 11,387.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (England).—An important seaport and manufacturing centre in Lancashire. Iron is mined in the neighbourhood, and Barrow Island is the centre of a large shipbuilding industry. There are also flax and jute mills. Distant about 2¼ miles from the town are the ruins of Furness Abbey. Population 74,254.

BARRY DOCKS (Wales).—A seaport on the Bristol Channel, near Cardiff, with extensive docking accommodation. Population 38,927.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER (England).—An old town in Lincolnshire, near Hull (*q.v.*). Population 6,454

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL (England).—A suburb of Manchester.

BASFORD (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 43,357.

BASHIRE (India).—A small Punjab hill-state. Area 3,320 square miles. (*See* INDIA, *Native States.*)

BASIM (India).—A town in Berar, 414 miles east of Bombay, with a population of about 15,000.

BASINGSTOKE (England).—A town in Hampshire with a population of 12,718.

BASRA (Iraq).—A port on Euphrates (or Persian Gulf). Population about 87,000. SEA ROUTE: 84.

BASSADORE (Kishni Island).—A British shipping station on Kishni Island in the Persian Gulf.

BASSEIN (India).—There are two towns of this name; one in Burma, on a tributary of the Irrawaddy, 79 miles from the mouth, which is a growing town with a considerable trade in rice, with a population of about 32,000; and the other an old town situated about 28 miles from Bombay, with a population of only a few thousands.

BASSE TERRE.—(*See* ST. KITTS, BRITISH WEST INDIES.) SEA ROUTES: 14, 38.

BASUTOLAND (Union of South Africa).—A native territory in South Africa. Area, 10,000 square miles. Owing to its mountainous topography it is called the Switzerland of South Africa. Maseru, the capital, stands close to the border of the Orange Free State Province, and is not a great distance from Bloemfontein.

BATH (England, S.).—This very prosperous spa, situated in the county of Somerset, was originally famed as being the residential town of "Beau Nash," who ordered its ceremonies with almost the autocracy of an Emperor. In the eighteenth century it was one of the most fashionable places in England. It is situated on the hills of the Valley of the Avon. The baths are of Roman origin. Its present baths and waters are famed for their medicinal effects, the latter having considerable quantities of sulphate of lime in solution. It is a popular and interesting city with a population of 68,648.

BATHGATE (Scotland).—A town in Linlithgow with a population of 8,504.

BATHURST (Gambia).—The chief settlement in the Gambia Colony, West Africa. SEA ROUTE: 29. (*See* GAMBIA).

BATHURST (New Brunswick, Canada).—On I.C.R. Population about 3,327. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. Very large deposit of iron ore 23 miles distant, other deposits also discovered. A good centre for fishing and big game shooting.

BATHURST (New South Wales, Australia.—Population 9,060; 145 miles west of Sydney on the Macquarie River. Centre of the pastoral and mineral district, also splendid fruit-growing district. Bathurst is regarded as a very fine city, a health resort, and has splendid educational institutions.

BATLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 36,151.

BATTERSEA (England).—A suburb of London (3¾ miles from Waterloo). Population 167,743.

BATTLE (England).—A small town in Sussex, 6 miles from Hastings. Here was fought the Battle of Hastings on 14th October, 1066. Population 2,891.

BATTLEFORD (Canada).—A small township in Saskatchewan, Canada. Population 1,018 (1926).

BAYSWATER (England).—A suburban district of London (*q.v.*).

BEACONSFIELD (England).—A small agricultural town in Buckinghamshire. Population 3,462.

BEAMINSTER (England).—A small agricultural town in Dorsetshire with a population of 8,313.

BEAMISH (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 17,646.

BEAR ISLAND (Irish Free State).—A small island and village in Bantry Bay, County Cork.

BEAUFORT (British North Borneo).—This town is situated on the Padas River 57 miles inland from Jesselton; it is in the centre of the State railway system and the telegraph system. There are several large rubber estates in the neighbourhood. There are two schools subsidised by Government.

BEAUFORT WEST (Cape Province, Union of South Africa).—A prosperous town of about 3,200 white inhabitants and 4,100 coloured people, on the left bank of the Gamka River, 339 miles from Cape Town. It is an agricultural and railway centre. Was used as a military base during the Boer War.

BEAUHARNOIS (Canada).—An industrial town, in Beauharnois County, Quebec Province, on the G.T.R., and on the N.Y.C., 22 miles west of Montreal. Population about 2,250. Town has churches, schools, one bank, several small industries, telegraph and telephone.

BEAULY (Scotland).—A village in Inverness.

BEAUMARIS (Wales).—Principal town in the island of Anglesea, having a population of 1,839. It is on the main route to Holyhead, and is famed for its Suspension Bridge over the Menai Strait which joins up the island with the mainland. It has also an ancient Castle of considerable interest.

BEAUPORT (Canada).—A village in Quebec County, Quebec Province, on the line of the Quebec Railway, Light, and Power Company, two miles from Quebec City. Population about 3,240. It has churches, school, bank, two hotels, asylum, telegraph, telephone, saw mills, brewery and distillery, quarries; and manufactures cement, band saws, flour, lime, and threshing machines.

BEBINGTON (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 13,090.

BECCLES (England).—A small agricultural town in Suffolk. Fine church and grammar school. Population 7,077.

BECKENHAM (England).—A town in Kent; situated 7 miles S.E. of London. Population 33,345.

BEDDGELERT (Wales).—A village in Carnarvonshire. Tourist centre for the Aberglaslyn Pass.

BEDFORD (Canada).—An industrial and market town in Missiquoi County, Quebec Province, on the C.P.R., 56 miles south-east of Montreal. G.T.R. and C.N.R. within two miles. Population about 1,669. Industries: Manufacture of farming foods, stoves, needles. Town has electric light, two banks, churches and schools, telegraph and telephone.

BEDFORD (England).—The capital of Bedfordshire. An agricultural and educational centre. Has a famous Grammar School and a Ladies' Training College. Situated on the River Ouse; 49 miles from London. Population 40,247.

BEDLINGTON (England).—A small town in Northumberland. Population 6,620.

BEDMINSTER (England).—Suburb of Bristol.

BEDWELLTY PITS (Wales).—A coal-mining centre in Glamorganshire. Population 31,089.

BEDWYN (England).—A small town, near Hungerford, in Wiltshire. Population 824.

BEDWORTH (England).—A town in Warwickshire with a population of 9,595.

BEESTON (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 12,468.

BEESTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 7,392.

BEESTON CASTLE (England).—A village with a ruined castle (1220), near Tarporley, in Cheshire. Population 296.

BEHAR (India).—A town in Bengal about 55 miles south-east of Patna. At one time Behar was a large and important city; it now consists of a number of houses among the ruins of the old city. Silk and cotton cloths are the principal manufactures. Population about 50,000.

BEITH (Scotland).—A small town in the north of Ayrshire. Population over 6,300.

BELBEIS (Egypt).—A small town on the Nile, 28 miles north-east of Cairo.

BELFAST (Northern Ireland).—Capital of the State of Northern Ireland, and the most prosperous commercial centre in the whole island. It is famed for engineering and shipbuilding. Irish linen is also made in large quantities. It is the headquarters of the Irish Unionists, and has a population of 386,947. It is a port of steadily increasing importance. SEA ROUTES: 15, 22, 68.

BELFORD (England).—A small town in Northumberland, about 14½ miles south-east of Berwick-on-Tweed. Population 663.

BELGAUM (India).—A large town in the Bombay Presidency, east of the Western Ghats. Cotton manufactures. Population about 50,000.

BELGRAVE (England).—A town in Leicestershire with a population of 13,058.

BELGRAVIA (England).—A district in the south-west of London.

BELIZE.—(*See* BRITISH HONDURAS.). SEA ROUTE: 14.

BELLARY (India).—An important commercial town in Madras, 307 miles by rail from Madras City. Possesses a big fort, now, however, almost obsolete. Population about 65,000.

BELLE ISLE.—A small island on the coast of Labrador. (*See* NEWFOUNDLAND.)

BELLEVILLE (Ontario, Canada).—A busy commercial town with a population of over 9,800. It is a distributing centre for the surrounding agricultural districts; is a railway "port-of-call," and possesses several small factories.

BELLINGHAM (England).—A large village in Northumberland; about 10 miles from Hexham. Population 1,392.

BELMULLET (Irish Free State).—A fishing village in County Mayo. Population about 566.

BELLSHILL (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 18,638.

BELPER (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 12,120,

BELTURBET (Irish Free State).—A small town on the River Erne in County Cavan. Population about 1,307.

BELUR (India).—A village in Mysore, famed for its temple.

BELVEDERE (England).—A town in the county of Kent, about 13 miles from London. Population 9,288.

BENARES (India).—(*See* INDIAN EMPIRE.)

BENDIGO (Victoria, Australia).—Population 33,950; 100 miles north of Melbourne. First noted for great goldfields. Now, in addition to well-established mines, is surrounded by prosperous agricultural and fruit-growing areas. Important foundries and factories have been established.

BENFIELDSIDE (England).—A town in Durham, about 13 miles from Gateshead. Population 8,978.

BENFLEET (England).—A small town in Essex. Ferry to Canvey Island. Population 2,209.

BENHAR (Scotland).—A mining village in Linlithgowshire.

BENI-HASSAN (Egypt).—A village, famed for its catacombs, on the east bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt.

BENIN (Nigeria).—(*See* BRITISH WEST AFRICA, NIGERIA.) SEA ROUTE: 40.

BENI-SOUEF (Egypt).—A town on the Nile in Central Egypt. Distant about 69 miles south-west of Cairo. Population of the division, or province, 506,830.

BENTHAM (England).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 11½ miles north-west of Settle. Population 2,463.

BERBER (Sudan).—A town on the banks of the Nile below its junction with Atbara. (*See* SUDAN.)

BERBERA (Somaliland).—(*See* SOMALILAND.) SEA ROUTE: 21.

BERE REGIS (England).—A town in Dorsetshire. Population under 2,000.

BERHAMPUR (India).—There are two towns of this name, one in Madras, with a population of over 30,000; and the other in Bengal, near Murshidabad, with a population of over 31,000.

BERI (India).—A town in the Punjab, 35 miles west of Delhi. *Also* the name of a State in Bundelkhand.

BERKELEY (England).—A small town with an historic castle (1162), on the Avon, in Gloucestershire. Population of parish about 1,200.

BERKHAMSTEAD (England).—A small residential and agricultural town in Hertfordshire, 27 miles north-west of London. Population 7,295.

BERMONDSEY (England).—A suburb of London (2 miles). Population 119,455.

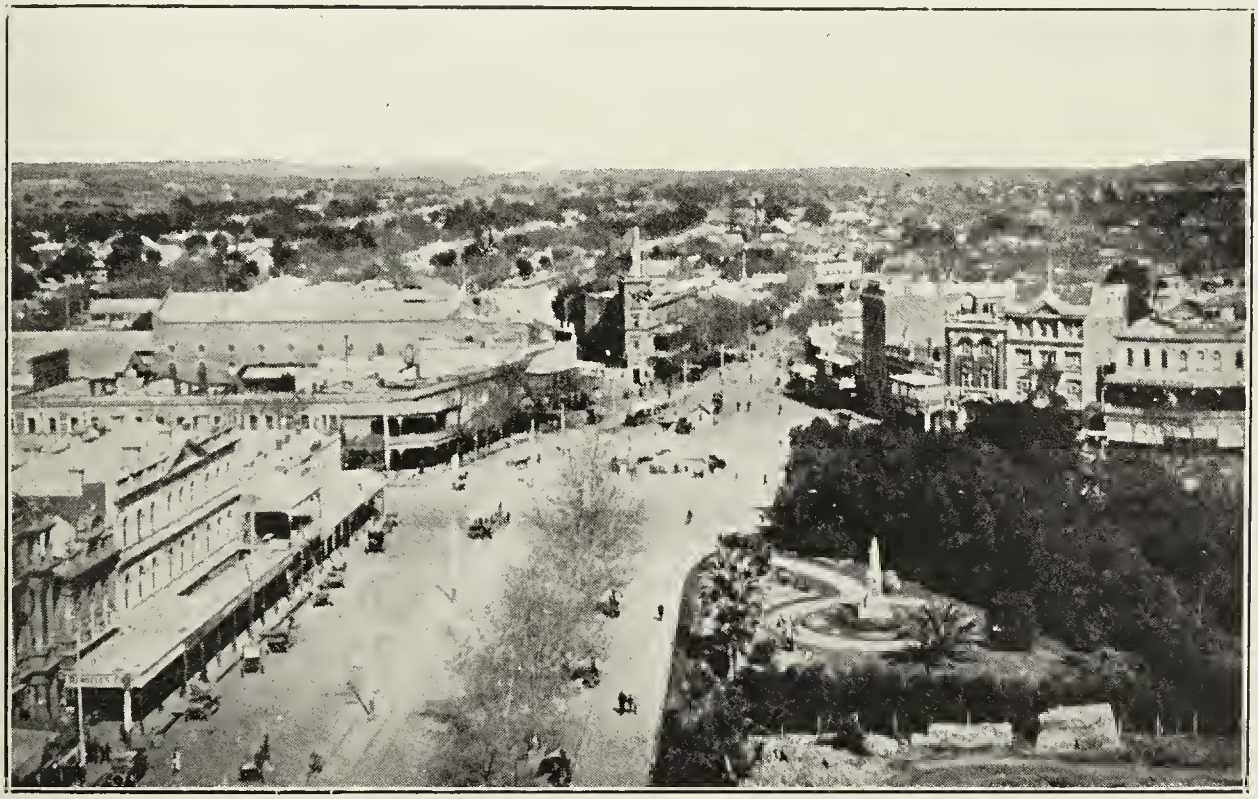
BERVIE (Scotland).—A small seaport in Kincardineshire. Population under 2,000.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED (England).—A border town at the mouth of the Tweed, 58 miles south-east of Edinburgh. Manufactures agricultural implements. Good harbour and docks. Population 12,994.

BESSBROOK (Ireland).—A town in County Armagh. Agricultural.

BETHLEHEM (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Orange Free State Province with a white population of just over 4,000. Also the name of a town in Palestine (*q.v.*).

BETHESDA (Wales).—A small town with slate quarries in Carnarvonshire. Population 4,134.



BENDIGO (VICTORIA) LOOKING SOUTH *Photo, Australian Government*

BETTWS-Y-COED, WALES *Photo G.W. Rly.*
Swallow Falls

BETHNAL GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles). Population 117,238.

BETTIA (India).—A town with a population of about 30,000, situated in the extreme north-west of Behar.

BETTWS-Y-COED (Wales).—A tourist centre among the Cambrian Mountains in Carnarvonshire. Resident population 1,027.

BEVERLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 13,469.

BEWCASTLE (England).—A village in East Cumberland. Has a remarkable Anglo-Saxon cross.

BEWDLEY (England).—A small town, near Kidderminster, in Worcestershire. Population 2,758.

BEXHILL (England).—A seaside town in Sussex, 71½ miles from London. Population 20,363.

BEXLEY (England).—A town in Kent with a population of 21,463. (*Also* Bexley Heath.)

BEYPUR (India).—A seaport in the Malabar district of Madras, 6 miles south of Calicut. A trans-Indian railway centre.

BHAGALPUR (India).—A town with a population of about 80,000, on the right bank of the Ganges, in Bengal.

BHAMO (India).—A Burmese town at the head of river steamboat navigation on the Irrawaddy; 300 miles north-east of Mandalay. Overland route to China.

BHANDARD (India).—A town in Central India, about 39 miles east of Nagpur. Population about 18,600.

BHATGAON (India).—A town in the hill-State of Nepal. Population about 40,000.

BHARTPUR (India).—Capital of a native state of the same name. Distant from Agra about 36 miles.

BHAUNAGAR (India).—Capital of a native state in Bombay Presidency. Population about 65,000.

BHIWANI (India).—A town in the Punjab, 40 miles south-east of Hissar. Population over 40,000.

BHOPAL (India).—Capital of the native state of the same name. Situated in Central India. Population about 80,000. (*See* INDIA, *Native States.*)

BHUJ (India).—Capital of Cutch. Population about 32,000.

BIC (Canada).—Landing-place of pilots of ocean-going steamers, and a summer resort, in Rimouski County, Quebec Province, on the I.C.R., 169 miles north-east of Quebec. Population about 2,000. Town has two banks, telegraph, telephone, churches, schools, hotels; engine boiler works, and other small industries.

BICESTER (England). — An agricultural and manufacturing town in Oxfordshire. Roman remains (*Alia Castra*) in neighbourhood. Population 2,918.

BIDAR (India).—A town in Hyderabad. Population about 16,000.

BIDEFORD (England).—A small but ancient and picturesque seaport town in Devonshire. Population 9,125.

BIGGAR (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire. Population 1,489.

BIGGLESWADE (England).—A small agricultural town in Bedfordshire. Population 5,396.

BIJANUR (India).—A town in Northern India, on the Ganges (3 miles). Population about 27,800.

BIJAPUR (India).—A ruined city, 161 miles south-east of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency. Once a great and powerful capital, this town has now become a mass of beautiful ruins, all of which are Mohammedan, and comprise magnificent mosques, tombs and walls. The present population is about 10,000.

BIJBHARU (India).—A small town in Kashmir.

BIKANIR (India).—Capital of the native state of the same name. (*See* INDIA, *Native States.*)

BILLERICAY (England).—A small agricultural town in Essex. Population of rural district 24,157.

BILLING (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population 362.

BILLINGHURST (England).—A small agricultural town in Sussex. Population 1,872.

BILSTON (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 27,565.

BINDURA (Southern Rhodesia).—A new township, formerly known as Kimberley Reefs. Situated 69 miles north of Salisbury and 15 miles west of Shamva. Postal, telegraph, and telephone facilities. Possesses a bank and a hotel. It is the headquarters for the district of Mazoe of certain Government services. The Kimberley Reefs and the Asp (gold) mines are in the vicinity. White population about 100.

BINEGAR (England).—A small place in Somersetshire. Population 391.

BINGHAM (England).—*See* GRANTHAM. Population 1,700.

BINGLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 18,949.

BIRCHILLS (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 13,907.

BIRCHINGTON (England).—A small seaside town near Margate, in the county of Kent. Population 3,503.

BIRKENHEAD (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburban town with a population of over 3,285 (1929). Situated 3 miles by ferry from Auckland City. Centre of a good fruit growing district.

BIRKENHEAD (England).—This very important and busy centre is situated in Cheshire on the south side of the River Mersey, and close to Liverpool. It is famed for its shipbuilding, many large craft including battleships and other warships are supplied by Messrs Cammell Laird & Co., who have their works here. It has a population of 145,592.

BIRKDALE (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 18,000.

BIRMINGHAM (England).—One of the principal manufacturing towns in the world. It is situated in the Midlands, in the county of Warwick, and has a tremendous import and export trade to all parts of the globe. The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had a great deal to do with the commercial prosperity of the whole district, and sat as Member of Parliament for one of its seats for very many years,to be followed by his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain. It has a population of 919,438. The principal manufactures are jewellery, steel and iron goods, railway carriages and trucks, fancy articles, fire-arms. (*See* ENGLAND.)

BIRSTAL (England).—A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Woollen manufactures. Population 7,116.

BIRTLEY (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 11,279.

BISALNAGAR (India).—A town in Baroda with a population of about 25,000.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 14,294.

BISHOP LYDEARD (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 1,895.

BISHOP'S CASTLE (England).—A town in Shropshire, near Craven Arms. Population 1,268.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (England).—A town in Hertfordshire with a popnlation of 8,857.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM (England). — A small town near Winchester, in Hampshire. Population 2,488.

BISLEY (England).—A place in Surrey 3½ miles from Woking. Famous for its shooting competitions (Station, Brookwood).

BITHUR (India).—A small town on the Ganges, 12 miles from Cawnpore. Population about 10,000.

BITTON (England).—A place in Gloucestershire, near Bath. Population 3,244.

BLABY (England).—A place in Leicestershire, near Nuneaton. Population of rural district 17,076.

BLACKBURN (England).—This very important manufacturing town is situated in the county of Lancashire, and has a population of 126,630. It is the centre of the cotton industry in Great Britain.

BLACKFORD (Scotland).—A place in Perthshire, near Dunblane. Population 1,374.

BLACKHEATH (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Population 7,018.

BLACKHILL (England).—A place in Durham, near Bishop Auckland. Population 5,141.

BLACK LAKE (Canada).—A mining centre in Megantic County, Quebec Province, on the Quebec Central Railway, 4 miles south of Thetford Mines, and 80 miles from Quebec. Population about 2,645. It has electric light, two churches, schools, two banks, two hotels, telegraph, telephone; asbestos and other mines, saw mill, sash and door factory.

BLACKPOOL (England, North-west).—This seaside resort, situated in Lancashire, stands on the side of low cliffs facing the Irish Sea. It is one of the most popular summer resorts in England, and enjoys the reputation of being the tripper's paradise, holiday-makers visiting there in their thousands from the Midland and Northern towns. It has a population of 99,640, which, however, is considerably augmented during the summer months.

BLACKROD (England).—A place in Lancashire, near Wigan. Population 3,896.

BLACKWALL (England).—A suburb of London 3½ miles).

BLACKWOOD (England). — A place in Monmouthshire, near Newport. Population 6,209.

BLAENAU FESTINIOG (Wales). — A tourist centre for the grand mountain scenery of the surrounding country. Some mining. Interesting Mountain railway. Population 6,741.

BLAENAVON (England).—A town in Monmouthshire with a population of 12,470.

BLAENGARW (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire. Near Bridgend. Population 4,362.

BLAGDON (England).—A small town in Somersetshire, near Yatton. Population 915.

BLAIR ATHOLL (Scotland).—A small town in Perthshire. Population 1,580.

BLAIRGOWRIE (Scotland).—A town in Perthshire. Population 4,319.

BLAIRMORE (Alberta, Canada).—A small but growing agricultural town with a population of 1,609 (1926).

BLANDFORD (England).—A small town in Dorsetshire. Population 3,194.

BLANKNEY (England).—A place in Lincolnshire, near Sleaford. Population 617.

BLANTYRE (Nyasaland).—(*See* NYASALAND).

BLANTYRE (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 18,154.

BLAYDON (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 33,064.

BLEADON (England).—A small place in Somersetshire. Population 603.

BLEASBY (England).—A village in Notts. Population 278.

BLEDLOW (England).—A place in Bucks. Population 954.

BLENCOW (England).—A small place near Penrith, in Cumberland.

BLENHEIM (England).—A village in Oxfordshire, near Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough. Population 162.

BLENHEIM (Marlborough, New Zealand).—Capital of the Provincial district of Marlborough. Has a population of over 5,255 (1929). Is situated on the Wairau Plain, 18 miles by rail from the port of Picton. A well-endowed city in a prosperous agricultural district.

BLETCHINGTON (England).—A small place in Oxfordshire. near Kedlington. Population 488.

BLETCHLEY (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 5,532.

BLIDWORTH (England).—A small town near Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire. Population 1,184.

BLISWORTH (England).—A small town in Northamptonshire. Population 823.

BLOCKLEY (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 1,845.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—Capital of the Orange Free State Province of Union of South Africa (*q.v.*).

BLOXHAM (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire, near Banbury. Population 1,335.

BLOXWICH (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 8,411.

BLUFF (Southland, New Zealand).—A borough town (known as Campbelltown borough) with a population of 1,620 (1929), situated 17 miles by rail from Invercargill. An important port with a large shipping business.

BLUNDELL SANDS (England).—A small place near Liverpool. Population 3,801.

BLUNTISHAM (England).—A small place in Huntingdonshire, near Haddenham. Population 1,022.

BLYTH (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of 31,833.

BLYTHBURGH (England).—A village in Suffolk, near Southwold. Population 747.

BLYTON (England).—A village in Lincolnshire, near Retford. Population 822.

BODMIN (England).—A town in Cornwall with a population of 5,527.

BOGNOR REGIS (England).—A seaside town in Sussex. Famous for its sands and safe bathing. Population 13,000. It was here that H.M. King George V recovered from a serious illness. To the name of the town was then added the word *Regis*.

BOKSBURG (Union of South Africa).—An important mining and commercial town with a population of about 12,200 whites and 26,000 coloured people, situated in the Transvaal Province, 15 miles east of Johannesburg.

BOLLINGTON (England).—A town in Cheshire, near Macclesfield. Population 5,094.

BOLSOVER (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 11,481.

BOLTON (England).—A very important manufacturing town situated in Lancashire. It has a population of 178,678. The principal manufactures are cotton goods, muslins, fine calicoes, iron and steel goods, chemicals, paper, and dyeing materials.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS (England).—A small place in Lancashire, near Lancaster. Population 941.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 11,957.

BOMBAY (India).—(*See* INDIA, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY). SEA ROUTES: 5, 6, 31, 50, 57, 59, 62, 76.

BONAVENTURE (Canada).—A market town in Bonaventure County, Quebec Province, on the Quebec Oriental Railway, 9 miles from New Carlisle, and 89 miles from Metapedia on the I.C.R. Population about 2,000. Telegraph, hotels, churches, and schools.

BONA VISTA (Newfoundland).—A town and port situated on the east coast, Bona Vista Bay, 73 miles from St. John's. Possesses a good harbour much used by the fishing fleet. Population 4,052.

BONCHURCH (England).—A village in the Isle of Wight. Population 530.

BONNY (S. Nigeria).—A native town on the Bonny River, a tributary of the Niger. Once the rendezvous of slave traders. SEA ROUTE: 29.

BONNYBRIDGE (Scotland).—A small town in Stirlingshire. Population 2,772.

BONNYRIGG (Scotland).—A town in Midlothian. Population 1,546. Situated close to Edinburgh.

BOOKHAM (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 1,919.

BOOSBECK (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 1,055.

BOOTLE (England).—A small place near Barrow-in-Furness, Cumberland. Population 746.

BOOTLE (England).—A separate municipality, but forming a portion of Liverpool. Includes a large portion of the docks. Population 76,508.

BORDESLEY (England).—A large town in Warwickshire with a population of 62,855.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (England).—A place in Yorkshire, near Harrogate. Population 842.

BOSCOMBE (England).—A pretty seaside resort, close to Bournemouth, situated in Hampshire. Population 11,199.

BOSHAM (England).—A small town in Sussex. Population 1,477.

BOSTON (England).—An agricultural town in Lincolnshire with a population of 16,100.

BOTHWELL (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 60,284.

BOTLEY (England).—A small place in Hampshire. Population 1,012.

BOTTESFORD (England).—A small town near Grantham in Leicestershire. Population 1,174.

BOTTISHAM (England).—A village in Cambridgeshire. Population 704.

BOULDER CITY (Western Australia).—Population about 5,800; 379 miles from Perth. Boulder City is the business centre of the Golden Mile, or the line of gold-mines which during the past twenty years have made Western Australia prominent among the States of the Commonwealth. The mines still employ several thousand men, and have paid over £20,000 000 in dividends to the shareholders, and there is sufficient ore in sight to maintain the present output for many years. The city and the mines are supplied with water through what is known as the Coolgardie Water Scheme. Water is carried from the Darling Ranges near Perth through 30 in. pipes a distance of over 300 miles to the gold-fields. For a portion of the distance the water proceeds by gravitation, and over other sections it is pumped from stage to stage by powerful pumping machinery. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

BOUNTY ISLANDS.—A group of thirteen uninhabited islands situated 415 miles from Port Chalmers. Depôt of stores for shipwrecked seamen.

BOURNE (England).—A town in Lincolnshire. Population 4,317.

BOURNEMOUTH (England).—This is a very popular seaside resort situated in the county of Hampshire. It has a dry climate, high sunshine record, and pinewoods, which have a considerable attraction and are beneficial for invalids. It is a very pretty town and faces the English Channel. The normal population is about 91,770, which is at times considerably augmented by visitors.

BOURTON-ON-WATER (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,153.

BOVEY (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 2,809.

BOW (England).—A suburb of London (5½ miles).

BOWE (Scotland).—A small town in Caithness. Population 1,391.

BOWES PARK (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 8,013.

BOWLING (Scotland).—A small town in Dumbarton. Population 1,615.

BOWNESS (England).—A small town in Cumberland. Population 1,088.

BOWNESS (England).—A Lakeside resort on Windermere (station). Population 2,877.

BOX (England).—A small town in Wiltshire. Population 2,320.

BOXMOOR (England).—A town in Herts with a population of 6,540.

BOYLE (Ireland).—A small town in County Roscommon.

BRACKLEY (England).—A small town in Northamptonshire. Population of rural district 6,661.

BRACKNELL (England).—A town in Berks. Population 2,508.

BRADFIELD (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 758.

BRADFORD (England).—A well-known manufacturing town situated in the county of Yorkshire. It has a considerable export and import trade, and a population of 285,979. The principal manufactures are worsted yarn, worsted goods of all kinds, velvet, plush, dyeing, and machinery.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON (England).—A small town in Wiltshire with a population of 4,621.

BRADING (England).—A small town in the Isle of Wight. Population 1,563.

BRADLEY (England).—A small town in Staffordshire with a population of 4,206.

BRADWELL (England).—A town near Wolverton in Bucks. Population 3,938.

BRAHMANBARIA (India).—A town in Tipperah with a population of about 25,000.

BRAINTREE (England).—A small town in Essex. Population of rural district 18,777.

BRAMFORD (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population 1,281.

BRAMHALL (England).—A small town in Cheshire. Population 2,337.

BRAMLEY (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 1,969. *Also* the name of a village in Hants.

BRAMLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 12,426.

BRAMPTON (England).—A small town in Cumberland. Population of rural district 8,879.

BRANDON (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population of rural district 5,674. *Also* the name of a village in Warwick.

BRANDON (Manitoba, Canada).—The second city of importance in the Province. It had a population of 16,443 in 1926, and is situated at the junction of the Little Saskatchewan and the Assiniboine rivers, 132 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, which, with several branch railways, makes it a place of commercial importance, fast developing a wholesale trade. It was founded in 1880, and takes its name from the Brandon Hills, a belt of elevated country some eight miles to the south. The place has several grain elevators, flour mills, machine shops, and other manufactories, wholesale houses, twelve branch banks, a college, high school, daily papers, a hospital, the experimental farm for the Province, and a provincial asylum.

BRANKSOME (England).—A small seaside place near Bournemouth, in Dorsetshire. Population 5,774.

BRANSTON (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire. *Also* the name of a large village in Stafford.

BRANTFORD (Ontario, Canada).—An important commercial town with a population of about 29,440. Has several factories, and is a large distributing and railway centre.

BRASTED (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,396.

BRAUGHING (England).—A small place in Herts. Population 949.

BRAUNSTON (England).—A small town in Northampton. Population 1,059.

BRAUNTON (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 2,328.

BRAY (Irish Free State).—A popular seaside resort on the borders of the Counties Wicklow and Dublin. A pretty town situated amidst glorious country.

BRECHIN (Scotland).—A town in Forfarshire with a population of 8,781.

BRECKNOCK (Wales).—A town in Brecknockshire with a population of 5,649.

BREDBURY (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 6,023.

BREDON (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 1,059.

BRENT (England).—A small place in Devonshire. Population 1,624.

BRENTFORD (England).—A town in Middlesex. 10¾ miles from London with a population of 17,039.

BRENTWOOD (England).—A town in Essex with a population of 6,870.

BRESSAY.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

BRIDGEND (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 9,206.

BRIDGENORTH (England).—A town in Shropshire, on the Severn. Population 5,143.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN (Scotland).—A town in Stirlingshire. Population 3,121.

BRIDGE OF WEIR (Scotland).—A town in Renfrewshire. Population 2,034.

BRIDGETOWN.—(*See* BARBADOS, WEST INDIES.) SEA ROUTES : 14, 30, 38, 43, 54, 79.

BRIDGWATER (England).—A town in Somerset with a population of 15,968.

BRIDLINGTON (England).—A rising seaside resort in Yorkshire. Population 22,768.

BRIDPORT (England).—A small town in Dorsetshire. Population 5,910.

BRIERFIELD (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 8,343.

BRIERLEY HILL (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 12,484.

BRIGG (England).—A town in Lincolnshire. Population 3,306.

BRIGHOUSE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 20,277.

BRIGHTLINGSEA (England).—A town in Essex. Population 4,403.

BRIGHTON (England, S.).—Commonly called the Queen of watering-places, this popular town is situated in Sussex and faces the English Channel. It is very popular with Londoners and French people and, with the adjoining town of Hove, has a frontage of over 5 miles. It is famed for its magnificient piers, and its Pavilion which was formerly the residence of King George IV and cost nearly £1,000,000 to build. It has an excellent railway service to and from London. Population 142,427 (Hove 46,519 extra).

BRIGHTSIDE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 41,331.

BRILL (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,121.

BRIMSCOMBE (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,491.

BRINDABAN (India).—One of the holy cities of India, situated on the Jumna. Possesses a very large number of beautiful temples and shrines. Population nearly 40,000.

BRINKWORTH (England).—A small place in Wiltshire. Population 1,031.

BRISBANE.—(*See* QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.) SEA ROUTES : 1, 2, 7, 12, 28, 45, 53, 56, 68, 71, 73.

BRISLINGTON (England).—A suburb of Bristol.

BRISTOL (England, S.W.).—This famous port is situated at the mouth of the River Avon on the Bristol Channel. It is a very busy place and has a population of 381,700. Some large docks of recent construction have added considerably to the commercial prosperity of the town.

BRITON FERRY (Wales).—A small town in Glamorganshire with a population of 9,176.

BRIXHAM (England).—A small old-fashioned seaport in Devonshire. Population 7,782.

BRIXTON (England).—A suburban municipality of London (6 miles). Population 44,065.

BRIXWORTH (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population of rural district 11,640.

BROAD CLYST (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 1,904.

BROADHEATH (England).—A small town in Cheshire. Population 2,454.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETERS (England).—A favourite resort on the Kentish coast, between Margate and Ramsgate. Population 15,465.

BROADWAY (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 1,793.

BROCKENHURST (England).—A small town in Hampshire, beautifully situated in the New Forest. Population 2,048.

BROCKLEY (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 15,004.

BROKEN HILL (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 23,430. Although Broken Hill is situated in the State of New South Wales, 725 miles west of Sydney, practically the whole of the trade and traffic in connection with the mineral production of the district is carried on through South Australia. Broken Hill is one of the most important silver mines of the world, and is connected with the South Australian railway system. The silver ores and lead are conveyed from the mines to Port Pirie in South Australia, where the mining companies have established smelting and reduction works. Thousands of men are still employed in the mines of Broken Hill. The city itself is up-to-date in every respect. It is lighted by electricity, satisfactory water supply, tram service, and a number of fine public buildings.

BROMBOROUGH (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 2,650.

BROMLEY (England).—A suburb of London (4½ miles). Population 65,417.

BROMLEY CROSS (England).—A small town in Lancs. Population 1,573.

BROMLEY, SOUTH (England).—A small town in Kent, 11 miles from London. Population 35,070. (*Also* North Bromley, population 5,644.)

BROMPTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 1,487.

BROMPTON, WEST (England).—A suburb of London (5½ miles).

BROMSGROVE (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 9,449.

BROMYARD (England).—A town in Herefordshire. Population 1,703.

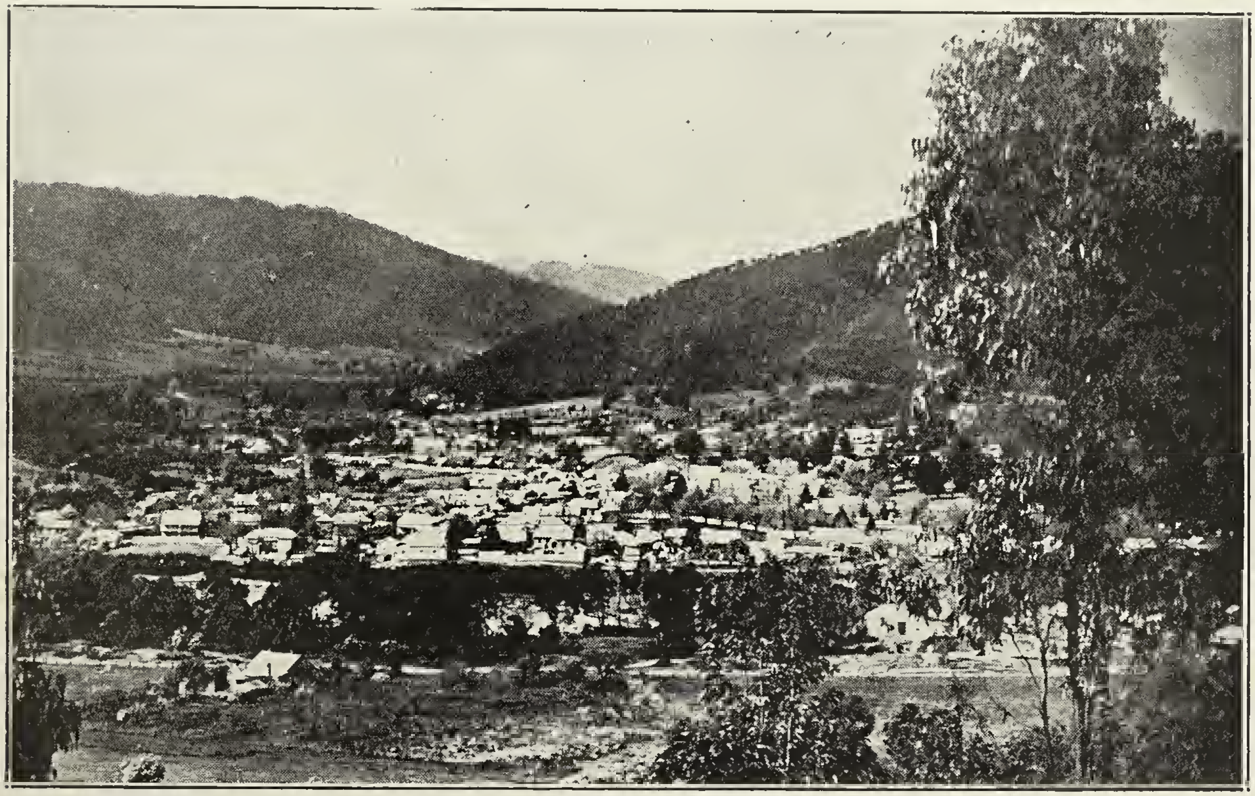
BRONDESBURY (England).—A suburb of London (9 miles). Population 9,328.

BRORA (Scotland).—A small place in Sutherland. Population 1,032.

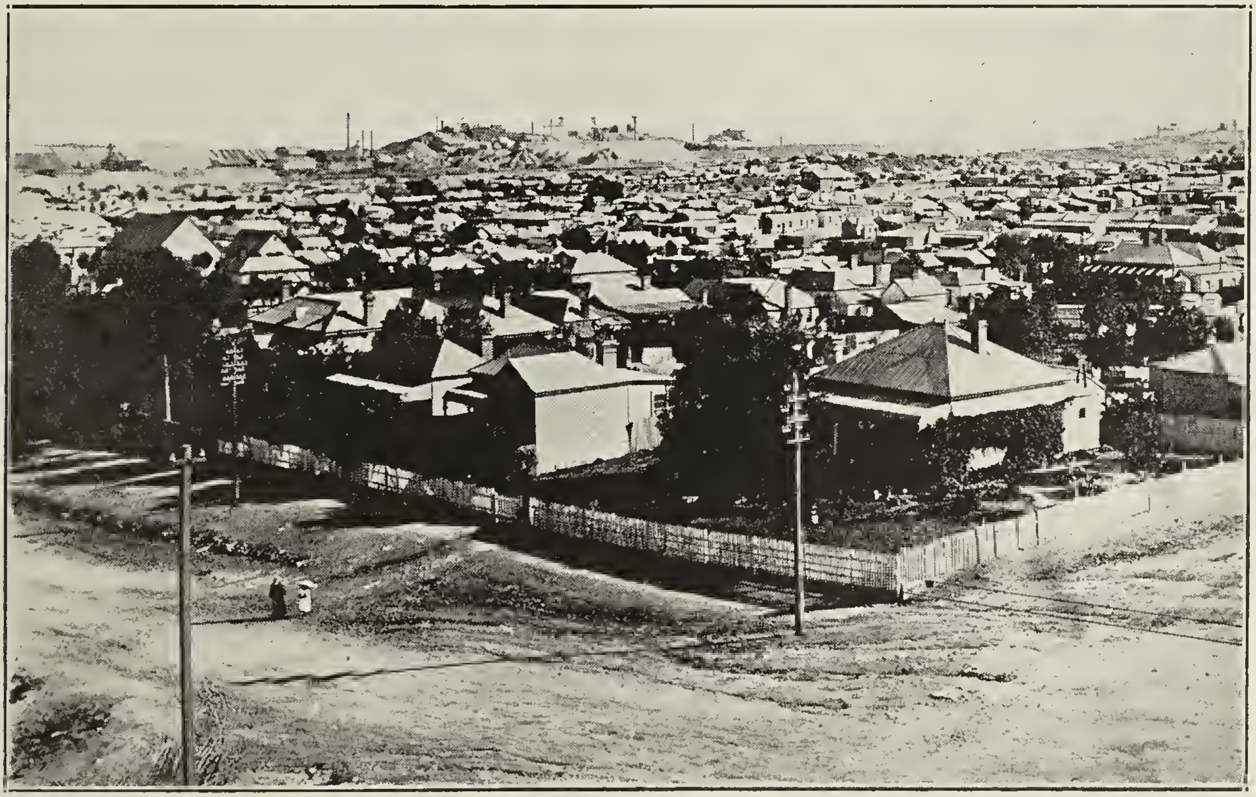
BROTTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 4,423.

BROUGHTON (England).—A town in Lancs. Population 1,073. *Also* the name of a village in Peebles, Scotland.

BROUGHTON and BRETTON (England).—Towns in Cheshire. Population (Broughton), 5,036.



BRIGHT TOWNSHIP, VICTORIA



BROKEN HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES
An important mining centre

Photos, Australian Government

BROUHGTON - ASTLEY (England). — A small town in Leicestershire. Population 1,339.

BROUGHTON FERRY (Scotland).—A small town in Forfarshire with a population of 11,058.

BROWNHILLS (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 18,241.

BRUFF (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Limerick. Population about 409.

BRUNEI.—(*See* North Borneo.)

BRUNI ISLAND.—Situated a few miles off the coast of Tasmania, to which it belongs. Has an area of about 160 square miles. There are deposits of coal. (*See* Tasmania, Australia.)

BRUNNER (Westland, New Zealand).—A borough town and coal-mining centre with a population of just over 675. Situated 8 miles east by rail from Greymouth.

BRUTON (England).—A town in Somerset Population 1,755.

BRYHER.—One of the Scilly Islands (British Isles) (*q.v.*).

BRYNAMMAN (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthen with a population of 5,072.

BRYNMAWR (Wales).—A small town in Brecon with a population of 8,062.

BUCKDEN (England).—A large village in Huntingdonshire. Population 995.

BUCKFASTLEIGH (England).—A small town in Devon. Population 2,265.

BUCKHAVEN (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 15,149.

BUCKHURST HILL (England).—A small town in Essex, 11 miles from London. Population 5,007.

BUCKIE (Scotland).—A small town in Banff. Population 8,897.

BUCKINGHAM (Canada).—Capital of Labelle County, Quebec Province. On the Riviere du Lievres near its confluence with the Ottawa River. On the C.P.R. 20 miles east of Ottawa, and 100 miles west of Montreal. Population about 3,854. It has four churches, two banks, schools, electric light, seven hotels, and civic utilities ; pulp mill, lumber and its subsidiary industries ; butter and cheese factory ; ore reduction works. Plumbago, phosphate, and mica mines in the vicinity.

BUCKINGHAM (England).—The county town of Buckinghamshire. Population 3,059.

BUCKLEY (Wales).—A town in Flint. Population 6,734.

BUCKNALL (England).—A town in Staffordshire. Population 4,862.

BUDE (England).—A watering-place on the north coast of Cornwall. Population 2,219.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON (England).—A watering-place in South Devon. Population 2,622.

BUGSWORTH (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 1,761.

BUILTH WELLS (Wales).—A spa in Radnorshire. Population 1,710.

BULFORD (England).—A town in Wilts. Military centre. Population 3,232.

BULKINGTON (England).—A place in Warwick. Population 2,219.

BULSAR (India).—A small seaport on the river of the same name, 116 miles north of Bombay. Population about 20,000.

BULTFONTEIN (Union of South Africa).—A small diamond-mining centre, east of Kimberley. Population about 800.

BULWELL (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 18,509.

BUNBURY (Western Australia).—A town with a population of 5,570.

BUNDI (India).—Capital of the native Rajput State of the same name. Population about 35,000.

BUNGAY (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population 3,359.

BUNTINGFORD (England).—A town in Herts. Population 5,019.

BURES (England).—A large village in Suffolk. Population 805.

BURGCO ISLANDS (Newfoundland). — These small islands lie off the south coast of Newfoundland in lat. 37° 43′ W. They are used as a fishing station.

BURGESS HILL (England).—A prettily situated town in Sussex. Population 5,651.

BURGG (England).—A village in Lincoln. Population 937. *Also* the name of a smaller village in Cumberland.

BURGHCLERE (England).—A village in Hampshire. Population 816.

BURGHEAD (Scotland).—A small town in Elgin. Population 1,575.

BURGHERSDORP (Union of South Africa).—A thriving little town in the eastern section of the Cape Province. Possesses several churches, a good public library, and a large school. White population about 1,900.

BURHANPUR (India).—An historic town in the Central Provinces. Has extensive and interesting ruins ; also a fine palace and mosque. Population about 40,000.

BURLESCOMBE (England).—A town in Devonshire. Population 7,693.

BURLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 3,760.

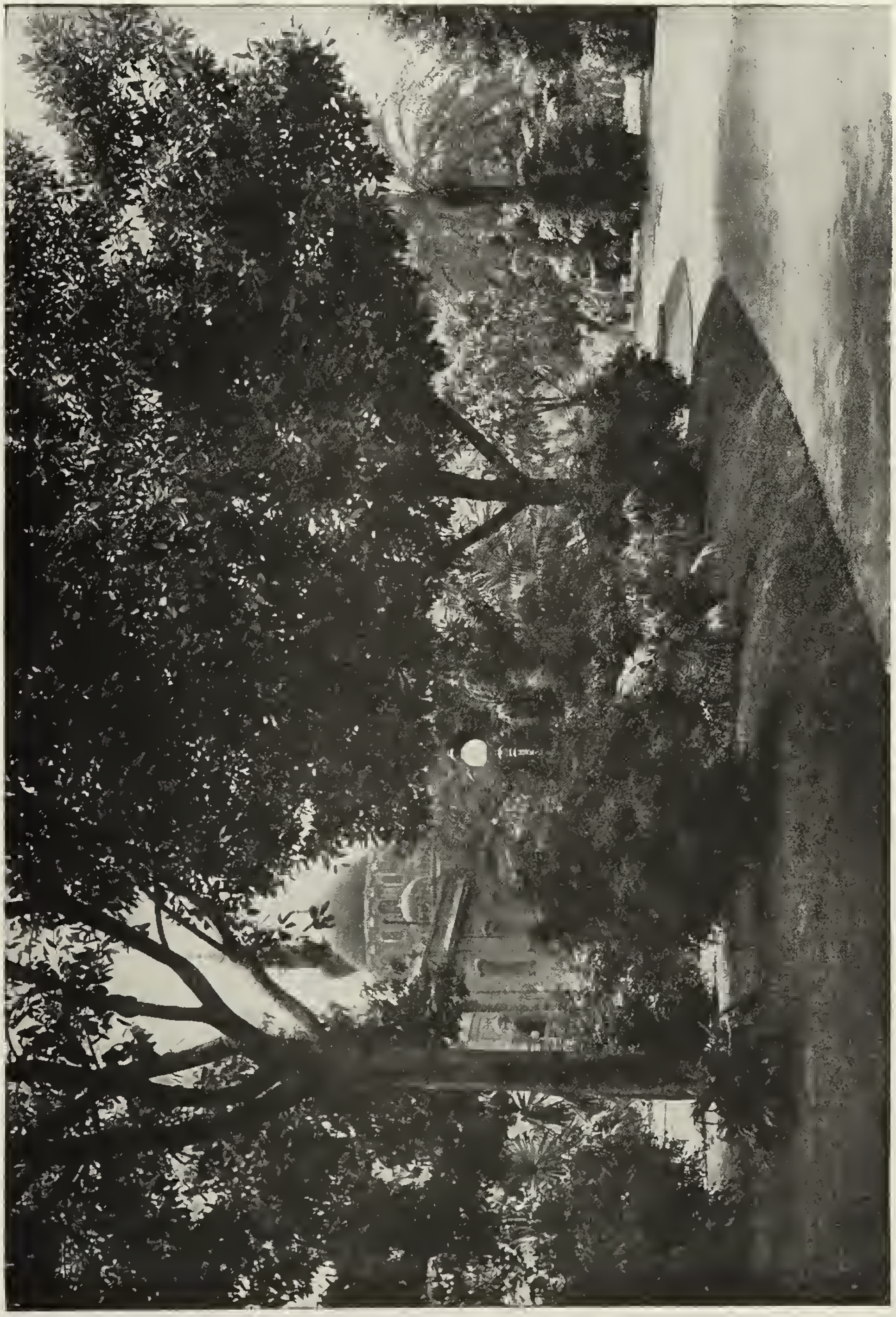
BURNAGE (England).—A town in Lancs. Population 2,179.

BURNBANK (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire, with a population of 12,139.

BURNHAM (England).—A town in Somerset. Population 5,569.

BURNHAM BEECHES (England).—A place in Bucks. Population 3,941.

BURNHAM MARKET (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 1,832.



THE GARDEN AT ABDIN PALACE, CAIRO

Egypt Travel Bureau, London

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH (England).—A town in Essex. Yachting centre. Population 3,433.

BURNLEY (England).—A large manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 103,175.

BURNSIDE (England).—A town in Westmorland. Population 1,145.

BURNTISLAND (Scotland).—A town in Fife. Situated on the Firth of Forth, opposite to Granton. Population 5,707.

BURSCOUGH (England).—A town in Lancs. Population 2,875.

BURSLEM (England).—An important town in Staffordshire. Population 41,566.

BURLESDON (England).—A town in Hants. Population 1,018.

BURTON JOYCE (England).—A large village in Notts. Population 963.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (England).—A large town in Staffordshire. Large breweries. Population 48,927.

BURWELL (England).—A town in Cambridgeshire. Population 2,144.

BURY (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire with a population of 56,426.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (England).—An ancient town in Suffolk with a population of 15,941.

BUSHEY (also OXHEY).—A small town in Herts. 17 miles from London. Population 8,091.

BUSH HILL PARK (England).—A suburb of London (10 miles). Population 11,536.

BUSHMILLS (Ireland).—An agricultural town in County Antrim.

BUTTEVANT (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cork. Population 834.

BUTTINGTON (Wales).—A town in Montgomery. Population 1,477.

BUXAR (India).—A town on the south bank of the Ganges in Bengal, 411 miles from Calcutta. Scene of a British victory in 1764. (*See* INDIAN EMPIRE, *History*.) Population about 25,000.

BUXTED (England).—A small town in Sussex. Population 1,665.

BUXTON (England).—A summer and winter pleasure resort (winter sports), situtated in Derbyshire. Population 15,651.

BYERS GREEN (England).—A town in Durham. Population 2,487.

BYFIELD (England).—A large village in Northampton. Population 809.

BYFLEET (England).—A town in Surrey. Population 4,173.

BYKER (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of 17,507.

C

CADISHEAD (England).—A town in Lancs. Population 4,583.

CADOXTON (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 5,844.

CAERLEON (England).—A small town in Monmouthshire. Population 2,285.

CAERPHILLY (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 36,893.

CAHER (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Tipperary. Has a twelfth-century castle standing on a rock in the River Suir. Population about 1,709.

CAHIRCIVEEN (Irish Free State).—A small town, or village, in County Kerry. In the vicinity are the ruins of Carham House, the birthplace of O'Connell. Population about 1,773.

CAIRO.—(*See* EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.)

CAIRNS (Australia).—A small town and port in North Queensland. Population about 9,500. SEA ROUTES: 7, 12.

CAISTER (England).—A small sea-coast town near Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk. Population 1,838.

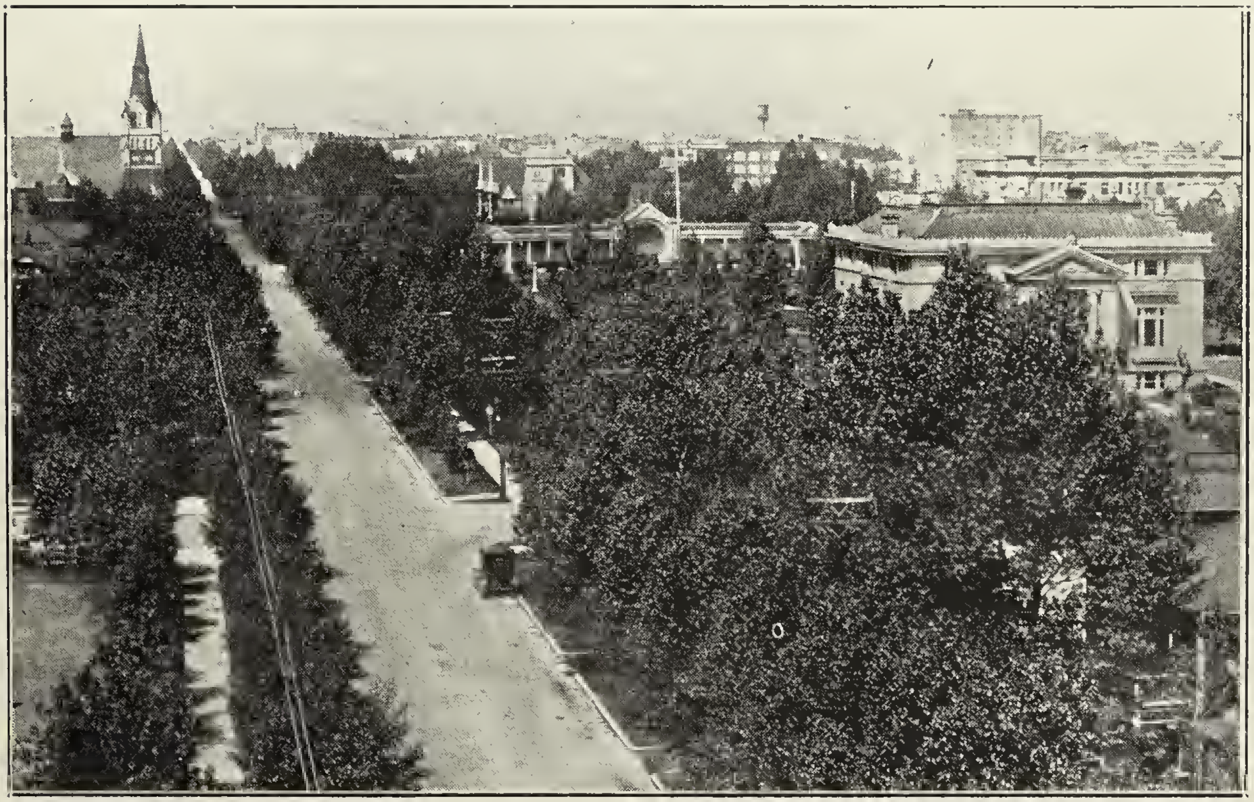
CALABAR (S. Nigeria).—A seaport, mission station, and administrative centre on the left bank of the Old Calabar River. Originally known as Duke Town. Population about 30,000 (mostly natives). SEA ROUTES: 29, 40. (*See under* WEST AFRICA, NIGERIA.)

CALCUTTA (India).—(*See* INDIAN EMPIRE, BENGAL). SEA ROUTES: 6, 11, 31, 47, 62, 76.

CALDERCRUIX (Scotland).—A small town in Lanark. Population 1,234.

CALEDON (Union of South Africa).—A small town situated 87 miles from Cape Town. Possesses chalybeate springs, and a fine hotel. White population about 1,700.

CALGARY (Alberta, Canada). — This, the chief city of the southern district, and the oldest in the Province, is well located in the valley of the Bow River, a tributary of the South Saskatchewan. It is a centre for wholesale traders, and its commercial importance is increasing with great rapidity. Calgary had, in 1926, about 65,300 inhabitants, while in 1901 it had only 4,392. The city is about thirty-five years old. Until about 1883 it was a mounted police outpost and ranchers' rendezvous. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway raised it to a place of prominence. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern now enter the city, and Calgary is one of the points of greatest activity on their lines. Its buildings are constructed largely of the brown sandstone found in the vicinity. It has street car and telephone service, electric light, and water systems. It is the



CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA
13th Avenue

Photo, High Commioner for Canada

CARDIFF, WALES
The City Hall

Photo, G.W. Rly.

door to the magnificent scenery of the Rockies, and the large number of summer tourists has necessitated the building of large, modern hotels.

CALICUT (India).—A sea-coast town with an open roadstead on the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, 566 miles south of Bombay. It was the first point on the Indian Peninsula visited by Vasco da Gama (1498), after his famous first voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. (*See* INDIA, *History*.)

CALLANDER (Scotland).—A small town in Perthshire. Population 2,215.

CALLINGTON (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 1,636.

CALNE (England).—A small town in Wilts. Population 3,640.

CALSTOCK (England).—A town in Cornwall. Population 4,615.

CALVERLEY (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 3,362.

CAM (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,834.

CAMBAY (India).—Capital and port of the small native state of the same name, situated in the Bombay Presidency. Ruins attest its former importance. Population about 38,000.

CAMBERLEY (England).—Headquarters of the Imperial Military Staff College, in the county of Surrey.

CAMBERWELL (England).—A suburban municipality of London (5 miles). Population 267,235.

CAMBORNE (England).—A town in Cornwall with a population of 14,582.

CAMBRIDGE (Auckland, New Zealand).—A borough town with a population of over 2,050 (in 1929). Prettily situated at the terminus of the Frankton-Cambridge Railway on the Waikato River, 101 miles south-east from Auckland City. The centre of a good fruit-growing and farming district.

CAMBRIDGE (England).—The county town of Cambridgeshire, and one of the chief University centres of Great Britain. It is situated on the River Cam, 58 miles north-east of London. The town itself is open, clean, and well built. The surrounding country is flat but picturesque. The famous University was established during the twelfth century. The principal colleges are : King's, Queens' Trinity Hall, St. Peter's, Clare, Caius, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's, Christ's, Trinity, Magdalene, Jesus, Emmanuel, Sidney, Sussex, Downing, Selwyn, etc. There are also two well-known colleges for women, Girton and Newnham, which, however, do not form part of the University. Also a training college for school teachers, Homerton College. The Fitzwilliam Museum, with its wonderful collection of plate, the Library, the Senate House, and the Observatory, are all fine University buildings. Population 59,262.

CAMBUSLANG (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 26,130.

CAMDEN TOWN (England).—A suburban municipality of London (6 miles).

CAMELFORD (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 7,730.

CAMERTON (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 2,386.

CAMPBELLTON (New Brunswick, Canada).—A small town situated at the head of deep-water navigation on the Restigouche River ; a terminal point of I.C.R. and C.N.R. Lumber mills, woodworking factory, foundries, machine shops, etc. Population about 3,816.

CAMPBELTOWN (Scotland).—A town in Argyll. Population 6,746.

CAMPDEN (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population of rural district 5,418.

CAMPSIE GLEN (Scotland).—A town in Stirlingshire. Population 5,304.

CAMROSE (Alberta, Canada).—A small but growing agricultural town with a population of over 2,000 (1926).

CANNANORE (India).—Small seaport and European cantonment on the Malabar coast of Madras.

CANNING TOWN (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 28,383.

CANNOCK (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 32,321.

CANONBIE (Scotland).—A town in Dumfries. Population 1,838.

CANONBURY (England).—A suburb of London (2¾ miles). Population 28,921.

CANSO (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and maritime activity. Population about 1,627.

CANTERBURY (England).—The chief cathedral city of the British Isles, situated in Kent. Famous for its magnificent old cathedral. Is also a garrison town. Population 23,738.

CAPE COAST CASTLE (Gold Coast).—A port on the Gold Coast with a population of about 15,000. SEA ROUTES : 29, 40.

CAPE TOWN.—(*See* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.) SEA ROUTES : 1, 32, 40, 46, 62, 68, 88.

CAPPOQUIN (Irish Free State) —A small town in County Waterford.

CARAQUET (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Caraquet River and Gulf Shore Railway. Lumber mills, flour mill, tannery, lobster factories, etc. Population about 5,000.

CARBONEAR (Newfoundland).—A town and port on the Avalon Peninsula, 25 miles north-west of St. John's. Population 3,320.

CARDIFF (Wales).—Situated in Glamorgan on the north side of the Bristol Channel, this is a well-known port especially for the Welsh coal trade. It has a population of 200,260. (*See* ENGLAND AND WALES.)

CARDIGAN (Wales).—The county town of Cardiganshire. An old seaport. Population 3,452.

CARDONALD (Scotland).—A town in Renfrew· Population 2,789.

CARDROSS (Scotland).—A town in Dumbartonshire with a population of 11,326.

CARDSTON (Alberta, Canada).—A small town on the southern border line which is growing rapidly owing to the increase in the agricultural activity of the surrounding country. Population 2,034 (1926).

CARGILL (Scotland).—A small town in Perthshire. Population 1,411.

CARHAM (England).—A large village in Northumberland. Population 910.

CARISBROOK (England).—A town in the Isle of Wight. Famous for its castle (*see* English History). Population 5,139.

CARLINGFORD (Irish Free State).—A tiny seaport in County Louth. Population about 547.

CARLISLE (England).—An important manufacturing centre and railway junction in Cumberland. Population 52,600.

CARLTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 2,289.

CARLTON-ON-TRENT (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 18,511.

CARLOW (Irish Free State).—A town in Leinster. Population about 7,163.

CARLUKE (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 9,619.

CARMARTHEN (Wales).—The capital of Carmarthenshire, situated on the River Towy, 9 miles from Carmarthen Bay. Iron and tin works. Population 10,011.

CARMYLE (Scotland).—A small town in Lanarkshire. Population 4,319.

CARNARVON (Wales).—Capital of Carnarvonshire, and one of the oldest and most historic towns in Wales. The castle, built in 1283, is one of the finest ruins in the British Isles ; the walls, 7 ft. to 9 ft. thick, being still intact. Until 874 Carnarvon was the seat of the Province of North Wales. The first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales was born here in 1284 (afterwards Edward II). Situated about half a mile from Carnarvon are the remains of the Roman city Segontium. The modern town stands on the River Seiont, on the left bank of which are the ruins of an old Roman fort. Population 8,301.

CARNDONAGH (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Donegal.

CARNFORTH (England).—A town in Lancs. Population 3,141.

CARNOUSTIE (Scotland).—A town in Forfarshire. Population 5,358.

CARRICKFERGUS (Ireland).—A seaport on Belfast Lough, in County Antrim. It is an historic old town, and has a ruined twelfth-century castle, and a gateway of the city walls. Flax-spinning and fishing are the principal industries.

CARRICKMACROSS (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Monaghan. Population about 1,995.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Leitrim. A small agricultural town. Population about 903.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR (Irish Free State).—A manufacturing town in the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford. Woollen and linen goods. Slate quarries. Ruins of an old castle. Population about 4,657.

CARRINGTON (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 11,014.

CARSHALTON (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 14,023. Distant 11 miles from London.

CARSTAIRS (Scotland).—A small town in Lanarkshire. Population 1,878.

CARTERTON (Wellington, New Zealand).—A busy town with a population of 1,850 (1929). Situated about 58 miles north-west of Wellington, with which it is connected by railway. It is the centre of an important sheep and cattle-farming district.

CASHEL (Irish Free State).—A town in County Tipperary. Has several interesting old ruins, and is the seat of a Bishopric (C.E.), and an Archbishopric (R.C.). Population about 2,953.

CASTLEBAR (Irish Free State).—Capital of County Mayo, and an important agricultural centre. Population about 4,266.

CASTLE BAR PARK (England).—A suburb of London (9½ miles). Population 9,516.

CASTLEBLAYNEY (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Monaghan. Population about 1,550.

CASTLE BROMWICH (England).—A large village in Warwick. Population 953.

CASTLE CARY (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 1,710.

CASTLECOMER (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Kilkenny. Population about 829.

CASTLE DONINGTON (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 2,736.

CASTLE DOUGLAS (Scotland).—A town in Kirkcudbright. Population 3,016.

CASTLE EDEN (England).—A small town in Durham. Population 1,829.

CASTLEFORD (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 24,183.

CASTLE-ISLAND (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Kerry. Population about 1,269.

CASTLEMAINE (Victoria, Australia).—Population between 7,000 and 7,500 ; 78 miles north-west of Melbourne. One of the leading apple-growing districts of the State. Also has a large iron foundry employing 700 men. From the local granite quarries stones are obtained for building in various cities.

CASTLEREAGH (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Roscommon. Population about 1,207.

CASTLETON (England) —A town in Lancs. Population 36,714. *Also* the name of a place in Yorkshire.

CASTLETOWN BEARHAVEN (Irish Free State). A small seaport in County Cork. Population 721.

CASTLETOWNSEND (Irish Free State).—A small seaport in County Cork.

CASTLEWELLAN (Ireland). — An agricultural town in County Down.

CHEDDAR VALLEY, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

CHESTER, EATON HALL *Photos. G.W. Rly.*
One of the great County Mansions of England

CASTRIES (West Indies).—Capital of the West Indian Island of St. Lucia. Population about 6,000. Sea Routes: 14, 38, 86.

CATALINA (Newfoundland).—A town and port 60 miles north-west of St. John's with a population of about 1,500.

CATCLIFFE (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 1,553.

CATERHAM (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 11,782.

CATFORD (England).—A suburb of London (8 miles). Population 39,012.

CATHCART (Union of South Africa).—A pretty little country town in the centre of a rich agricultural district of the Cape Province. White population about 900.

CATON (England).—A small town in Lancs. Population 1,219.

CATRINE (Scotland).—A small town in Ayr Noted for its scenery. Population 2,337.

CAUGHNAWAGA (Canada).—An Indian town (Iroquois) in La Prairie County, Quebec Province, on the River St. Lawrence, and on the C.P.R., 10 miles south of Montreal. Ferry to Lachine. Population about 2,240. Lacrosse stick factory, hospital, three churches, three hotels, telephone.

CAVAN (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Cavan. Situated in a rich mineral region. Population about 3,060.

CAWNPORE (India).—(*See* India.)

CAWOOD (England).—A large village in Yorkshire. Population 955.

CAWSTON (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 1,023.

CAYTHORPE (England).—A large village in Lincoln. Population 867.

CEFN (Wales).—A town in Denbigh. Population 7,150. *Also* the name of a place in Brecon.

CHACEWATER (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 1,410.

CHADWELL HEATH (England).—An Essex suburb of London (10 miles). Population 6,429.

CHALFONT (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire. Population 4,564.

CHALFORD (England).—A town in Gloucestershire. Population 2,913.

CHALK FARM (England).—A suburb of London (5½ miles).

CHAMBA (India).—Capital of the small Punjab Hill State of the same name.

CHANDAUSI (India).—A town situated about 28 miles from Moradabad, with a population of considerably over 30,000.

CHANDLER'S FORD (England).—A small town in Hants. Population 1,641.

CHANDOR (India).—A small town and fortified stragetic position in the Bombay Presidency.

CHANNEL, or PORT-AU-BASQUES (Newfoundland).—An important fishing port, 300 miles west of St. John's. Population 1,800.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—(*See* British Isles.)

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 5,140.

CHAPELIZOD (Irish Free State).—A small town near Dublin, on the River Liffey.

CHAPELTOWN (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of just under 9,000. (*Also* the name of a village in North Devon).

CHARD (England).—A small town and an important railway junction in Somerset. Population 4,568.

CHARING (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,223.

CHARLBURY (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 1,307.

CHARLESTOWN (Union of South Africa).—A small town on the Natal-Transvaal border, situated at an altitude of 5,000 ft. Enjoys a cool and bracing climate, good hotel accommodation. Among the most interesting places in this neighbourhood is Majuba Hill, the scene of the British disaster in the first Boer War. White population just under 600.

CHARLESTOWN.—(*See* Nevis, West Indies). Sea Route: 14.

CHARLOTTETOWN (Prince Edward Island, Canada).—Population 12,347. (*See* Canada.)

CHARTERS TOWERS (Queensland, Australia).—Population about 9,000; 952 miles north-west of Brisbane, and 82 miles from Townsville. It is one of the most important gold-mining centres of the State. It is also supported by surrounding grazing and agricultural districts.

CHARLTON (England).—A suburb of London (8½ miles). Population 21,978.

CHARLTON KINGS (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 4,495.

CHARTHAM (England).—A town in Kent. Population 2,935.

CHATHAM (England).—An important naval and military centre, with extensive dockyards, in Kent. Historic old town. Population 42,665.

CHATHAM (New Brunswick, Canada).—On C.I.R. The chief place on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick with an excellent harbour, on the Miramichi River. Lumber mills, pulp mills, planing mills, engine boiler and machine works. Fresh and canned fish exports exceed 500,000 dollars annually. Population about 4,506.

CHATHAM (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commercial centre with a population of about 13,256.

CHATTERIS (England).—A town in Cambridgeshire. Population 5,259.

CHEADLE and GATLEY (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 11,036. *Also* the name of a town in Staffordshire with a population of 6,178.

CHEAM (England).—A town in Surrey, with a population of 7,849.

CHEDDAR (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 1,974.

CHEDDLETON (England).—A town in Staffordshire. Population 3,221.

CHELMSFORD (England).—The county town of Essex, and an important agricultural centre. Population 20,761.

CHELSEA (England).—A suburb of London, with a population of 63,700. Here is the famous Chelsea Hospital (1692) for old soldiers ; the Royal Military Asylum for soldiers' children, large barracks for regiments of the guard, and botanic gardens.

CHELSFIELD (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,790.

CHELTENHAM (England).—A fashionable English spa and health resort, situated in the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire. The saline spring which made this town was discovered in 1716, and in 1788 George III derived great benefit from its waters. There are three saline spas and one chalybeate spring. It has several good educational establishments, a magnificent library, a fourteenth-century parish church, a beautiful Roman Catholic church, and a corn exchange. It has old literary associations, and is a favourite place of residence for retired Anglo-Indian officials. Population 48,444.

CHEPSTOW (England).—A town in Monmouth. Population 5,144.

CHERTSEY (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 15,123.

CHESHAM (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire with a population of 8,584.

CHESHUNT (England).—A town in Herts with a population of 13,629.

CHESTER (England).—A fine old-English town, and the capital of Cheshire. It stands on the right bank of the River Dee, 22 miles from its mouth, and is still encircled by the old walls and parapets (2 miles in circumference and 7 ft. to 8 ft. thick), which form an elevated promenade round the city. Population 40,794.

CHESTERFIELD (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 61,236.

CHESTERFORD, GREAT (England).—A large village in Essex. Population 825.

CHESTER-LE-STREET (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 15,594.

CHEVENING (England).—A large village in Kent. Population 937.

CHEVINGTON (England).—A town in Northumberland. Population 4,359.

CHICHESTER (England).—A cathedral city and important agricultural centre in Sussex. The cathedral was built during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries on the site of a wooden edifice built in 1108. There still remain about 1½ miles of the old walls which at one time encompassed the city. There are several fine buildings, and two main thoroughfares. Population 12,410.

CHICOUTIMI (Canada).—An industrial town, and capital of Chicoutimi County, Quebec Province, on the Saguenay River, and the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, 227 miles (by rail) from Quebec. Terminus of Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's summer service of tourist steamers. Population about 8,937. It has electric light, telephone, Roman Catholic Cathedral, churches, schools, county buildings, telegraph, waterworks, and two banks. Chief industries : large pulp mills exporting to England 60,000 tons of pulp annually ; lumber trade and subsidiary industries ; tannery, foundry, creamery and cheese factory, machine shops.

CHIGWELL (England).—A suburb of London (11¼ miles). Population 2,742.

CHILHAM (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,167.

CHILVERS COTON (England).—A town in Warwickshire with a population of 12,766.

CHINDWARA (India).—Capital of a district in the Central Provinces, 70 miles north of Nagpur. Population over 12,000.

CHINGFORD (England).—A town in Essex with a population of 9,481.

CHINLEY (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 1,761.

CHINNOR (England).—A large village in Oxfordshire. Population 975.

CHINSURA (India).—(*See* HUGLI).

CHIPPENHAM (England).—A town in Wilts. Population 7,713.

CHIPPING NORTON (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 3,522.

CHIPPING SODBURY (England).—A large village in Gloucestershire. Population 977.

CHIPSTEAD (England).—A large village in Surrey with a population of 876.

CHIRK (Wales).—A town in Denbighshire. Population 2,576.

CHIRNSIDE (Scotland).—A small town in Berwick. Population 1,508.

CHISELDON (England).—A small town in Wilts. Population 1,197.

CHISLEHURST (England).—A small town in Kent with a population of 8,980.

CHISWICK England).—A suburb of London (7½ miles). Population 40,942.

CHITTAGONG (India).—An important and commodious port in Bengal, 221 miles east of Calcutta, on the Karnaphuli River. Was an important trade centre during Portuguese dominion, and is now one of the finest ports in India. Principal exports, tea, rice and jute ; chief imports, European manufactured goods. Population over 35,000. SEA ROUTES : 6, 11.

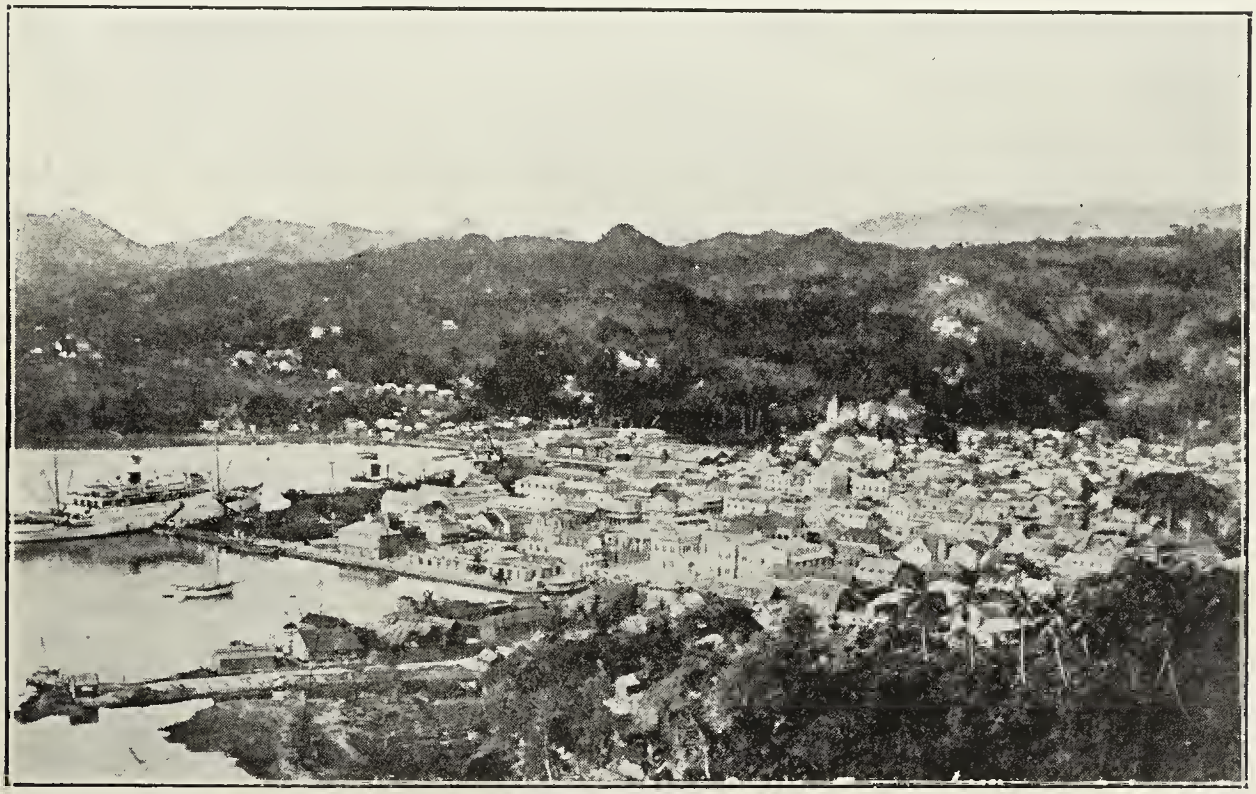
CHOLLERTON (England).—A small town in Northumberland. Population 1,132.

CHOLSEY (England).—A small town in Berkshire. Population 2,248.

CHOPPINGTON (England).—A town in Northumberland. Population 5,432.

CHORLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 30,576.

CHORLEY WOOD (England).—A small town in Herts. Population 2,439.



CASTRIES TOWN AND WHARVES, ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

COLWYN BAY, WALES
Promenade and Sands

Photo, L.M.S. Rly.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 30,118.

CHRISTCHURCH (England).—A town near Bournemouth and Boscombe, in Hants. Noted for its fine old Priory and picturesque surrounding scenery. Population 6,991.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand).—(*See* NEW ZEALAND, *General Description*).

CHUDLEIGH (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 2,005.

CHUPRA (India).—An important town in Bengal, near the joining of the Gogra and Ganges Rivers. Population 65,000.

CHURCH (England).—A town in Lancashire. Population 6,751.

CHURCHDOWN (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,126.

CHURCH STRETTON (England).—A small town in Shropshire. Population 1,671.

CINDERFORD (England).—A town in Gloucestershire. Population 3,399.

CIRENCESTER (England).—A town in Gloucestershire. Agricultural college. Population 7,408.

CLACKMANNAN (Scotland).—Capital of the county of the same name, which is the smallest in Scotland. Population 2,203.

CLACTON-ON-SEA (England).—A pretty, modern and favourite seaside resort on the Essex coast. Good bathing, specially suitable for children, and an abundance of amusements. Population 17,049.

CLAPHAM (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles). Population 60,540.

CLAPTON (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles).

CLARE (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in Munster. Population about 580.

CLARE (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population of rural district 1,340.

CLARE ISLAND (Irish Free State).—A small island off the coast of County Mayo, with a village of the same name.

CLAREMORRIS (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Mayo. Population about 1,107.

CLARKSTON (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire. Population 5,031.

CLAYCROSS (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 8,685.

CLAYGATE (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 2,288.

CLAYTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 5,040.

CLEATOR MOOR (England).—A town in Cumberland with a population of 8,299.

CLECKHEATON (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 12,866.

CLEETHORPES (England).—A seaside resort on the coast of Lincolnshire. Population 28,160.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER (England).—A small town in Shropshire. Population 1,487.

CLEVEDON (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 6,726.

CLIFFE (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 2,465.

CLIFTON (England).—A suburb of Bristol.

CLITHEROE (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 12,204.

CLOGHER (Ireland).—A declining town in Tyrone, 15 miles from Omagh.

CLONAKILTY (Irish Free State).—A small port on the coast of County Cork. Population about 2,770.

CLONES (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Monaghan. Population about 2,365

CLONMEL (Irish Free State).—A fair-sized agricultural town and tourist centre in County Tipperary and County Waterford. Population about 9,056.

CLONTARF (Irish Free State).—A small seaside resort near Dublin.

CLOSEBURN (Scotland).—A small town in Dumfries. Population 1,244.

CLOUGH FOLD (England).—A town in Lancashire. Population 3,110.

CLOWN (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 5,880.

CLOYNE (Irish Free State).—A very old ecclesiastical town in County Cork. Has a fine old cathedral (sixth century), and a lofty round tower. Population about 712.

CLUTTON (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 1,235.

CLYDACH-ON-TAWE (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 7,707.

COALBROOKDALE (England).—A small town in Shropshire. Population 1,524.

COALPIT HEATH (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire with a population of 1,813.

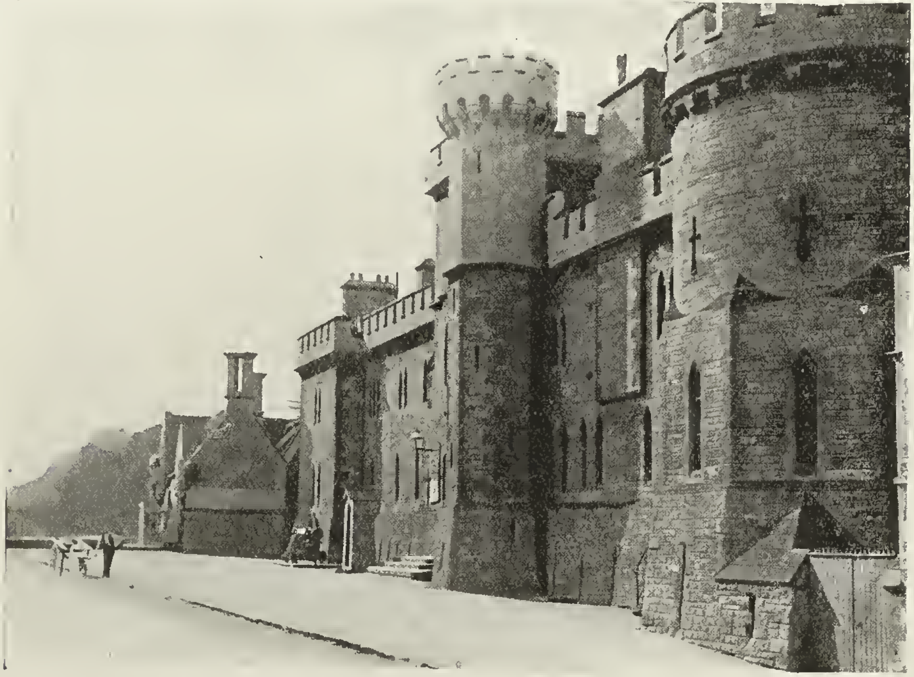
COALVILLE (England).—A town in Leicestershire with a population of 20,468.

COATBRIDGE (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 43,909.

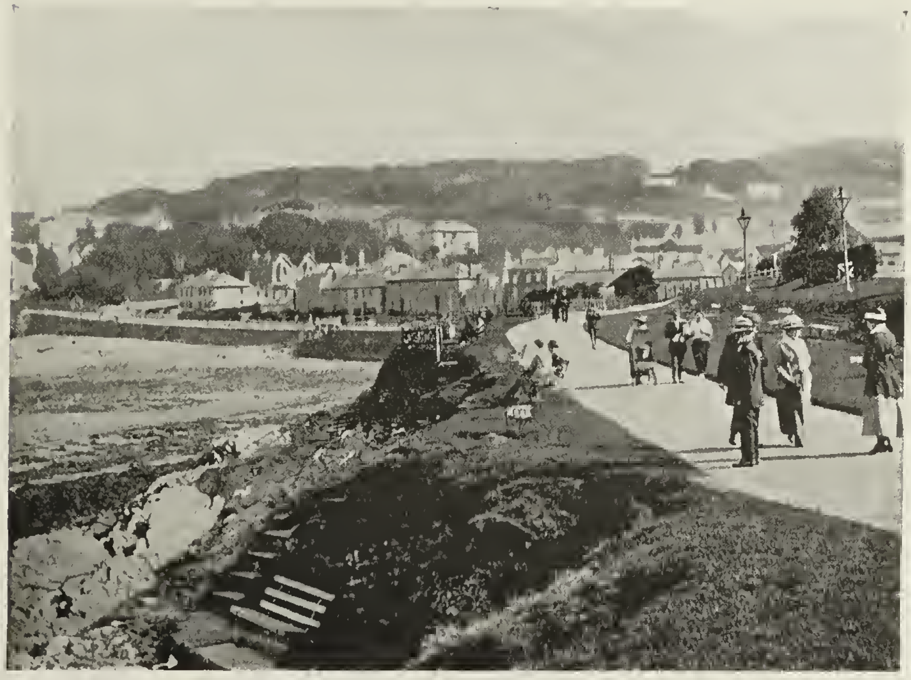
COATDYKE (Scotland).—A town in Lanark with a population of 6,177.

COATICOOK (Canada).—An industrial town in Stanstead County, Quebec Province, on the G.T.R., 123 miles south-east of Montreal. Population about 3,554. Electric light. Industries: textile factory, chemicals, woollen mills, patent medicines, chair factory. Town has all public utilities, two banks, churches, schools, hotels, telegraph and telephone.

COBALT (N. Ontario, Canada).—An important mining town with a population of about 4,449. This district (pop. 11,000) holds the third place in the world's annual supply of silver. From the first shipment of ore in 1904 the production has been of remarkable growth, reaching 31,500,000 ounces, or a total of 125,564,189 ounces since operations commenced, and ranking next to the United States.



CIRENCESTER, ENGLAND
The Armoury



CLEVEDON, SOMERSET, ENGLAND *Photos, G.W. Rly.*
The Green Beach

The town has a machine shop and foundry, several wholesale supply companies, three hotels, five banks, five schools, six churches, and a live daily newspaper, with modern conveniences of electric cars, electric light, and telephone service. A forest fire did considerable damage to the mining townships of Northern Ontario in 1923.

COBAR (New South Wales, Australia).—464 miles from Sydney. An important mining and pastoral town. From one mine—The Great Cobar—wages amounting to £10 000 fortnightly were at one time distributed.

COBHAM (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 5,103.

COBRIDGE (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 10,711.

COCANADA (India).—A seaport and capital of the Godavari district of Madras. Population over 50,000.

COCHIN (India).—A busy seaport on the Malabar coast of Madras. Was the scene of Portuguese, Dutch, and English exploits during sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Population about 25,000. About one mile distant is the town of the same name, capital of the native State of Cochin. Population about 20,000.

COCHRANE (W. Ontario, Canada).—A growing town with a population of about 3,306, at the junction of the T. & N.O. Railway with the G.T.P. Railway running east and west. Burnt in 1911, it has rapidly risen from its ashes. Only two years old at the time of the fire, it had a population of 3,000. The town has electric light and telephone systems, water and sewerage works, three good hotels, two banks, four churches, a public school, Board of Trade, and a bright weekly paper, the *Northland.* The T. & N.O. Railway has a solid brick station, round house and machine shop. The Transcontinental has a large round house, machine shops and very large railway yard facilities. In the midst of a fertile agricultural country of great extent, with 1,500 settlers already on the land, the future of the town is bright.

COCKERMOUTH (England).—A town in Cumberland with a population of 4,845.

COCKETT (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire. Population 5,600.

COCKFIELD (England).—A town in Durham. Population 2,672. *Also* the name of a large village in Suffolk.

CODSALL (England).—A small town in Staffordshire. Population 2,781.

COIMBATURE (India).—A growing town in the Madras Presidency, about 300 miles by rail southwest cf Madras City. Population about 60,000.

COLCHESTER (England).—An ancient town in Essex with a population of 43,377. It is situated on the right bank of the Colne, 12 miles from the sea. It was here that the Emperor Claudius founded the first Roman town in Britain. Remains of this town still exist, and antiquaries pronounce the Roman walls at Colchester to be the most perfect in England. There is a large Norman castle, now used as a museum. An important military centre.

COLDSTREAM (Scotland).—A town in Berwick with a population of 2,192.

COLEFORD (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 2,781.

COLEMAN (Alberta, Canada).—A small but growing agricultural town with a population of 2,044 (1926).

COLERAINE (Ireland).—A manufacturing town in County Londonderry, on the River Bann, about 3½ miles from its mouth. Manufactures linen goods and whisky. It is also a river port.

COLESBERG (Union of South Africa).—An old-established town in the Cape Province, 2½ miles by branch rail from Colesberg Junction. The town is encircled by hills, and is the centre of a cattle and sheep farming district. White population about 1,106. (*See* CAPE PROVINCE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA).

COLESHILL (England).—A town in Warwickshire with a population of 2,886.

COLINTON (Scotland).—A town in Midlothian with a population of 6,664.

COLLESSIE (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 2,215.

COLLINGBOURNE (England).—A town in Wilts. Population 1,133.

COLLINGHAM (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 1,324.

COLLINGWOOD (Ontario. Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commerical centre with a population of about 5,882.

COLNBROOK (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire with a population of 1,336.

COLNE (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 24,755.

COLOMBO (Ceylon).—(*See* CEYLON.) SEA ROUTES · 2, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 26, 27, 31, 50, 56, 57, 61, 62, 65, 69, 71, 73, 76, 78.

COLTISHALL (England).—A large village in Norfolk. Population 984.

COLWALL (England).—A small town in Herefordshire. Population 2,070.

COLWICH (England).—A small town in Staffordshire. Population 1,527.

COLWYN BAY (Wales).—A pretty little seaside resort in Denbighshire with a population of 18,770.

COLYTON (England).—A small town in Devonshire with a population of 1,948.

COMBACONUM (India).—A sacred city of Southern India, in Madras Presidency, on the Kaveri Delta. Is famous for its Hindu temples and its Government College. Population over 60,000.

COMBER (Ireland).—An agricultural town in County Down, near Belfast.

COMRIE (Scotland).—A small town in Perthshire. Population 1,745.

CONDOVER (England).—A town in Shropshire. Population 1,765.

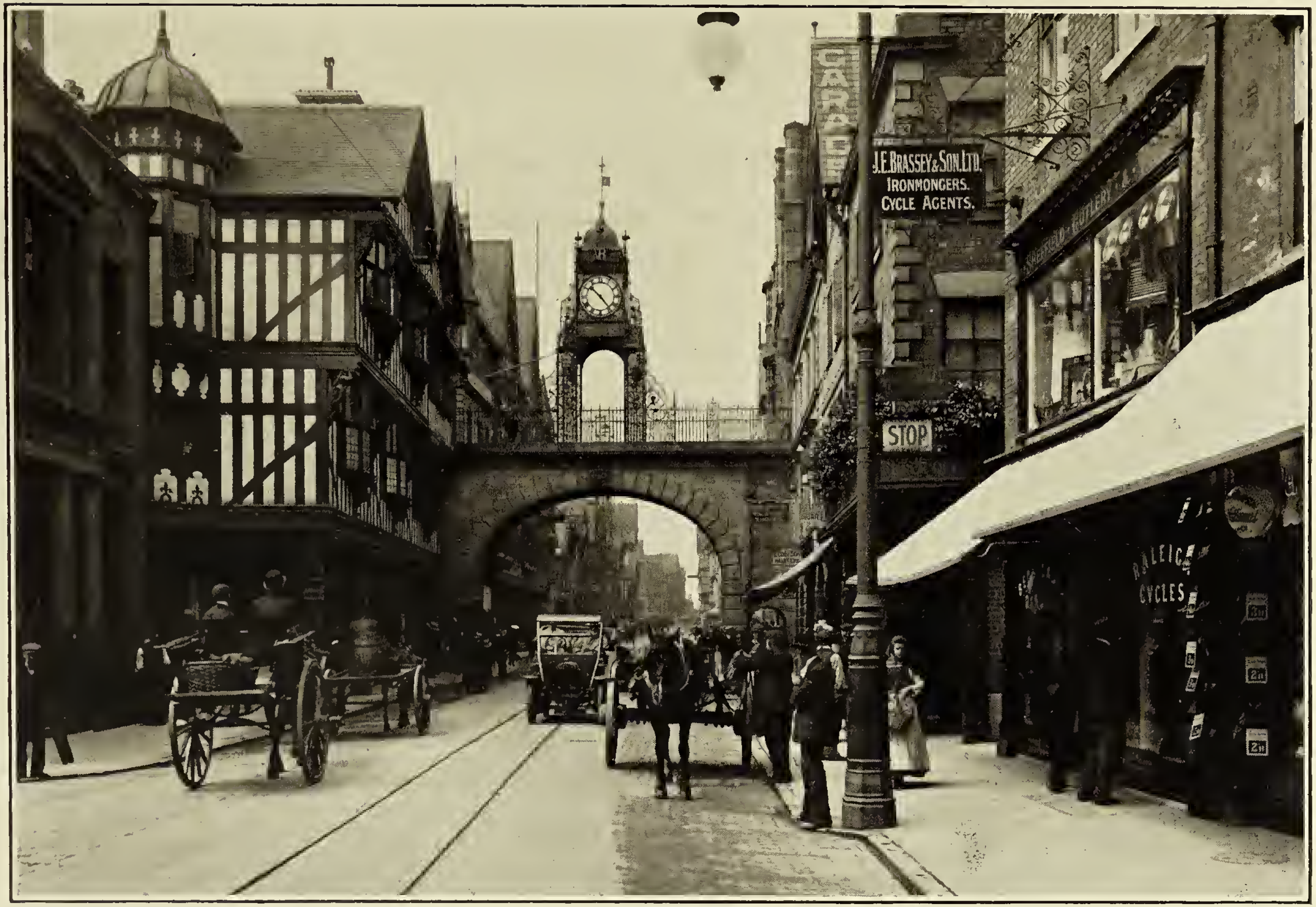
CONGLETON (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 11,764.

BENARES, INDIA
To the Hindu this is the most holiest spot on earth

Photo, Indian Railways Bureau

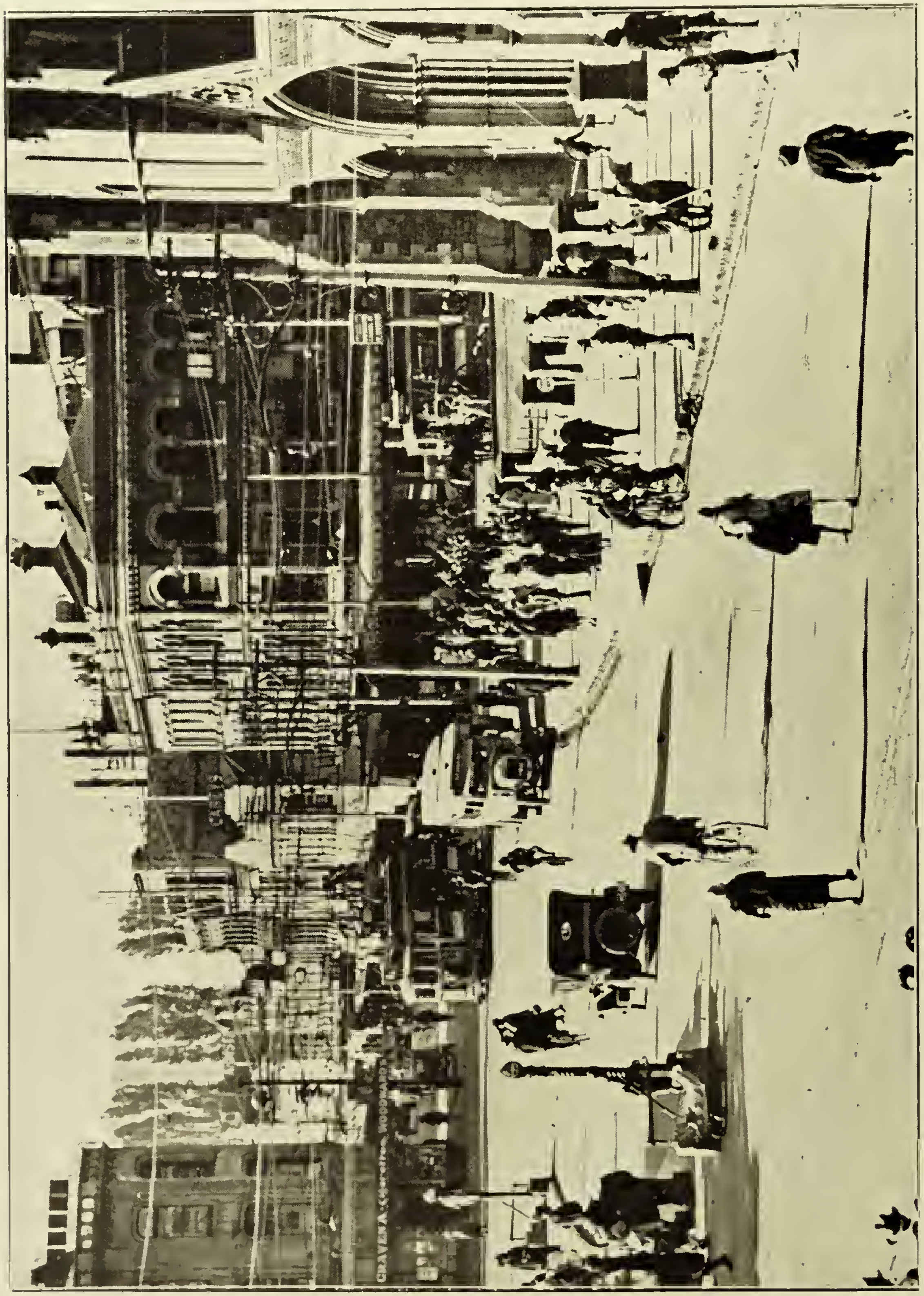
DURBAN, NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

The season at this popular seaside resort of the Southern Hemisphere is in full swing during June, July and August

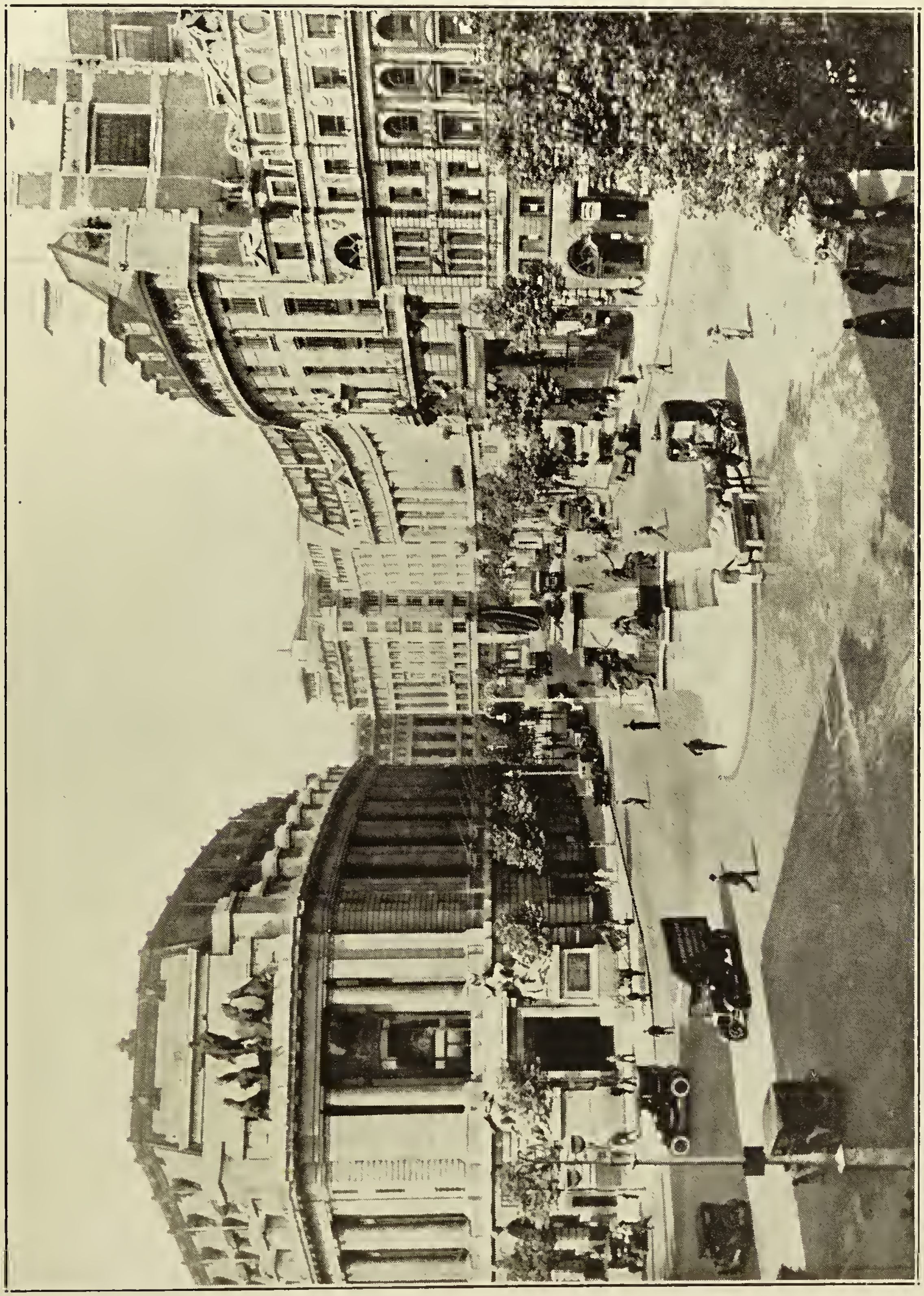

J.E. BRASSEY & SON. LTD.
IRONMONGERS.
CYCLE AGENTS.
STOP
RALEIGH
CYCLES

EAST GATE, CHESTER, ENGLAND

Photo, L.M.S. Rly.



CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND (CATHEDRAL SQUARE)



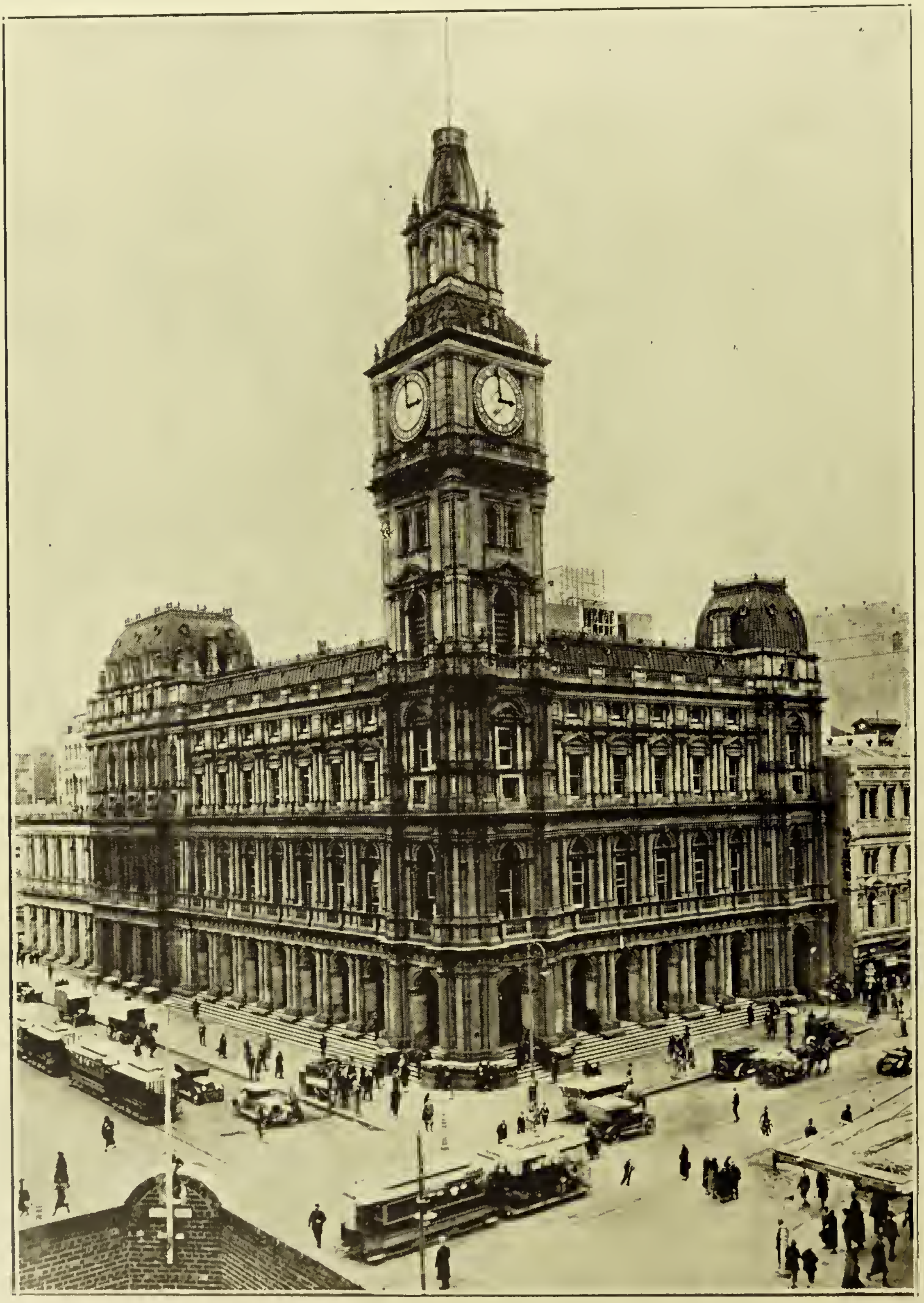
LONDON—ALDWYCH (AUSTRALIA HOUSE ON LEFT)

Photo, Will F. Taylor

Photo C.P. Rly.

VICTORIA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

MALTA (MARSAMUSCETTO LANDING PLACE)



MELBOURNE *Photo, Australian Government*

The capital of Victoria, is the second largest city of the Commonwealth, and possesses many fine modern buildings of which the Elizabeth Street Post Office here illustrated is an example

CONGRESBURY (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 1,116.

CONINGSBY (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire. Population 1,084.

CONISBOROUGH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 15,859.

CONISTON (England).—A small town in Lancashire. Population 1,006.

CONJEVERAM (India).—A sacred city in Southern India, 45 miles south-west of Madras. Famous for its temples and annual fair. Was once a great Buddhist centre. Population about 50,000.

CONNAH'S QUAY (Wales).—A town in Flint with a population of 5,062.

CONNAUGHT.—(*See* IRELAND, BRITISH ISLES).

CONONLEY (England).—A large village in Yorkshire. Population 830.

CONSETT (England).—A mining town in Durham with a population of 12,151.

CONWAY (Wales).—A pretty little seaport in Carnarvonshire with a population of 6,506. It possesses the ruins of a magnificent old castle, with eight towers, and walls 12 ft. to 15 ft. thick, was rebuilt in 1284; the "Plás Mawr" or "Great Mansion"— a wonderful specimen of the old timber houses (1585); and a fine tubular bridge 412 ft. in length.

CONWIL (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthen. Population 1,276.

COOKHAM (England).—A town in Berkshire with a population of 5,848.

COOKSTOWN (Ireland).—A linen-manufacturing town in County Tyrone.

COOMASSIE (Ashanti, West Africa).—Administrative headquarters and capital of the British West African Protectorate of Ashanti. The native population numbers nearly 30,000, but Europeans are few in number. The Palace and other buildings were destroyed by Lord Wolseley, commanding the British force, in 1874. (*See* WEST AFRICA).

COOTEHILL (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Cavan. Population about 1,532.

COPELAND ISLANDS (Ireland).—Off the coast of County Down, with a village of the same name.

COPLEY (England).—A small town in Yorkshire with a population of 3,059.

COPPUL (England).—A small manufacturing and mining town in Lancashire. Population 5,223.

CORBRIDGE (England).—A small town in Northumberland. Population 2,213.

CORFE CASTLE (England).—A place in Dorsetshire. Population of district 1,406.

CORK (or COBH) Irish Free State).—A well-known port situated in the county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It has a population of 78,490. Adjoining is the island of Haulbowline. The principal manufactures are whisky and malt liquors, flour, bacon, leather and iron goods.

CORNWOOD (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 1,056.

CORRIS (Wales).—A small town in Merioneth. Population 1,054.

CORSHAM (England).— A town in Wilts. Population 4,209.

CORWEN (Wales).—A small town in Merionethshire. Population 2,856.

COSHAM (England).—A small town near Portsmouth, Hampshire.

COTTINGHAM (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 5,135.

COULSDON (England).—A residential town on the outskirts of London (18 miles), in the county of Surrey. Population 12,548.

COUNDON (England).—A town in Durham. Population 6,912.

COUNTESTHORPE (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 1,450.

COUPAR ANGUS (Scotland).—A town in Perthshire. Population 2,749.

COVENTRY (England).—Situated in the county of Warwickshire, it is one of the most important manufacturing towns in England for motor-cars, ribbons, watches, cycles, iron and steel goods, heavy guns, shells, and other important articles. It has a large import and export trade. There are many old customs and schemes connected with this town, which has a population of 128,207.

COWBRIDGE (Wales).—A small town in Glamorganshire. Population 1,167.

COWDENBEATH (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 14,029.

COWES (England).—A pretty little seaport and yachting centre in the Isle of Wight. Famous for its fashionable yachting week. Population 9,998.

COXHOE BRIDGE (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 3,833.

CRADLEY HEATH (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 10,101.

CRADOCK (Union of South Africa).—An important and growing town in the Cape Province, on the Karoo (*q.v.*). It is famous for its warm mineral springs. There are several fine buildings, including a hospital and a good library. White population exceeds 3,370.

CRAIL (Scotland).—A small town in Fife. Population 2,017.

CRAMLINGTON (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of 8,529.

CRANBROOK (England).—A town in Kent with a population of 4,061.

CRANBROOK (British Columbia, Canada).—A divisional point on the Crow's Nest Railway, is pleasantly situated in the fertile valley which lies between the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains. It is the principal lumbering point in East Kootenay, its four saw-mills having a capacity of about 160,000 feet per day. The town has a number of good stores, banks, churches, hotels, and is very prosperous and progressive. Population about 2,727.

CRANLEIGH (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 3,211.

CRAVEN ARMS (England).—A place in Shropshire.

CRAWFORD (Scotland).—A town in Lanark. Population 2,041.

CRAWLEY (England).—A town in Sussex. Population 4,421.

CREDITON (England).—A small town in Devonshire with a population of 3,502.

CRESTON (British Columbia, Canada).—A flourishing little town on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 68 miles east of Nelson, and 68 miles west of Cranbrook. It is the distributing and collecting point for an extensive and fertile agricultural and fruit-growing district. It is well supplied with churches, schools, banks, telephone, and water services.

CREWE (England).—A town in Cheshire. An important railway junction, with the vast works of the L.M.S. Railway. The town owes its wonderful prosperity to these monster engineering works. Population 46,477.

CREWKERNE (England).—A town in Somerset with a population of 3,703.

CRICCIETH (Wales).—A small watering-place on the Carnarvon coast. Population 1,886.

CRICKLADE (England).—A small town in Wiltshire. Population with Wootten Bassett 10,687.

CRICKLEWOOD (England).—A residential suburb of London (6 miles). Population 19,657.

CRIEFF (Scotland).—A town in Perthshire. Population 6,089.

CRIGGLESTONE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 4,369.

CROFTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire with a population of 2,566.

CROMDALE (Scotland).—A small town in Elgin. Population 3,018.

CROMER (England).—A small but fashionable seaside resort on the Norfolk coast with a population of 5,435.

CROMFORD (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 1,015.

CROMWELL (Otago, New Zealand).—A municipality with about 610 inhabitants, situated 151 miles north-west of Dunedin. Gold-mining and fruit-growing.

CROOK (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 12,706.

CROSSENS (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 1,425.

CROSSGATES (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 1,035.

CROSSHOUSE (Scotland).—A small town in Ayr. Population 2,383.

CROSSMAGLEN (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Armagh.

CROSSMICHAEL (Scotland).—A Kirkcudbright town with a population of 1,196.

CROSTON (England).—A small town in Lancashire with a population of 1,970.

CROUCH END (England).—A residential suburb of London (4 miles). Population 6,435.

CROWBOROUGH (England).—A residential and agricultural town in Sussex with a population of 5,148.

CROWLE (England).—A town in Lincolnshire. Population 3,010.

CROXLEY GREEN (England).—A town in Herts. Distant from London 19½ miles. Population 3,390.

CROYDON (England).—A large town and important commercial centre situated on the outskirts of London (10½ miles), in the county of Surrey. Population 190,877.

CRUMPSALL (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 14,601.

CUDDALORE (India).—An important town and port in Madras. Its principal trade is in grains, oils, sugar and indigo. It has twice belonged to France. Population about 60,000. Sea Route: 11.

CUDDAPAH (India).—A town in the Madras Presidency situated about 162 miles north-west of the capital by rail.

CUDWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 7,608.

CULCHETH (England).—A town in Lancashire. Population 2,765.

CULLEN (Scotland).—A town in Banff. Population 2,104.

CULLERCOATS (England).—A town in Northumberland. Population 4,389.

CULLINGWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire.

CULLOMPTON (England).—A small town in Devonshire with a population of 2,923.

CULTER (Scotland).—A town in Aberdeen. Population 5,616.

CULTS (Scotland).—A town in Aberdeen.

CUMBERNAULD (Scotland).—A town in Dumbarton. Population 5,120.

CUMMERTREES (Scotland).—A town in Dumfries with a population of 1,056.

CUPAR (Scotland).—A town in Fife with a population of 6,576.

CURRAGH (Irish Free State).—Until recent years a large military camp situated about 2 miles from Kildare town. Also a racecourse.

CURRIE HILL (Scotland).—A place in Midlothian.

CUTTACK (India).—A town with a population of about 56,000 in Orissa, 220 miles from Calcutta. Famous for its fine manufactures in gold and silver.

CWM (England).—A town in Monmouthshire with a population of 9,824.

CWMDU (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 12,597.

CWMSYFIOG (England).—A town in Monmouthshire with a population of 3,485.

CYMMER (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 2,521.

D

DACCA (India).—A city in Bengal with a population of about 130,349. It is distant 150 miles north-east of Calcutta, and stands on the north bank of the Buriganga. Commanding the waterways of the Ganges delta, it was once a busy commercial town, and the headquarters of the Mohammedan Government of Bengal. Its chief product was fine muslin, but the European competition ruined this industry. During recent years, however, the railway, and the general increase in the commerce of Bengal, has again given to this ancient town a certain measure of prosperity. There is a college with many students, and the city is now famous for its cotton-cloth, silver work, and pottery.

DAILLY (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire. Population 1,940.

DAISY HILL (England).—A town in Lancashire.

DALBEATTIE (Scotland).—A town in Kirkcudbright. Population 2,998.

DALCROSS (Scotland).—A small town in Inverness. Population 1,101.

DALHOUSIE (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Baie des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on I.C.R. Popular marine resort. Lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. Population about 1,954.

DALKEITH Scotland).—A town in Midlothian with a population of 7,502.

DALKEY (Irish Free State).—A pretty little seaside town near Dublin. Population about 4,129.

DALMAU (India).—A small city of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Ganges in the Province of Oudh.

DALMELLINGTON (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population 6,183.

DALMENY (Scotland).—A town in Linlithgowshire. Population 5,139.

DALMUIR (Scotland).—A town in Dumbarton. Population 7,784.

DALREOCH (Scotland).—A town in Dumbarton with a population of 4,850.

DALRY (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population 7,418.

DALRYMPLE (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire with a population of 1,307.

DALSERF (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire. Population 4,427.

DALSTON (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles).

DALTON (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 12,303.

DAMAN (India).—A portion of the Punjab. (*See* INDIA, PUNJAB.)

DAMBULA (Ceylon).—A huge Buddhist rock temple, famous for its carving and figures of Buddha. Situated 42 miles north of Kandy.

DAMOH (India).—A town with a population of about 10,000, in the Central Provinces.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO (Australia).—A group of twenty small islands off the north-west coast of Australia. Many of these islands are uninhabited rocks.

DANBY (England).—A small town in Yorkshire with a population of 1,164.

DANNEVIRKE (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—A prosperous town with a population of 4,425 (1929) ; situated 80 miles south by rail from Napier. It is in the centre of bush country and has an extensive dairying industry.

DANVILLE (Canada).—A village in Richmond County, Quebec Province, on the G.T.R., 85 miles south-west of Quebec. Population about 1,290 ; has electric light, about thirteen factories, two banks, churches, schools, telegraph and telephone.

DARBHANGAH (India).—A town in Behar. Population about 100,000. It possesses several fine buildings, including the palace of the Maharajah, and has an extensive trade in oil-seeds and grain.

DARCY LEVER (England).— A town in Lancashire with a population of 4,077.

DAR-ES-SALAAM (Tanganyika).—(*See* TANGANYIKA TERRITORY). SEA ROUTES : 11, 19, 40, 46, 61, 62, 88.

DARFIELD (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 5,566.

DARFUR.—(*See* SUDAN.)

DARGAVILLE (Auckland, New Zealand).—A town with about 1,980 inhabitants situated 102 miles north of Auckland City on the Wairoa River. It is surrounded by valuable timber lands, and is the centre of the kauri gum industry. It can be reached by ships of moderate draft from the sea.

DARJEELING (India).—A very popular hill-station in the Lower Himalayas, situated about 7,000 ft. above sea-level. Population 10,000. (*See under* INDIA.)

DARLASTON (England).—A town in Staffordshire with a population of 18,218.

DARELY DALE (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 4,005.

DARLINGTON (England).—An important manufacturing town in the county of Durham, with a population of 65,866. Large locomotive works, iron works, tanneries, breweries, and wool mills.

DARNALL (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 38,376.

DARTFORD (England).—A town in Kent, distant about 18 miles from London. Population 26,005.

DARTMOUTH (England).—An ancient seaport in Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the River Dart (the " Rhine of England "). Royal Naval College. Population 7,201.

DARTMOUTH (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population about 7,899.

DARTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 11,266.

DARVEL (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire with a population of 3,500.

DARWEN (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 37,915.

DARWIN (Australia).—Capital of North Australia (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE: 12.

DATCHET (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire with a population of 2,656.

DATIA (India).—A small native State in the Bundelkhand. Area, 838 square miles; population 200,000. The capital city of the same name is distant about 125 miles from Agra.

DAUPHIN (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of over 3,580 (1926). It is a railway and wheat centre.

DAVENTRY (England).—A town in Northampton with a population of 3,530.

DAVIDSON MAINS (Scotland).—A Midlothian town with a population of 1,110.

DAWLISH (England).—A pretty little seaside town in South Devon. Population 4,672.

DAYBROOK (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 4,648.

DE AAR (Union of South Africa).—An important railway junction and town on the main railway-line from the Cape to Kimberley, 500 miles from Cape Town, on the Great Karroo (*q.v.*). White population about 1,600.

DEAL (England).—A pretty old-fashioned watering-place on the coast of Kent. Population 12,990.

DEARHAM (England).—A small town in Cumberland with a population of 2,127.

DECCAN (India).—A geographical term, meaning the whole Indian peninsula as distinct from the *plains* formed by the basin of the Ganges, and the *hills*, formed by the Lower Himalayas. (*See* INDIA.)

DEHRA (India).—A town of Northern India, situated about 100 miles north-east of Meerut. Population about 25,000.

DELHI (India).—Capital of the Indian Empire. ((*See* INDIA, DELHI.)

DEMERARA.—(*See* BRITISH GUIANA.)

DENBIGH (Wales).—The county town of Denbighshire with a population of 6,783. Possesses the ruins of a fine old castle, and leather factories.

DENBY (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 1,791.

DENHOLME (England).—A small town in Yorkshire with a population of 2,938.

DENMARK HILL (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles).

DENT (England).—A large village in Yorkshire. Population 942.

DENTON (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 17,631.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS (Papua, Australia).—This group, which lies in lat. 9° 31′ S., and long. 150° 31′ E., consists of three islands with a total area of 1,100 square miles. They were first discovered by the famous French Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux in 1792. Since 1884 they have, however, formed part of British New Guinea, or Papua. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

DEOBAND (India).—A town with a population of about 30,000, situated in Northern India, about 15 miles north of Muzaffarnagar.

DEODAR (India).—A tiny native State in the Palanpur district of Bombay. Area 440 square miles; population 30,000.

DEPTFORD (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 112,500.

DERAJAT (India).—A narrow strip of territory in the Punjab (*q.v.*).

DERBY (England).—Situated in the county of Derbyshire in the centre of the Peak district, it has a population of 129,836. The scenery is very picturesque. The chief manufactures are metallic goods, cotton, silk, and worsted materials, porcelain and pottery, electrical apparatus and cables. There is also considerable agricultural production.

DEREHAM (England).—A place in Norfolk. Agricultural. Population 5,659.

DERSINGHAM (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 1,499.

DESBORO' (England).—A town in Northamptonshire. Population 4,108.

DESFORD (England).—A small town in Leicestershire. Population 1,118.

DEVIZES (England).—A town and railway junction in Wiltshire with a population of 6,022.

DEVONPORT (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburb of Auckland with a population of over 10,235. A seaside residential suburb of Auckland City.

DEVONPORT (England, S.).—Situated in Sunny Devon up the River Hamoaze, this town contains one of the principal British Government Naval Dockyards. "The Three Towns," that is Devonport, Plymouth, and Stonehouse, are all situated on or near Plymouth Sound and are very prosperous naval centres. The population is 81,680. (*See* PLYMOUTH.)

DEVONPORT (Tasmania, Australia).—Population about 5,000, district 15,000; 82 miles north-west from Launceston at the mouth of the River Mersey. Silver, lead, coal and gold-mines have been worked in the district. There are also flourishing farming, dairying, and fruit-growing areas.

DEWAS (India).—A small native state in Central India. Area about 290 square miles, population 180,000.

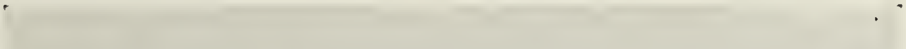
DEWSBURY (England).—An important manufacturing town in Yorkshire with a population of 54,165.

DHAR (India).—The capital of a small Central Indian native state with a population of about 20,000.

DHARMSALA (India).—A small hill-station in the Punjab, with a population of about 7,000. Distant 111 miles north-west of Lahore.

Big Market.
Dar-es-Salaam

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Big Market



DORCHESTER, DORSET ENGLAND *Photo, G.W. Rly*
The Pleasure Gardens

DHARWAR (India).—A town in the Bombay Presidency with a population of about 50,000.

DHOLKA (India).—A town with about 20,000 inhabitants, situated a few miles from Ahmadabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

DHOLPORE (India).—A native state in Rajputana with an area of 1,156 square miles, and a population of about 310,000. The capital of the same name is only 35 miles from Agra. Near to the town of Dholpore is situated the famous Machkund Lake, on the shores of which are over 100 temples.

DIAMOND HARBOUR (India).—A port on the Hugli, 42 miles from Calcutta.

DIDSBURY (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 14,798.

DIGBY (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small seaport famous for its fish-curing industry. Population about 1,230.

DINAJPUR (India).—A town with a population of about 15,000, in Kuch Behar, near Bengal.

DINAPORE (India).—A military town near Patna in Bengal. Population about 50,000. Scene of the mutiny of three Sepoy regiments in 1857.

DINDIGAL (India).—A town with a population of about 17,000, in Madras.

DINGLE (Irish Free State).—A small seaport on Dingle Bay, County Kerry.

DINNINGTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 6,438.

DINTING (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 3,292.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLANDS (W. Australia).—The chief island of this little group has an area of about 40 square miles, and lies off the west coast of Australia, in Shark's Bay. (Lat. 25° 50′ S., long. 113° E.).

DIRLETON (Scotland).—A town in East Lothian. Population 2,062.

DISLEY (England).—A town in Cheshire. Population 3,022.

D'ISRAELI (Canada).—A village in Wolfe County, Quebec Province, on the Quebec Central Railway, 91 miles south of Quebec. Population about 1,606. Several small industries. Good fishing in Lakes Aylmer and Black Creek. Maple, birch, beech, and ash are plentiful. It has telegraph, telephone, one bank, churches, and schools.

DISS (England).—A busy little agricultural town in Norfolk. Population 3,513.

DISTINGTON (England).—A small town in Cumberland. Population 2,159.

DITCHINGHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk. Population 1,137.

DITTON (England).—A small manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 4,648.

DOAB (India).—A Sanskrit word meaning "two rivers." It is, however, applied to the fertile country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, which forms the grain country of Northern India.

DOCKING (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 1,237 (rural district 17,105).

DODWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 3,327.

DOLGELLY (Wales).—A beautifully situated town and tourist centre in Merionethshire. Population 2,014.

DOLLIS HILL (England).—A suburb of London (4¾ miles).

DOMINICA ISLAND.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

DONABYU (Burma).—A small and principally native town on the Irrawaddy. Population about 5,000.

DONAGHADEE (Ireland).—A small seaport on the coast of County Down.

DONCASTER (England).—An important manufacturing town in Yorkshire with a population of 54,052. It was the headquarters of the Saxon Kings of Northumbria, known as *Dona Castre*. It was also the *Danum* of the Romans, and lies on the Roman road from York to Lincoln. It is an important agricultural centre; and has manufactures of iron, linen, and agricultural implements. Here also are the locomotive and carriage building works of the L.N.E. Railway. It has been famous for its race meetings since their inauguration in 1703.

DONEGAL (Irish Free State).—A small seaport at the mouth of the River Eske, on Donegal Bay, in County Donegal. Fishing industry. Some interesting ruins. Population about 1,272.

DONERAILE (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cork.

DONGARPUR (India).—A town in Rajputana, Central India, with a population of over 100,000. It is the capital of a native state.

DONGOLA (Sudan).—(*See* SUDAN.)

DONNINGTON (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire. Population 1,564.

DONISTHORPE (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 2,444.

DONNYBROOK (Irish Free State).—A suburb of Dublin. Famous for its "Fighting Fair" until 1854.

DORCHESTER (England).—The county town of Dorsetshire with a population of 9,482. It is a busy little agricultural centre. Dorchester was the *Durinum* of the Romans, and a portion of the city wall (6 ft. thick), together with one of the most perfect Roman amphitheatres in England, may still be seen. Here, in 1685, the notorious Judge Jeffreys held his "Bloody Assize."

DORCHESTER (New Brunswick, Canada).—County town on Memramcook River and I.C.R. Chief industry, fishing. Population about 600.

DORKING (England).—A small agricultural town in Surrey, with a population of about 8,055.

DORMANS (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 1,446.

DORNOCK (Scotland).—A town in Sutherland. Population 745.

DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).—This very popular summer resort is the capital town of the Isle of Man, and is situated on the south-east corner facing the mainland of England. It lies in a fine bay, shut in by bold headlands. There are three piers and many other buildings of note, one of which is a curious column called the "Tower of Refuge." The climate is mild in the winter, moderately cool in the summer, and the air is bracing. It has a high sunshine record. There is an excellent service of steamers to and from Liverpool (especially during the summer months). The population is 22,000, which is considerably increased during the summer season.

DOVER (England, S.).—Situated on the southeast corner of the county of Kent, this naval town and fortress has very considerable strategic value, forming as it does one of the gates of the Straits of Dover. There is a large naval harbour which cost an immense sum of money to construct and is the scene of much marine activity. The town is on the direct route to the Continent, and hundreds of people pass to and fro continually. It has a very ancient castle and other buildings of Roman, Norman and Saxon architecture. The Dover cliffs afford fine views into the Channel. It is growing in importance as an industrial centre. The population is 39,985. SEA ROUTE: 79.

DOVERCOURT (England).—A small but pretty seaside town in Essex. Population 7,694.

DOWLAIS (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire with a population of 11,988.

DOWNHAM (England).—An agricultural centre in Norfolk. Population 2,343.

DOWNPATRICK (Ireland). — The capital of County Down, stands on the River Quoyle near its entry into Lough Strangford.

DOWNTON (England).—A small town in Wiltshire. Population 1,933.

DRAYCOTT (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 2,218. *Also* the name of a village in Somerset.

DRAYTON GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Population 7,621.

DREGHORN (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population 4,373.

DRIFFIELD (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 5,674.

DRIGHLINGTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 4,092.

DROGHEDA (Irish Free State).—An historic seaport and manufacturing town, situated on the River Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth, in County Louth. Manufactures linen, cotton, and iron goods; and has leather works and breweries. There is an oversea trade with Liverpool. The town was captured and its garrison put to the sword by Cromwell in 1649. It also surrendered to the forces of William III in 1690. Population about 12,116.

DROITWICH (England).—A small health resort in Worcestershire. Famous for its saline springs and baths. Population 4,588.

DROMORE (Ireland).—A linen manufacturing town on the River Lagan in County Down. A Roman Catholic Diocese (with Down).

DRONFIELD (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 4,435.

DROYLSDEN (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire with a population of 13,877.

DRUMMONDVILLE (Canada).—An industrial and market town in Drummond County, Quebec Province, on the St. Francis River, on the C.P.R. and the I.C.R., 64 miles north-east of Montreal. Population about 2,852. Town has churches, schools, two banks, telegraph and telephone. Blast furnaces, boot and shoe factory, etc. First settled by soldiers who were disbanded after the war of 1812.

DRYDEN (N. Ontario, Canada).—A main line town with a population of over 1,000, situated at the head of 40 miles of navigable water, and within 20 miles of the G.T.P. Trans-continental Railway on the north, to which good roads extend. From the falls of the Wabigoon River, 3,000 horse-power is produced. Many mining claims are being developed, and there is a fertile agricultural section north of the town. All the cereals, vegetables and small fruits of Southern Ontario can be grown in the land around Wabigoon Lake, and there are special advantages for dairying and the raising of stock.

DUBBO (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 5,560, district 25,000; 285 miles from Sydney on the main Western Railway. Situated on the Macquarie River 3 miles from the junction with the Talbragar River. Centre of the pastoral and agricultural districts. Water supply and gas works municipalised.

DUBLIN (Irish Free State).—Situated in County Dublin on the east coast of the Emerald Isle. It is the capital and largest town of the Free State. It faces Great Britain over the Irish Sea, and has a population of about 316,693. There is a good service of steamers to and from Liverpool, and it is the scene of much business activity. It is a manufacturing centre of considerable importance, and has a large export and import trade. The University of Dublin is a very important seat of learning, especially for the medical profession. The principal manufactures are stout, biscuits, whisky, cardboard and poplin. (*See* IRELAND, BRITISH ISLES.)

DUDLEY (England).—A large town in Worcestershire with a population of 55,908.

DUDLEY PORT (England).—A town in Staffordshire.

DUFFIELD (England).—A town in Derbyshire with a population of 2,136.

DUFFTOWN (Scotland).—A town in Banff. Population 1,926.

DUKINFIELD (England).—A town in Cheshire with a population of 19,493.

DULVERTON (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 4,298.

DULWICH (England).—A suburban municipality of London (5 miles). Population 16,043.

DUMBARTON (Scotland).—The county town of Dumbartonshire. It lies on the River Leven just above its confluence with the Clyde, and is only 15 miles from Glasgow. It is famous for its shipbuilding industry. Lying between the Clyde and the town is the historic Rock of Dumbarton, which is surmounted by an old castle—one of the four

Scottish fortresses which are maintained in accordance with the Treaty of Union. Population 17,428.

DUMDUM (India).—A small town situated a few miles north-east of Calcutta. Population about 6,000. It was here, in 1857, that Sepoys revolted against the greased cartridges.

DUMFRIES (Scotland).—The county town of Dumfriesshire, and a busy manufacturing centre (tweeds and hosiery). Has memories of Bruce and Burns as well as the Border Wars. Population 19,014.

DUNBAR (Scotland).—An historic town in East Lothian. Population 5,311.

DUNBLANE (Scotland).—A town in Perthshire. Population 4,591.

DUNDALK (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Louth, and a fairly large and busy seaport on Dundalk Bay. The harbour is well sheltered; and there is considerable industrial activity. It has been several times besieged and captured.

DUNDEE (Scotland).—This town and Royal burgh is situated on the Firth of Tay, on the east coast of Scotland, and is a place of very considerable importance. It is famed for the manufacture of marmalade, besides other important articles. The population is 168,217. Besides its marmalade and confectionery, this town is famous for the manufacture of coarse linen and jute fabrics, cordage, and rope. It was once the centre of the whale and seal fishing trade of the British Isles.

DUNDEE (Union of South Africa).—A small but busy coal-mining town in the Natal Province, situated at an altitude of about 4,100 ft. on the Biggersberg Range. Distant about 18 miles from the border of the Transvaal Province. The surrounding country is very rich in coal. The town itself is very healthy and possesses several fine buildings and good hotels. It played an historic part in the great Boer War. White population about 1,800, coloured population about 2,400.

DUNEDIN (Otago, New Zealand).—(*See* New Zealand.)

DUNFANAGHY (Irish Free State).—A tiny seaport in Donegal.

DUNFERMLINE (Scotland).—A Royal Burgh of Fife, with a population of 46,977. It is an important manufacturing centre for damask, blankets, bleaching, and iron-founding. There are in the neighbourhood several large collieries. Dunfermline is a city of great antiquity, having been founded in 1057. It was often the residence of the Kings of Scotland. There are some very interesting ruins, and fine buildings, both ancient and modern, and a particularly attractive public garden. It has memories of many kings, both Scottish and English, and stands on a lofty eminence near the Firth of Forth.

DUNGANNON (Ireland).—A manufacturing town in County Tyrone. Collieries in the neighbourhood.

DUNGARVAN (Irish Free State).—A seaport in County Waterford. Large fishing industry. Some interesting seventh-century ruins. Population about 5,207.

DUNGIVEN (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Londonderry.

DUNHAM MASSEY (England).—A town in Cheshire. Population 1,668.

DUNKELD (Scotland).—A town in Perthshire. Population 1,081.

DUNLAVIN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Wicklow. Population about 383.

DUNLOP (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire with a population of 1,353.

DUNMOW (England).—A small agricultural town in Essex with a population of 2,792 (rural district 15,356).

DUNNING (Scotland).—A small town in Perth. Population 1,145.

DUNOON (Scotland).—An Argyllshire town with a population of 14,731.

DUNS (Scotland).—A town in Berwick. Population 2,818.

DUNSCORE (Scotland).—A town in Dumfries. Population 1,027.

DUNSTABLE (England).—A small manufacturing (straw hats) town in Bedfordshire with a population of 8,894.

DUNSTALL PARK (England).—An important manufacturing town in Staffordshire. Population 10,323.

DUNSTER (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 705.

DUNSTON-ON-TYNE (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 10,143. Manufacturing industries.

DUNTON GREEN (England).—A pretty little township in Kent. Population 1,411.

DURBAN (Union of South Africa).—The chief port of the Natal Province (*q.v.*). Sea Routes: 1, 11, 32, 40, 46, 62, 88.

DURHAM (England).—The capital of the county of Durham, and a Cathedral and University town. The principal manufactures are carpets and iron goods. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. The Cathedral was commenced in 1093; and the University in 1833. The castle, which is now occupied by the University, was founded in 1072 by William the Conqueror. Population 17,329.

DURROW (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in Laoighis (Queen's County.) Population about 490.

DURSLEY (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 2,601 (rural district 10,557).

D'URVILLE ISLAND (Marlborough, New Zealand).—An island divided from the mainland by a narrow strait (French Pass) 600 yards wide. Connected by telephone with Stephen's Island and by cable with Elmslie Bay. Population about 93 (1929).

DYCE (Scotland).—A small town in Aberdeenshire. Population 1,319.

DYMOCK (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,297.

DYSART **(Scotland)**.—A pretty place in Fife. Population 4,598.

DYSERTH **(Wales)**.—A large village in Flint. Has a picturesque waterfall. Population 902.

E

EAGLE **(Irish Free State)**.—An island off the coast of County Mayo, with a village of the same name.

EAGLESCLIFFE **(England)**.—A small town in Durham.

EALING **(England)**.—A suburb of London (6½ miles). Population 67,753.

EARLS COLNE **(England)**.—A small place in Essex. Population 1,871.

EARL'S COURT **(England)**.—A suburb of London (5 miles). Population 17,618.

EARLSFIELD **(England)**.—A suburb of London (5½ miles).

EARLSTON **(Scotland)**.—A small town in Berwick with a population of 1,749.

EARLSWOOD **(England)**.—A small place near Redhill in Surrey. Has a large institution for the feeble-minded.

EASINGWOLD **(England)**.—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 2,055 (rural district 9,965).

EAST BOLDEN **(England)**.—A small town in Durham. Population 4,179.

EASTBOURNE **(England)**.—A favourite and select seaside resort on the Sussex coast. Population 62,030.

EASTBOURNE **(Wellington, New Zealand)**.—A borough, suburban to Wellington, with a population of about 1,990 (1929). Situated six miles by steamer from Wellington, on the south side of the bay. A seaside resort.

EAST FARLEIGH **(England)**.—A small place in Kent. Population 1,554.

EAST GRINSTEAD **(England)**.—A country town in Sussex. Population 7,089 (rural district 13,845).

EAST KILBRIDE **(Scotland)**.—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 4,787.

EASTLEIGH **(England)**.—A small town and railway junction in Hampshire with a population of 15,617.

EAST LONDON **(Union of South Africa)**.—An important seaport at the mouth of the Buffalo River, in the Cape Province. It possesses a fine harbour, the entrance to which is well sheltered by breakwaters. It is the third port in South Africa in point of maritime trade. The city itself is quite up-to-date, having fine streets, shops, hotels, churches, clubs, theatres, gardens, and libraries. It is lighted by electricity. The Buffalo River is the chief attraction, and regattas are frequently held. There are sands and excellent bathing facilities. The town has three pretty suburbs, named Belgravia, Arcadia, and Cambridge. White population over 23,000, and coloured about 16,000. SEA ROUTES: 32, 46, 88.

EASTWOOD **(England)**.—A town in Nottinghamshire. Population 5,074. *Also* the name of a small place in Yorkshire.

EBBW VALE **(England)**.—A town and district in Monmouthshire with a population of 35,383. Is the centre of a rich iron and coal region.

ECCLES **(England)**.—A suburb of Manchester (*q.v.*), with a population of 44,237.

ECCLESFIELD **(England)**.—A manufacturing town in Yorkshire with a population of 22,404. The principal manufactures are cutlery, nails, linen, and paper. There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity.

ECKINGTON **(England)**.—An important town in Derbyshire. Population 12,164.

EDAR **(India)**.—A native State of Guzerat. Area 4,966 square miles, population 300,000.

EDENBRIDGE **(England)**.—An agricultural town in Kent. Population 2,993.

EDENDERRY **(Irish Free State)**.—A small town in Offaly (King's County).

EDGWARE **(England)**.—An outlying suburb of London (11¼ miles).

EDGEWORTHSTOWN **(Irish Free State)**.—A small agricultural town in County Longford. Population about 526.

EDINBURGH **(Scotland)**.—This is the capital town of North Britain, and is situated in the county of Edinburgh, near the Firth of Forth, on the East Coast. It is a very fine town, and Princes' Street is considered a matchless thoroughfare. The University of Edinburgh was first founded in 1582, and is probably the principal, although not the oldest, College in Scotland. The town is a very busy manufacturing centre, and has a considerable outside trade. Population 420,831. The principal industries are brewing, distilling, printing and publishing, bookbinding, type-making, india-rubber factories, and the rearing of shrubs and trees.

EDMONTON **(England)**.—A suburban municipality of London (8½ miles). Population 66,809.

EDMONTON **(Canada)**.—(*See* ALBERTA, CANADA).

EDMUNDSTON **(New Brunswick, Canada)**.—County town, no C.P.R., G.T.P., Temiscouata Rly., and B. & A. Rly. Div. point of G.T.P. A lumbering and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen; fish and big game abundant. Population about 4,035.

EDROM **(Scotland)**.—A small town in Berwick. Population 1,269.

EGGA **(Nigeria)**.—A native town of about 15,000 inhabitants, and a trading post on the Niger River.

EGHAM (England).—A Thames-side town in Surrey, near Staines. Population 13,735.

EGTON (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 1,026.

EKETAHUNA (Wellington, New Zealand).—An agricultural town with a population of about 785 (1929), situated 93 miles north by rail from Wellington. The centre of a very prosperous district.

ELDERSLIE (Scotland).—A small town in Renfrewshire. The traditional birthplace of Wallace. Population 3,087.

ELDORADO (Lomagundi, Southern Rhodesia).—An unsurveyed township—79 miles north-west of Salisbury. Post and telegraph offices, bank, and hotel. The Eldorado Mine is close to the station.

ELEPHANTA ISLAND.—(*See* BOMBAY, INDIA.)

ELEUTHERA ISLAND.—(*See* BAHAMAS.)

ELGIN (Scotland).—The county town of Elginshire with a population of 9,376. Many historic associations and some fine modern buildings.

ELHAM (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,201.

ELIE (Scotland).—A small town in Fife. Population 2,448. A pretty watering-place.

ELLAND (England).—A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Stone quarries and cloth mills. Population 10,554.

ELLESMERE (England).—A town on the lake of the same name in Shropshire. Population 1,831.

ELLON (Scotland).—A growing town in Aberdeenshire. Population 3,757.

ELLICE ISLANDS.—(*See* FIJI and WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

ELLICHPUR (India).—A town with a population of nearly 50,000 in North Berar. At one time this town was the populous and busy capital of the Deccan.

ELLORA (India).—A famous collection of rock-temples and caves in the dominion of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

ELLORE (India).—A town with a population of about 40,000, situated in Madras. Famous for its carpets.

ELMINA (Gold Coast, West Africa).—A British settlement and native town of about 8,000 inhabitants. It belonged first to French merchants, then to the Dutch, and finally to the British in 1872.

ELMTON and CRESWELL (England).—Small towns in Derby. Population 5,361.

ELPHIN (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Roscommon. Population about 562.

ELSECAR (England).—A small town in Yorkshire with a population of 2,438.

ELSTREE (England).—A small town in Herts. Population 2,238.

ELSWICK (England).—An important shipbuilding town on the outskirts of Newcastle. Here are the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. Ltd., employing several thousand hands.

ELTHAM (England).—A small town on the outskirts of London (10 miles). Population 28,308.

ELTHAM (Taranaki, New Zealand).—An agricultural town with a population of 2,040 (1929), situated 36 miles by rail from New Plymouth. The centre of the dairying industry of the district.

ELY (England).—A small cathedral city in Cambridgeshire with a population of 7,917. The cathedral, which is the largest and narrowest in England, was founded in 1083–1109.

EMERSON (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 744 (1926).

EMNETH (England).—A small place in Norfolk. Population 1,082.

EMSWORTH (England).—A small place in Hants. Population 2,303.

ENDERBY (British Columbia, Canada).—A growing town of about 2,000 inhabitants. It has a modern roller mill with a daily capacity of 250 barrels, and a big saw-mill, which, added to the town's position in the midst of a fine farming country, assures it a good general trade.

ENDON (England).—A small place in Staffordshire. Population 1,583.

ENFIELD (England).—A town in Middlesex on the outskirts of London (10½ miles). Population 60,743. Here is situated the small-arms factory of the Imperial Government, which is capable of turning out many thousands of rifles a week.

ENKELDOORN (Charter, Southern Rhodesia).—A township and Government centre, 32 miles from the railway at Umvuma, with agricultural interests. Post and telegraph offices. White population just over 100.

ENNIS (Irish Free State).—An important town in County Clare, on the River Fergus. Has a fine Catholic cathedral and several large public buildings. Commercial and agricultural centre. Population about 5,518.

ENNISCORTHY (Irish Free State).—An important agricultural town in County Wexford. Norman castle. Grain centre. Population about 5,543.

ENNISKILLEN (Ireland).—Capital of County Fermanagh, and a picturesque town of about 6,000 inhabitants on a river island. There are several large public buildings including barracks. This town was the scene of the great victory of William III against James II.

ENTEBBE (Uganda Protectorate).—This lake-side town is the Government headquarters of the Uganda Protectorate. There is an hotel and several good stores. The Botanical Gardens are well worth a visit. Travellers to the Ruenzori Mountains, to the Congo, or the West Coast of Africa, start their caravan from Entebbe. White population under 100.

EPPING (England).—A small market town in Essex. In the middle of Epping Forest. Population 4,197.

EPSOM (England).—A market town in Surrey, on the edge of the Banstead Downs. The Royal Medical College, which is an educational establishment for the sons of medical men, and a home for

CHATEAU
BRANDY

EAST LONDON, CAPE PROVINCE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Oxford Street

Photos] ESTCOURT, NATAL, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA [*South African Government* decayed members of the profession, is situated here; as is also the famous racecourse, on which the Derby stakes (1780) are run for. Population 18,803.

EPWORTH (England).—A small place in Lincolnshire. Population 1,836.

ERDINGTON (England).—A town in Warwick, near Birmingham. Population 39,404.

ERITH (England).—Town in Kent, about 20 miles from London. There is a large gun works employing a large number of hands. Population 31,568.

ERROL (Scotland).—A small place in Perthshire. Population 2,083.

ESHER (England).—A small residential town in Surrey. Distant from London 14½ miles. Population 2,883.

ESHOWE (Union of South Africa).—This small town is the capital of Zululand, and has a white population of about 700. It stands at an altitude of 1,800 ft. above sea-level, and possesses several large buildings.

ESTCOURT (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Natal Province. It was here that a portion of the relieving army under General Sir Redvers Buller was concentrated during the siege of Ladysmith. White population about 1,000.

ESTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire, not far from Middlesbrough. Population 30,634.

ESQUIMALT (British Columbia, Canada).—Victoria's western suburb, was at one time the headquarters of His Majesty's Royal Navy's North Pacific Fleet, but the ships, with the exception of one or two, have been withdrawn, and Canada has undertaken the maintenance of the fortifications, which are among the strongest in the Empire. Esquimalt has a fine harbour, formely used exclusively by the Navy, which may now be opened to merchant vessels.

ETAWAH (India).—A picturesque town of about 45,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Jumna, about 71 miles south-east of Agra. Near to this town are the famous Hindu temples.

ETCHINGHAM (England).—A small place in Sussex. Population 1,015.

ETHERLEY (England).—A small place in Durham.

ETTINGSHALL (England).—A town in Staffordshire.

EVENWOOD (England).—A town in Durham with a population of 4,987.

EVERCREECH (England).—A small place in Somerset with a population of 1,275.

EVESHAM (England).—A borough town in Worcestershire, with a population of 8,340. An historic place with several fine old buildings of architectural interest.

EWELL (England).—A residential town in Surrey, 16 miles from London. Population 4,187.

EXETER (England).—The capital of Devonshire, and a fine old cathedral city, built on the slopes of a hill on the left bank of the River Exe. Population 59,608. The old walls, in part, remain; but Rougemont Castle, built in 1068, was almost demolished in 1774. St. Peter's Cathedral was commenced in 992, and has a beautifully carved front, with over sixty statues. The interior is of carved light oak. In the Chapter-house are 8,000 MSS. and old books. Another building of architectural interest is the Guildhall (1464). There are many fine modern buildings, good shops, and hotels; and the surrounding country is extremely picturesque. A ship canal, which is largely used for rowing, leads to Topsham (5 miles), from which point access can be obtained at high tide to the open sea.

EXMINSTER (England).—A small place in Devonshire. Population 2,711.

EXMOUTH (England).—A small but pretty seaside resort on the coast of South Devon. Population 13,614.

EYE (England).—A small country town in Suffolk. Population 1,781.

EYE GREEN (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population 1,352.

EYEMOUTH (Scotland).—A town in Berwick with a population of 2,561.

EYNFORD (England).—A small town in Kent with a population of 2,147.

EYNSHAM (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 1,683.

F

FACIT (England).—A small town in Lancashire with a population of 2,434.

FAILSWORTH (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, near Manchester, with a population of 16,972.

FAIRFIELD (England).—A large manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 22,833.

FAIRFORD (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Has a fine old church. Population 1,410.

FAIRVILLE (New Brunswick, Canada).—A suburb of St. John, on C.P.R. Electric cars to St. John. Saw and pulp mills, box and pork-packing factories, brewery, brick yards. Population about 3,500.

FAIZPUR (India).—A small town of about 12,000 inhabitants in the Bombay Presidency.

FAKENHAM (England).—A market-town in Norfolk. Population 3,181.

FALKLAND (Scotland).—A Royal burgh of Fife since 1458. Contains the ruins of the famous old castle of the Earls of Fife. Population 781.

FALKIRK (Scotland).—A large town in Stirlingshire, situated about 3 miles from Grangemouth. Population 42,762. Famous for its cattle auctions.

FAMAGUSTA, CITY OF 300 CHURCHES

Photo, Sir A. H. Young

Ironworks in the neighbourhood. Was the scene of the defeat of Wallace by Edward I in July, 1298, and of Hawley by "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in January, 1764.

FALLOWFIELD (England).—A town in Lancashire. Population 3,316.

FALMOUTH (England).—An old Cornish seaport on the estuary of the Fal. Population 13,318. Possesses one of the finest natural harbours in England. Famous for its pilchard fisheries. Enjoys a very mild climate. Favourite seaside resort.

FAMAGUSTA (Cyprus).—An old seaport on the east coast of the island of Cyprus, with a population of about 1,000. SEA ROUTE: 52. (*See* CYPRUS.)

FAREHAM (England).—A small town in Hampshire, 9 miles north-west of Portsmouth. Population 10,066.

FARIDKOT (India).—A small Sikh State, with an area of about 643 square miles and a population of 140,000. The capital of the same name is 60 miles south-east of Lahore.

FARIDPUR (India).—A small town on the Ganges with a population of about 15,000, distant just over 100 miles north of Calcutta.

FARNBOROUGH (England).—A small town on the borders of Hampshire. Includes a portion of the Aldershot military camp. Is the chief British airship station. On Farnborough Hill was the residence of the Empress Eugenie, and the mausoleum of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial (removed from Chislehurst in 1888.) Population 12,645.

FARNCOMBE (England).—A town in Surrey with a population of 3,814.

FARNHAM (England).—A small town in Surrey, with a population of 12,133. Ruins of an old castle; a modern town hall of Italian design. Aldershot Camp a few miles distant.

FARNHAM (Canada).—An industrial town in Missisquoi County, Quebec Province, on the C.P.R., and the C.N.R. (44 miles south-east of Montreal), and on the Yamaska River. Population about 3,343. Industries: C.P.R. repair shops, butter and cheese factories, saw mill, machine shop; manufacture of tobacco, builders' material, leather, furniture, safes, doors and sashes; marble works. It has electric light, waterworks, one bank, four churches, college, convent, hospital.

FARNINGHAM (England).—A small place in Kent with a population of 1,286.

FARNLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Population 4,208.

FARNWORTH (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, 12 miles from Liverpool. Population 27,901. Principal manufactures: sail-canvas, tools, and watches.

FARUKHABAD (India).—A large city standing on the right bank of the Ganges, about 80 miles north-west of Cawnpore. Population 100,000.

FASHODA, re-named KODOK.—(*See* BRITISH SUDAN.)

FATEHGARH (India).—A British cantonment and official station, near Farukhabad city, about 80 miles north-west of Cawnpore. Scene of a massacre during the Mutiny.

FATEHPUR (India).—There are two fairly large towns of this name: one is situated about 69 miles north-west of Allahabad and has a population of about 30,000; and the other is in Rajputana, 150 miles north-west of Jaipur, and has only 18,000 inhabitants.

FATEHPUR SIKRI (India).—(*See* AGRA, INDIA.)

FAULDHOUSE (Scotland).—A mining town in the county of Linlithgow. Population 7,162.

FAURESMITH (Union of South Africa).—An important old town in the O.F.S. Province. The surrounding district of the same name is purely pastoral, with the exception of the famous diamond mines, Jagersfontein and Koffyfontein. White population about 900 and coloured about 1,000.

FAVERSHAM (England).—A town and river port in Kent. Population 10,870.

FAZAKERLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 6,055.

FEARN (Scotland).—A town in Cromarty. Population 1,785.

FEATHERSTONE (England).—A town in Yorkshire, with a population of 14,839. Coal mining.

FEILDING (Wellington, New Zealand).—A borough town with a population of about 4,260. One of the most important distributing centres on the West coast of North Island.

FELIXSTOWE (England).—A pretty little seaside resort on the Suffolk coast. Good bathing and golf-links. Population 11,655.

FELLING (England).—A large manufacturing town in Durham, near Newcastle. Population 26,152.

FELSTEAD (England).—A small agricultural town in Essex. Population 1,969.

FELTHAM (England).—A town in Middlesex, 15 miles from London. Population 6,329.

FENNY STRATFORD (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire. Population 4,305.

FERNIE (British Columbia, Canada).—A coal town on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which is making wonderful progress and is rapidly assuming a metropolitan appearance. The inexhaustibility of the surrounding coal-fields insures the town's stability; while important, but only secondary, lumbering industries contribute largely to its present prosperity. In the past it has suffered much from forest fires. There are 1,500 coke ovens at Fernie, which supply fuel to the Kootenay and Boundary smelters. The population is about 4,343.

FERMOY (Irish Free State).—An important agricultural (and cattle) town in County Cork. It is situated on the Blackwater River and is surrounded by pretty country. There is a Roman Catholic church, large barracks, and St. Colman's College. Population about 4,510.

FESTINIOG (Wales).—A small town in Merioneth. Tourist centre. Beautiful mountain scenery. Slate quarries. Population 8,143.

FETLAR.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

FICKSBURG (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the O.F.S. Province. White population about 2,450.

FILEY (England).—A small but rising seaside resort on the Yorkshire coast, 10 miles south-east of Scarborough. Population 4,549. Fishing.

FINCHLEY (England).—A suburb of London (8 miles). Population 46,719.

FINDOCHTY (Scotland).—A small town in Banff. Population 1,776.

FINSBURY (England).—A Parliamentary borough of N. London. Population 76,019.

FIROZPUR (India).—An important town in the Punjab, with a population of over 60,000. Sugar and cotton. Founded early in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah, it came into British hands in 1835. It possesses a large arsenal. The battlefield of Firozshah (21st December, 1845) is in the district. (*See* INDIA, *History*.)

FIROZABAD (India).—A declining town in Northern India, 25 miles east of Agra, with a population of about 18,000.

FISHGUARD (Wales).—A small seaport in Pembrokeshire. Channel service with Rosslare (Ireland). Population 2,999. Scene of a small French invasion in 1797.

FISHPONDS (England).—A suburb of Bristol.

FLAMBOROUGH (England).—A small place near Bridlington, in Yorkshire. Population 1,169.

FLEET (England).—A town in Hampshire. Population 3,689. *Also* the name of a smaller town in Lincoln.

FLEETWOOD (England).—A seaport of Lancashire. Regular steamship service with Dublin (Ireland) and with the Isle of Man. Population 19,448.

FLIMBY (England).—A small town in Cumberland. Population 2,487.

FLINT (Wales).—The county town of Flintshire. Situated on the estuary of the Dee. An historical town. Mining in district. Population 6,302.

FLITWICK (England).—A small town in Bedfordshire. Population 1,424.

FLIXTON (England).—A Lancashire town with a population of 4,845.

FLORIDA (Union of South Africa).— Suburb of Johannesburg (*q.v.*).

FOCHRIW (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire. Population 3,994.

FOLESHILL (England).—A town in Warwickshire. Population 10,736.

FOLKESTONE (England).—An important seaport for cross-Channel service with Boulogne (France), and a picturesque and favourite seaside resort on the Kentish coast. Has a fairly good harbour, many fine hotels, theatres, a pier, good bathing, and all the other attractions of an up-to-date seaside town. Population 37,571.

FORCADOS (Nigeria).—A centre of trade on one of the many mouths of the Niger River. SEA ROUTES : 29, 40.

FORD (England).—The name of places in Northumberland, Devonshire, Sussex, Shropshire, Lancashire, Essex and Suffolk.

FORDINGBRIDGE (England).—A town in Hampshire. Population 3,394.

FORDOUN (Scotland).—A town in Kincardine. Population 1,717.

FOREST GATE (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 19,445.

FOREST HILL (England).—A suburb of London (10 miles). Population 22,594.

FOREST ROW (England).— A small town in Sussex. Population 3,035.

FORFAR (Scotland).—The county town of Forfarshire. Population 11,008. Linen manufacturing.

FORMBY (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Liverpool. Population 6,319.

FORRES (Scotland).—A town in Elgin with a population of 4,116.

FORT GEORGE (British Columbia, Canada).—Situated at the confluence of the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers, it is a Hudson's Bay Co.'s trading post on the line of the G.T.P.R. A number of stores and other business places, a sawmill, a newspaper and a bank are among recent establishments. It is becoming a depôt for the surrounding country.

FORT WILLIAM (N. Ontario, Canada).—A prosperous city with over 20,541 inhabitants, situated near the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, and possessing the finest harbour on the Great Lakes. The city has substantial public buildings and fine residences, and owns and operates its waterworks, telephone and electric light systems. There are twelve elevators, with a capacity of 19,000,000 bushels ; flour mills, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day ; an iron foundry, a stove factory, a sash and door factory, brick factories, shipbuilding, and other industries. The city is in a mineral district of hematite and magnetite ore, silver and copper. It is the terminal port of the C.P.R. steamship service from Owen Sound, and the lake terminals of the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. The C.N.R. passes through to its terminal at Port Arthur. There are a dozen boat companies, all regular passage freighters, besides numerous other craft, trading on the lakes. Great quantities of grain from Manitoba and the North-West are transhipped here to the lake vessels. The twin cities, Fort William and Port Arthur, form the "Gateway of the West."

FORT WILLIAM (Scotland).—A tourist centre in Inverness. Population 2,002.

FORT ST. GEORGE (India).—(*See* MADRAS, INDIA)

FOULA.—One of the Shetland Isles.

FOULRIDGE (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Colne. Population 1,399.

FOWEY (England).—A small, old-fashioned seaport, with a good harbour (narrow entrance) in Cornwall. Population 2,276.

FOXTON (Wellington, New Zealand).—A borough town with a population of about 1,770 (1929). A shipping centre, especially for railway, coal and agricultural produce.

FRAMLINGHAM (England).—A town in Suffolk. Agricultural. Famous for its college. Population 2,400.

FRANCE, ISLE DE.—(*See* MAURITIUS.)

FRANT (England).—A small town in Sussex. Population 1,671.

FRASERBURGH (Scotland).—A fishing town and port in Aberdeenshire. Population 11,151.

FRASER ISLAND (Australia).—Sometimes called *Great Sandy Island.* Situated off the Queensland coast of Australia (*q.v.*).

FRATTON (England).—A place adjoining Southsea and Portsmouth, in Hampshire. Population 10,645.

FREDERICTON (New Brunswick, Canada).—Capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on C.P.R. (Inter-colonial), and St. John Valley Rly. Grist mill, canoe and motor-boat yards, boots and shoes, foundry and machine shops, tannery, lumber mills, builders' factory. Seat of Anglican cathedral, Infantry School, University of N.B. Population about 8,114.

FREETOWN (Sierra Leone).—(*See* SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA.) SEA ROUTES: 29, 40

FREMANTLE (Western Australia).—Twelve miles south-west of Perth. The port of the capital. Sometimes known as "The Golden Gate of Australia." The first port of call for the big steamships carrying the mails from the United Kingdom, and the last port of call for the homeward-bound liners. Fremantle, in addition to being the most important port in Western Australia from a commercial point of view, is rapidly becoming a Commonwealth Naval Base. Population (with Perth), 196,251. SEA ROUTES: 2, 11, 45, 56, 61, 73, 76.

FRENCH HOEK (Union of South Africa).—A small town, which is, however, about 200 years old. It was founded by Huguenots. In the Cape Province. White population about 600

FRERE (Union of South Africa).—A small but historic town in the Natal Province. It was the headquarters of General Sir Redvers Buller and his staff before the Battle of Colenso. All the principal battle-fields of the Natal campaign are in the vicinity.

FRESHWATER (England).—A town in the Isle of Wight. Population 3,192.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS (or Tonga Islands).—*See* WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

FRIMLEY (England).—A town in Surrey, with a population of 13,673.

FRINTON-ON-SEA (England).—A small and select seaside town in Essex. Population 3,037.

FRIZINGHALL (England).—A town near Shipley, in Yorkshire. Population 4,052.

FRIZINGTON (England).—A town near Whitehaven, in Cumberland. Population 3,612.

FRODINGHAM (England).—A small place in Lincolnshire. Population 1,734.

FRODSHAM (England).—A market town in Cheshire, 10 miles north-east of Chester. Population 3,049.

FROME (England).—A market town in Somerset. Noted for its broadcloths. Population 10,506.

FROSTERLEY (England).—A small town in Durham. Population 1,470.

FULBOURNE (England).—A small town in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,901.

FULWELL (England).—An outlying suburb of London, in Middlesex. (13 miles).

FURNEAUX ISLANDS (Australia).—A group of small islands with a population of about 500. These islands, which were discovered by Furneaux in 1773, are much frequented by seals and sea birds. The largest of the group is Flinder's Island. (*See also* TASMANIA.)

FYVIE (Scotland).—A town in Aberdeenshire. Population 3,547.

FYZABAD (India).—A large city of Oudh, situated about 75 miles east of Lucknow. Was at one time the capital of the kingdom of Oudh. Present population about 60,000.

G

GADZEMA (Hartley, Southern Rhodesia).—A small township 69 miles west of Salisbury. Post and telegraph offices, and hotel. The Giant Mine is 1½ miles from the station; and the New Found Out and Blue Rock Mines are in the district. White population about 600.

GAINFORD (England).—A small town in Durham with a population of 1,172.

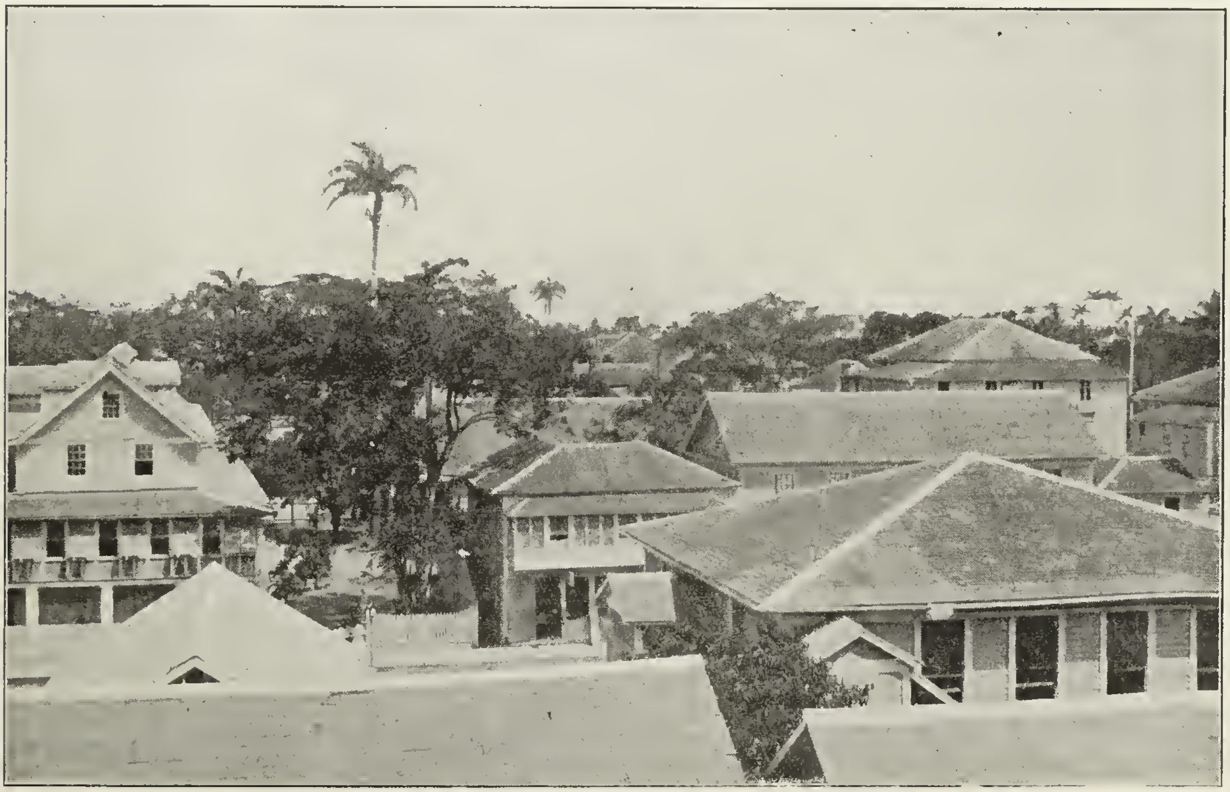
GAINSBORO' (England).—A market and manufacturing town in Lincolnshire. Population 19,694. Linseed, oil, rope, and agricultural machinery are its chief manufactures.

GALASHIELS (Scotland).—A town in Selkirk. Noted for its manufacture of Scotch tweeeds. Population 12,846.

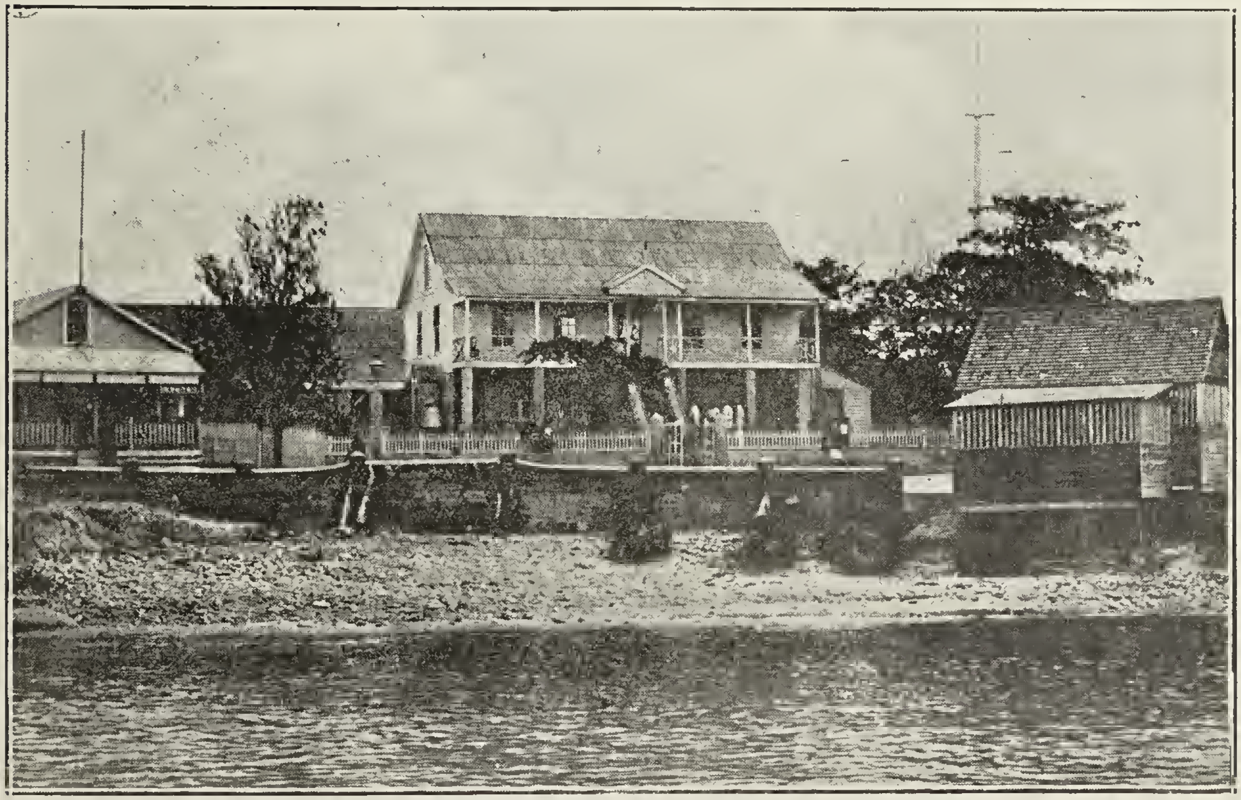
GALLE (Ceylon).—A decayed seaport on the south-western extremity of the Island of Ceylon. Population about 30,000. (*See* CEYLON.)

GALSTON (Scotland).—A mining town in Ayrshire. Coal pits. Population 6,821.

GALT (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commercial centre with a population of about 13,216.



GEORGETOWN, CAPITAL OF BRITISH GUIANA *Photo, West India Committ e*



PUBLIC SQUARE, GEORGETOWN, CAYMAN ISLANDS, BRITISH WEST INDIES
The centre building is the Treasury and Customs House and Post Office. The Petty Sessions is held upstairs

GALWAY (Irish Free State).—A large and important town, and capital of the county of the same name. The old town is quaint and irregular, but the new town is substantially built and well laid out. It is situated at the mouth of the Corrib River on Galway Bay, and has a fairly good harbour for small vessels. Sea fishing and salmon fishing are largely carried on; and there are flour mills and distilleries. There are several old churches, and it is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. There is also a College.

GAMLINGAY (England).—A place in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,797.

GANDO (Nigeria).—A Fulah state in Northern Nigeria (*q.v.*).

GARELOCHHEAD (Scotland).—A large village in Dumbartonshire, at the head of Gareloch. Population 1,535.

GARFORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Population 3,927.

GARGRAVE (England).—A place in Yorkshire, near Hellifield. Population 1,168.

GARHWAL (India).—A native state lying on the Tibetan frontier with an area of 4,164 square miles, and a population of about 300,000. The same name has also been given to the adjoining British district.

GARSTON (England).—A town in Lancashire, 4 miles from Liverpool, on the Mersey. Population 28,729.

GARTCOSH (Scotland).—A place in Lanark. Population 2,680.

GARTSHERRIE (Scotland).—(*See* COATBRIDGE.)

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET (Scotland).— A pretty little river-side town in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the River Fleet. Population 1,030.

GATESHEAD (England).—A town in Durham, on the south bank of the Tyne, almost opposite Newcastle. It is a fine, well-built town with many large public and private buildings. It chief manufacturing interests are shipbuilding, chemical works, iron works, engineering shops, and electric cable factories. Near by are some famous quarries (Newcastle grindstones). It was in this town that Daniel Defoe wrote *Robinson Crusoe*. Population 124,514.

GATLEY (England).—A small town in Cheshire.

GATOOMA (Hartley, S. Rhodesia).—A thriving town 97 miles west by south of Salisbury. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, banks, weekly newspaper, hotels. Gatooma is the " home " of the " small " mining industry, most of the numerous mines in the district being worked by individuals or small syndicates or companies. White population about 600.

GAUR (India).—Sometimes called *Sakhnauti*. A mass of ruined Hindu temples and mediaeval mosques, covering several square miles. This ruined city was the capital of Bengal in the Middle Ages.

GAWLER (S. Australia).—Population 1,753; 25 miles from Adelaide. Known locally as the " Athens of Australia." The centre of an important pastoral, agricultural, and wine-growing district, also the chief town for the manufacture of locomotives and other railway stock, mining and agricultural machinery.

GAYA (India).—A sacred city in Bengal. Visited annually by thousands of Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims. Distant about 59 miles from Patna. Population, about 100,000.

GEDDINGTON (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population 1,009.

GEDNEY (England).—A small town near Holbeach, in Lincolnshire. Population 1,834.

GEELONG (Australia).—A town in Western Australia.

GEORGETOWN (Ascension).—The small settlement on the lonely island of Ascension (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE: 88.

GEORGETOWN (Prince Edward Island, Canada).—Is a seaport with extensive wharfage situated on the eastern shore of the island. Steamers carry farm produce to Pictou, Charlottetown, and the Magdalen Islands. Population about 882.

GEORGETOWN (Capital of British Guiana).—(*See under* GUIANA.) SEA ROUTES: 14, 25, 43, 79, 86.

GEORGETOWN.—(*See* PENANG, MALAY STATES.)

GERALDINE (Canterbury, New Zealand).—An agricultural town with a population of about 1,005 (1929), situated 24 miles north of Timaru. Centre of a rich agricultural district.

GERMISTON (Union of South Africa).—An important railway junction in the Transvaal, where the lines from Cape Province, Natal, and Portuguese East Africa meet before branching (*a*) to Pretoria, and (*b*) to Johannesburg and the Rand. The town itself is well laid out and lighted, and possesses all modern conveniences. It is the centre of a busy mining district. White population just under 17,000, coloured about 32,000.

GERRARD'S CROSS (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire, 17½ miles by rail from London. Population 2,208.

GHAZIABAD (India).—An important railway centre, 28 miles south-west of Meerut. Population about 20,000.

GHAZIPUR (India).—A city on the banks of the Ganges, 45 miles north-east of Benares. Possesses several buildings and ruins of historic interest. Population about 50,000.

GIBRALTAR (*q.v.*).—SEA ROUTES: 5, 9, 31, 50, 71, 73, 76.

GIFFNOCK (Scotland).—A small place in Renfrewshire, near Motherwell. Population 1,889.

GIGGLESWICK (England).—A large village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 994.

GILBERT ISLANDS.—(*See* WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

GILDERSOME (England).—A place near Bradford, in Yorkshire. Population 2,876.

GILFORD (Ireland).—A small town in County Down.

GILLINGHAM (England).—A town in Kent with a population of 54,038.

GILLINGHAM (England).—A small town in Dorsetshire. Population 3,570.

GILMERTON (Scotland).—A suburb of Edinburgh (4 miles). Population 2,219.

GIPSY HILL (England).—A suburb of London (8 miles).

GIRTON (England).—A small place situated about 3½ miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. Famous for its College for Women.

GIRVAN (Scotland).—A small seaport and watering-place on the Ayrshire coast. Population 8,474.

GISBORNE (Auckland, New Zealand).—A rising and important town with a population of about 13,635 (1929). Centre of sheep-rearing industry. Picturesque scenery and magnificent climate.

GLACE BAY (Nova Scotia, Canada).—An important town with a population of about 17,001. Is commercially important owing to its coaling industry. Wireless station.

GLAMIS (Scotland).—A small place near Perth. Population 1,159.

GLASGOW (Scotland).—Situated in the county of Lanark on the Clyde, this is one of the largest and most important cities in the world. It is also a most important shipping port, and has an immense trade with all parts of the globe. It is a rising town with large docks, shipbuilding and engineering works, and prosperous factories. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1450. The population is 1,034,069, which includes a great number of Irish people. The principal manufactures are machinery and engines of all kinds, chemicals, and dyeing and bleaching materials. (*See* SCOTLAND.). SEA ROUTES : 5, 15, 68, 84.

GLASTONBURY (England).—A very ancient town in Somersetshire. Has some very interesting ruins. Manufactures gloves and pottery. Population 4,326.

GLAZEBROOK (England).—A large village in Lancashire. Population 987.

GLENARM (Ireland).—A small seaport in County Antrim.

GLENCOE (Union of South Africa).—An important railway junction in the Natal Province. Several battlefields and other places of historic interest in the vicinity. White population under 1,000.

GLENCORSE (Scotland).—A small place near Edinburgh (*see also* Penicuick). Population 1,387.

GLENGARIFF (Irish Free State).—A small tourist centre on the isle-dotted harbour of the same name in County Cork.

GLENLUCE (Scotland).—A small town in Wigtownshire. Near by are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey (1190). Population 2,096.

GLOSSOP (England).—A market and manfacturing town in Derbyshire with a population of 20,528. Chief manufactories, cotton, woollen, and paper mills ; bleaching and dyeworks ; and iron foundries.

GLOUCESTER (England). — The capital of Gloucestershire ; standing on the left bank of the Severn, 35 miles north-east of Bristol. It is a very old town, and stands on the site of the Roman *Glevum.* Population 51,330. It possesses a magnificent Cathedral commenced in 1088, and several other structures of archaeological interest, as well as some fine modern public buildings, shops, and hotels. Vessels of several hundred tons displacement can enter Gloucester by way of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, which is 17 miles in length, and cost over £500,000 to construct.

GOALANDA (India).—A small but busy town at the confluence of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. Is a railway terminus and the starting point for several lines of river steamers (to Assam).

GODALMING (England).—A small borough town in Surrey with a population of 9,193. Here is situated Charterhouse School, founded in 1611, and removed from London to Godalming in 1872.

GODLEY (England).—A small place in Cheshire. Population 1,660.

GODSTONE (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 2,943.

GOLBORNE (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Newton-le-Willows. Population 7,183.

GOLCAR (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Near Saddleworth. Population 10,359.

GOLCONDA (India).—(*See* HYDERABAD, INDIA.)

GOLDERS GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (N.W.).

GOLSPIE (Scotland).—A small town on the coast of Sutherland. Population 1,685.

GOMERSAL (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Population 3,796.

GONDOKORO (Sudan).—(*See* EQUATORIAL PROVINCE, SUDAN.)

GOODMAYES (England).—An outlying suburb of London (9½ miles).

GOOLE (England).—An important manufacturing town and river-port in Yorkshire, 21½ miles south-south-east of York. Population 19,118. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Don, and has extensive docks. The annual imports and exports amount in value to several millions sterling. The principal manufactures are agricultural machinery, iron, sugar, chemicals, rope, and ships.

GORAKHPUR (India).—An important town in Northern India with a population of about 80,000. Situated 450 miles north-west of Calcutta.

GORDEN HILL (England).—An outlying suburb of London (9¾ miles).

GORDON'S BAY (Union of South Africa).—A favourite little seaside resort near Cape Town. White population between 500 and 600.

GORE (Southland, New Zealand).—A busy inland town with a population of about 4,050. Possesses a large wool and grain trade. Gold dredging in the neighbouring river.

GOREBRIDGE (Scotland).—A place near Edinburgh. Population 1,487.

GOREY (Irish Free State).—A town in County Wexford.

GORING (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 1,785. *Also* the name of a village in Sussex.

GORLESTON (England).—A favourite seaside resort on the Suffolk coast. Has a sandy beach, good bathing, and a harbour. Gorleston is really a suburb of Great Yarmouth. Population 20,391.

GORTON (England).—A suburb of Manchester with a population of 48,739.

GOSBERTON (England).—A place near Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Population 1,973.

GOSFORTH (England).—A place near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Northumberland. Population 15,719.

GOSPEL OAK (England).—A suburb of London (N.W.).

GOSPORT (England).—A small seaport and garrison town in Hampshire, on the western side of Portsmouth Harbour. Population 33,588. Haslar Naval Hospital, Royal Victualling Yard, barracks forts, and shipbuilding yards (principally yachts).

GOUDHURST (England).—A place in Kent. Population 3,019. Near Horsmonden.

GOULBURN (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 12,140; 135 miles south-west of Sydney on the main Southern Railway. Centre of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying districts. Has very fine public buildings, and broad, well-kept streets.

GOUROCK (Scotland).—A watering-place in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W.N.W. of Greenock, on the Firth of Clyde. Population 10,128. Near by stands the prehistoric remains known as " Granny Kempock."

GOWERTON (Wales).—A place near Swansea, in Glamorgan. Population 3,899.

GOZO ISLAND.—(*See* MALTA.)

GRAAF REINETT (Union of South Africa).—A picturesque and busy country town in the heart of the wonderful Winterhock Mountains. Situated 2,500 ft. above sea-level, it enjoys a dry and bracing climate and is eminently suitable for those suffering from pulmonary complaints. This town is known as " The Gem of the Great Karroo," owing to its white houses being embedded in foliage. Orchards, vineyards, and beautiful botanical gardens intersect the town, and in the near vicinity is the " Valley of Desolation," a cleft in the Winterhock Mountains with pillars of rock standing in majestic desolation 300 and 400 ft. high. The provincial products of this town are wool, fruit, and brandy; and the industries in the surrounding country are sheep-farming, ostrich-farming, and fruit-growing. White population about 4,600, coloured 5,000.

GRAFTON (New South Wales, Australia).—345 miles north of Sydney on the Clarence River. The terminus of the ocean going steamers trading with Sydney and the shipping port of the New England tableland. Southern terminus of the North Coast Railway. Maize, sugar cane, potatoes, mangoes, pineapples, and sub-tropical fruits grown in profusion. Also large trade in poultry. Rapidly growing dairying industry.

GRAHAMSTOWN (Union of South Africa).—An important town in the Cape Province with a population of about 7,800 whites and 8,000 coloured people. Named after Colonel Graham in 1812. Distant from Port Elizabeth, 106 miles, north-east. (*See* CAPE PROVINCE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

GRANARD (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Longford. Population about 1,269.

GRANBY (Canada).—An important manufacturing town in Shefford County, Quebec Province, on the Yamaska River, and on the C.P.R., 65 miles east of Montreal. Population about 6,785. Town has electric light, three banks, four churches, schools, college, academy, convent, good water-power, and all civic utilities. It manufactures celluloid goods, rubber goods, wooden ware, furniture, carriages, cigars and tobacco, rattan goods, chairs, ice creepers, lasts, plumbing supplies, bricks, doors and sashes, and many other articles.

GRAND BANK (Newfoundland).—A town and port on Fortune Bay. Population about 1,800.

GRAND FALLS (New Brunswick, Canada).—At head of navigation on St. John River, on C.P.R., 202 miles from St. John. The St. John River falls here 180 feet. *Also* the name of a town in Newfoundland, where there are large pulp and paper mills. Population about 1,327. (*See* NEWFOUNDLAND.)

GRAND FORKS (British Columbia, Canada).—This, the chief town of the Boundary District, is situated at the junction of the North Fork with the main Kettle River, and has a population of about 1,469. It is the site of the Granby Smelter, the largest plant of this kind in the Province, where blister copper is produced at the rate of about 4-5 tons a day, besides large values in gold and silver. The city is beautifully situated in a prairie-like valley, has wide streets and good buildings, with waterworks, electric light, and all other conveniences. The surrounding country is well adapted to fruit-growing, in which good progress is made.

GRAND MERE (Canada).—An industrial city in Champlain County, Quebec Province, on the St. Maurice River (21 miles from Three Rivers), on the C.N.R. (94 miles north-east of Montreal), and on the C.P.R. (27 miles from Three Rivers). Population about 7,631. It has two banks, three churches, eleven hotels, schools, convent, electric light; pulp and paper mills, lumber trade and subsidiary industries, foundry. Excellent farming country.

GRANGE (Scotland).—A small place in Banff.

GRANGE HILL (England).—An outlying suburb of London (11¾ miles).

GRANGEMOUTH (Scotland).—A busy port in Stirlingshire with a population of 18,708. It has extensive docks and warehouses. A regular line of steamships ply between this port and London. The Carron Ironworks are close to this town; and the chief exports are coal and iron, whilst the principal imports are iron, grain, timber, flax and tallow. One of the earliest steamboats, the *Charlotte Dundas*, was built at this port in 1801.

GRANTHAM (England).—A market town and important railway junction in Lincolnshire. Population 18,902.

GRANVILLE (New South Wales, Australia).—A town with a population of 17,530.

GRAVESEND (England).—A town and port in Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 23½ miles from London. Population 31,137. Gravesend forms part of the Port of London, and here are the customs and health officials and pilots for incoming vessels. It is a very historic town.

GRAYS (England).—A small town in Essex, on the Thames, 20 miles from London. Population 17,364.

GREAT AYTON (England).—A place near Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire. Population 2,319.

GREAT BARR (England).—A place in Staffordshire. Population 1,657.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND (Auckland, New Zealand).—An island situated off the coast of Auckland, 25 miles long by 10 miles broad, with a population of about 420. Kauri gum digging, sheep-farming, and gold-digging are the principal industries.

GREAT GRIMSBY (England).—Situated on the East Coast in the county of Lincolnshire and having a population of 82,329 ; the port of Grimsby is the headquarters of a very large fishing fleet of trawlers and other vessels. It is the principal fishery port in the United Kingdom, and has an enormous trade with the London markets.

GREAT HARWOOD (England).—A large town near Blackburn, in Lancashire. Population 13,596.

GREAT HORTON (England).—A town near Bradford, in Yorkshire. Population 23,415.

GREENHITHE (England).—A small town on the Thames, in Kent, 3 miles from Dartford. Population 2,761.

GREEN ISLAND (Otago, New Zealand).—An ancient and busy town (suburb of Dunedin), with a population of 2,260. Flour mills and coal-mining.

GREENLET ISLAND (Canada).—A tiny islet in the Strait of Belle Isle.

GREENOCK (Scotland).—An important port in Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 23 miles west-north-west-of Glasgow. Population 81,120. It is a fine town with many large public buildings, an esplanade, parks, broad and well-paved streets, and good hotels and shops. The harbour works were commenced in 1707 and, up to the present time, have cost nearly two millions sterling. The shipping trade is very large. The chief industries are shipbuilding (warships and merchantmen), sugar-refining and paper making.

GREENWICH (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles). Population 100,493. The chief public building is the Greenwich Hospital, standing on the site of an old Royal Palace (Henry VIII), and now a Naval College. In this building is the famous Painted Hall, containing the Nelson Relics, etc. There are also the Greenwich Hospital Schools, the Naval Museum, and the Observatory. The principal manufacturing industries are chemicals, telegraphs, and engineering.

GREENWOOD (British Columbia, Canada).—A town 22 miles west of Grand Forks, is the centre of a rich mining district. It has several large and well-stocked stores, good hotels, three banks, and all the minor industries are well represented. A copper smelter adjoins the town.

GREETLAND (England).—A small town near Brighouse, in Yorkshire. Population 4,357.

GRENADA ISLAND.—(*See* British West Indies.)

GRENADINES (ISLANDS).—(*See* British West Indies.)

GRESFORD (Wales).—A small place in Denbighshire. Population 1,353.

GRETNA (Scotland).—A small place in Dumfries. Famous for its run-away marriages (1771–1856). Population 2,696.

GREYMOUTH (Westland, New Zealand).—A town and seaport with a population of about 6,050 (1929). Situated at the mouth of the Grey River. Shipping centre for surrounding country. Exports coal, gold, and timber. The centre of the gold and coal-mining industry.

GREYTOWN (Union of South Africa).—A small but ancient town in the Natal Province, served by a branch railway line from Pietermaritzburg. White population about 1,250.

GREYTOWN (Wellington, New Zealand).—A well laid-out and growing town with a population of about 1,100 (1929), situated about 54 miles from Wellington. Is the centre of an agricultural and lumbering district.

GROOMBRIDGE (England).—A large village in Sussex. Population 792.

GUELPH (Ontario, Canada).—A town with about 18,128 inhabitants, situated in the centre of a highly fertile agricultural district. It is noted for its agricultural college and experimental farm.

GUERNSEY.—(*See* Channel Islands, British Isles.)

GUILDFORD (England).—The county town of Surrey. Population 24,927. An ancient town, built on a slope of the North Downs, at the foot of which runs the River Wey. It has a fine old castle with a square Norman keep, dating from 1150. It is an agricultural centre and has an important grain market. It is also a good residential town with historical memories.

GUISBOROUGH(England).—An agricultural town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles from Middlesbrough. Population 7,105.

GUISELEY (England).—A small town near Shipley, in Yorkshire. Population 5,353.

GUJRANWALA (India).—A growing town in the Punjab, 41 miles north of Lahore. Population just over 40,000.

GUNNERSBURY(England).—A suburb of London (10 miles). Population 4,836.

GUNTUR (India).—A town in the Madras Presidency, 45 miles north-west of Masulipatam. Population 32,000.

GUZERAT (India).—The Northern coast province of the Bombay Presidency. Area 10,296 square miles. Population nearly 4,000,000.

GUZERAT (India).—A town in the Punjab with a population of about 25,000. It was here in 1849 that the Sikh power was finally broken and the Punjab brought under British dominion.

GWALIOR (India).—A large native state in Central India. (*See* Feudatory States, India.)

GWANDA (Gwanda, S. Rhodesia).—An old-established township 91 miles south of Bulawayo, and the headquarters for the district of the various government services. Post and telegraph offices, hotel. There are a few small mines in the vicinity, but the interests of Gwanda are mainly stock farming. White population about 380.

GWELO (Gwelo, S. Rhodesia).—A municipality and railway junction 113 miles east by north of Bulawayo. One of the oldest towns in the country. Is well appointed and possesses all the usual public institutions ; weekly newspaper and several hotels. There are mines in the district, but Gwelo gains most importance from the fact that it is the centre of an extensive stock-raising industry ; it is hoped one day (*vide* the local press) to be known as the Chicago of Rhodesia. A creamery is in full operation. A closer settlement scheme has been applied to a portion of the commonage, the farms varying from 400 to 1,000 acres each. Some of these farms were fully developed before being sold to the public. White population about 1,250.

GWERSYLLT (Wales).—A town in Denbighshire. Population 4,594.

GWINEAR (England).—A small place in Cornwall with a population of 1,327.

GYMPIE (Queensland, Australia).—106 miles from Brisbane. An important mining district with an expanding agricultural and dairying industry. Population 9,570.

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HACKNEY (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles). Population 222,159.

HADDENHAM (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,409. *Also* the name of a small town in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,678.

HADDINGTON (Scotland).—The county town of Haddingtonshire (East Lothian). Situated about 16 miles east of Edinburgh. It has a fine old abbey church, and is an important agricultural centre. Population 4,053.

HADFIELD (England).—A town in Derbyshire near Penistone. Population 6,731.

HADHAM (England).—A town near Buntingford, in Herts. Population 1,570.

HADLEY (England).—A town in Shropshire, near Newport. Population 3,108.

HADNALL (England).—A town near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire.

HAGGERSTON (England).—A suburb of London. Population 10,381.

HAGLEY (England).—A town in Worcestershire. Population 1,541.

HAIFA (Palestine).—One of the chief ports of the Mandated Territory and a junction for the railway. Population about 25,000. Sea Route : 57.

HAILEBURY (N. Ontario, Canada). — An important and growing town in the cobalt mining district. It is the new judicial seat of the North, and is one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in Northern Ontario. Picturesquely situated on sloping ground on the north-west shore of Lake Timiskaming, it commands a splendid view of the lake over to the Quebec side, has a good water front and harbour, and has large public buildings and handsome residences. It has four hotels, three banks, high school and graded school, six churches, wholesale and retail stores, saw and planing mills, and a public market, and is equipped with water system, and sewers, electric light and telephones. Population about 3,743.

HAILSHAM (England). — A town in Sussex with a population of about 4,600 (rural district 18,478).

HAJIPUR (India).—A river port in Bengal, on the banks of the Gandak, near its confluence with the Ganges. Population 29,863.

HALE (England).—A town in Cheshire, near Knutsford. Population 9,285.

HALESOWEN (England).—A town near Smethwick, in Worcestershire. Population about 4,020.

HALESWORTH (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population 2,059.

HALEWOOD (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Warrington. Population 1,027.

HALIFAX (Canada). — (*See* Nova Scotia, Canada.) Sea Routes : 15, 22, 38, 65, 67, 68, 86.

HALIFAX (England).—This very important manufacturing town is situated in Yorkshire, and is the scene of much business activity. The population is 99,129, and the principal manufactures are worsted goods, carpets, dress materials, damasks, merinos, cotton fabrics, and wool cards. Dyeing is extensively carried on.

HALKIRK (Scotland).—A small town in Caithness. Population 2,160.

HALLING (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 2,337.

HALMEREND (England).—A place near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire. Population 3,286.

HALSALL (England).—A place in Lancashire, near Wigan. Population 1,426.

HALSTEAD (England).—A market town in Essex, with a population of 5,916.

HALTWHISTLE (England).—A town near Carlisle, in Northumberland. Population 4,500.

HAMILTON (Auckland, New Zealand).—A prosperous town with a population of nearly 15,000 (1929), situated on the Waikato River. Distant from Auckland City about 86 miles by rail. The centre of a good agricultural district.

HAMILTON (Bermuda).—Capital of the West Indian islands of Bermuda (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES: 14, 38, 75.

HAMILTON (Ontario, Canada.—This town follows close at the heels of Ottawa in the matter of population, claiming over 114,151 residents. It too, has a highly picturesque location, at the base of a mountain which marks the end of Lake Ontario. It excels all other Canadian cities in electrical energy, obtained from the water-power of De Cew Falls. This is the secret of the steady advancement of its industries. Its rolling and planing mills, iron, implement, and stove works, its furniture, sewing machine, glass ware, and boot and shoe factories each year show a gain in volume of business. Hamilton is the centre of one of the finest fruit districts in America, and adequate provision is made for the transfer of its crops to distant points,rivalling Toronto as a lake port and in the multitude of its railway connections.

HAMILTON (Scotland).—A town in the county of Lanark, on the left bank of the Clyde. Coal-mining is the chief industry of the district. Hamilton Palace is a beautiful structure of classical design, and in its grounds are the ruins of Cadzow Castle. It is the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton. Population 39,420.

HAMILTON (Western Australia).—A town in Western Australia

HAMMERSMITH (England).—A suburb of London (9 miles). Population 130,281.

HAMMERWICK (England).—A small place near Lichfield, in Staffordshire. Population 1,611.

HAMPDEN (Otago, New Zealand).—A small summer resort with a permanent population of 260 (1929); 57 miles north of Dunedin.

HAMPSTEAD (England).—A suburb of London. Famous for its broad expanse of heath (7 miles). Population 86,080.

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS (England).—A place in Berkshire. Population 1,217.

HAMPTON (England).—A small town on the Thames, in Middlesex, 15 miles from London. Population 10,677. Hampton Court Palace, now a residence for persons of good family in reduced circumstances, was, until the reign of George II, a Royal Palace. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

HAMPTON (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Kennebecasis River and I.C.R. County seat. Summer resort of St. John (22 miles) Lumber mills, matches, etc. Population about 554.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN (England).—A small place in Warwickshire. Population 1,084.

HAMWORTHY (England).—A small place in Dorset. Population 1,388.

HANDSWORTH (England).—A suburb of Birmingham. Population 75,145.

HANLEY (England).—A manufacturing town in Staffordshire (centre of the Potteries). Population 67,891. Principal manufactures: China, earthenware and tiles. Coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood.

HANSI (India).—A small town in the Punjab, 80 miles north-west of Delhi. Population 20,866.

HANWELL (England).—An outlying suburb of London (7¼ miles). Large lunatic asylum. Population 20,485.

HAPTON (England).—A place in Lancashire, near Accrington. Population 2,137.

HARBOUR GRACE (Newfoundland).—A town and port on the Avalon Peninsula, with a good harbour and a population of about 3,800.

HARDWAR (India).—A small town on the Upper Ganges. One of the most sacred spots in India. Visited during March and April by thousands of pilgrims. Every twelfth year a great religious fête is held (1930), which is attended by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of India.

HARLECH (Wales).—A small place in Merionethshire. Near by are the ruins of Harlech Castle. Population 1,006.

HARLESDEN (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Population 16,711.

HARLOW (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 2,962.

HAROLD WOOD (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,757.

HARPENDEN (England).—A town in Herts. Population 21,927.

HARRINGAY (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 10,757.

HARRISMITH (Union of South Africa).—An important town on the eastern border of the O.F.S. Province. It enjoys a bracing climate, being situated at an altitude of 5,500 ft. above sea-level. It is the centre of a good agricultural district. There is a pretty park and lake, several fine public buildings and hotels, and a racecourse. Behind the town stands the Plaatberg Mountain (8,000 ft.), from the summit of which some beautiful views can be obtained. It is the centre for visiting the wonderful Drakensberg Range. White population about 2,700, coloured 3,900.

HARROGATE (England N.).—This town is situated in the centre of Yorkshire, and is a celebrated English spa. It has over eighty springs, which vary greatly as to the substances held in solution and, therefore, as to their medicinal properties. There are about fifteen used for drinking purposes, and are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, liver and skin diseases. The New Baths, lately erected, cost over £100,000 and are reputed to be the finest in Europe. The town is divided into two parts (*i.e.*, High and Low Harrogate), the former bracing and open, while the latter is mild and warm. Around this town there are many places of interest. The population is 38,938.

HARROW (England).—A town in the county of Middlesex, 12 miles from London. The old town stands on a high hill (200 ft.) and overlooks thirteen counties. Harrow School, which was founded in 1571, is one of the best-known British public schools. Population 19,468.

HARTFIELD (England).—A small place in Sussex with a population of 1,628.

HARTINGTON (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 828.

HARTLAND (New Brunswick, Canada).—On St. John River and C.P.R.; 13 miles from Woodstock. A good farming district. Very large quantities of potatoes grown in this district. Saw mills, grist mills, cement blocks, etc. Population about 800.

HARTLEBURY (England).—A town in Worcestershire. Population 2,514.

HARTLEY (England).—A place in Northumberland, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Population 1,688.

HARTLEY (Hartley, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 77 miles west of Salisbury, and the government centre for Hartley district, which embraces Gatooma. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, hotels. Is both an agricultural and mining centre. White population about 150.

HARWICH (England).—An old-fashioned seaport and market town in Essex. Situated at the mouth of the Stour and Orwell. It possesses a well-sheltered and commodious harbour. There are regular steamship services with the *Hook of Holland,* Antwerp and Rotterdam. Harwich has also become, during recent years, a secondary naval base (submarines and torpedo craft). Near by is the favourite little seaside resort of Dovercourt (*q.v.*). Population 13,036.

HASLEMERE (England).—A very prettily situated town in Surrey. Population 3,865.

HASLINGDEN (England).—A town in Lancashire, 20 miles from Manchester with a population of 17,485. Manufactures cottons, woollens, and silks. Has coal mines and stone and slate quarries in the close vicinity.

HASTINGS (England S.).—This is one of the old Cinque ports, and, besides being a watering-place of considerable popularity, it has a small fishing industry. The neighbouring country includes some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and historical places of great interest. It was close to this town that William the Conqueror landed, and where the fateful battle was fought with King Harold. The population is 66,496, which is considerably increased during the summer months.

HASTINGS (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—An important agricultural town with a population of about 10,850 (1929). It is a remarkably well laid-out town for its size. The surrounding country is closely cultivated.

HASTINGS (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—An important agricultural town with a population of about 6,600. It is a remarkably well laid-out town for its size. The surrounding country is closely cultivated.

HATFIELD (England).—A market town in Hertfordshire, 18 miles from London. Population 8,592. Has some interesting ruins. Hatfield House is the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury (built 1611).

HATHERAGE (England).—A small place in Derbyshire. Population 1,624.

HATHRAS (India).—A commercial centre in Northern India (Upper Doab). Famous as a grain market and also for its fine carvings. Population about 37,380.

HAVANT (England).—A pretty little residential town in Hampshire, near Southsea and Portsmouth. Population 4,405.

HAVERFORDWEST (Wales).—A small town and seaport in Pembrokeshire. Population 5,750.

HAVERHILL (England).—A small country town in Suffolk. Population 4,083.

HAWARDEN (Wales).—A town in Flint with a population of about 6,000.

HAWERA (Taranaki, New Zealand).—A prosperous agricultural town with a population of 4,600 (1929). The centre of a rich farming and dairying country.

HAWES (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 1,518.

HAWICK (Scotland).—An important manufacturing town in Roxburghshire. Population 16,353. It is really a very ancient town, but there is very little of interest left; nearly all the buildings being of quite modern construction. It was, far back in history, the stronghold of the Drumlanrig Douglases. Hosiery and tweed mills, and tanneries.

HAWKHURST (England).—A town in Kent. Population 3,344.

HAWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Keighley. Population 6,605.

HAXEY (England).—A place near Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. Population 2,035.

HAYDOCK (England).—A town in Lancashire with a population of 10,333. Distant only 4 miles from St. Helen's (*q.v.*).

HAYES (England).—An outlying suburb of London (11 miles). Population 1,010.

HAYFIELD (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 4,520.

HAYLE (England).—A small place in Cornwall. Population 1,028.

HAYLING ISLAND (England).—An "island" on the Hampshire coast with a population of 2,722.

HAYWARD'S HEATH (England).—A country town in Sussex. Population 5,090.

HAZARIBAGH (India).—A town with a population of over 20,000 in Chota Nagpore, Bengal.

HEACHAM (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 2,248.

HEADCORN (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,485.

HEANOR (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 21,438.

HEART'S CONTENT (Newfoundland).—A small port on Trinity Bay, with a population (principally fishing) of about 1,220.

HEATH (England).—A small place in Derbyshire. Population 2,132.

HEATHFIELD (England).—A small town in Sussex. Population 3,150.

HEATON NORRIS (England).—A town in Lancashire, near to Stockport. Population 10,849.

HEBBURN (England).—A town on the Tyne, 3 miles from South Shields. Population 24,171. Chemical works and the building of small ships.

HEBDEN BRIDGE (England).—A small manufacturing town in Yorkshire with a population of 6,495. Cotton and iron industries.

HECKMONDWIKE (England).—A town with a population of 9,008, situated in Yorkshire. It is an important centre for the manufacture of rugs, carpets, blankets, etc. Iron works and coal mines in the district.

HEDNESFORD (England).—A place in Staffordshire. Population 5,149.

HEIDELBERG (Union of South Africa).—An important and pretty town in the Transvaal, distant about 30 miles from Johannesburg. It is situated at the foot of a range of hills and presents a most picturesque aspect. It is the centre of a rich gold and coal mining district. The town itself is one of the most important in the Transvaal Province. Many of the principal streets are lined with trees, and gardens everywhere abound. There are good stores, shops, and hotels. It was at Heidelberg, in 1880, that the South African Republic was formally proclaimed; and in the following year it became the headquarters of the *Triumvirate*—Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorious. White population about 2,000.

HEILBRON (Union of South Africa).—A small but busy town, with a very healthy climate and surrounded by picturesque country in the heart of the O.F.S. Province. White population about 1,500.

HELENSBURGH (Scotland).—A popular seaside resort in Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the Firth of Clyde, 22½ miles from Glasgow. Population (resident) 9,703.

HELLINGLY (England).—A small country town in Sussex. Population 3,182.

HELSBY (England).—A small place in Cheshire. Population 1,891.

HELSTON (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 2,616.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD (England).—A market town in Hertfordshire, 22 miles north-west of London. Paper mills and breweries. Population 13,832.

HEMSWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 11,235.

HENDON (England).—A small town in Middlesex, suburban to London (8 miles). Famous for its aerodrome. Population 56,014.

HENFIELD (England).—A small country town in Sussex. Population 1,882.

HENGOED (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire. Population 1,049.

HENLEY (England).—A small town on the Thames in Oxfordshire. Population 6,841. Famous for its regatta, held every year since 1839.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN (England).—A small place in Warwickshire. Population 1,062.

HEREFORD (England).—The county town of Herefordshire, and a place of considerable antiquity. Population 23,324. The beautiful cathedral was commenced in 1079 and finished in 1535. There are several buildings, both ancient and modern, of archaeological interest. Hereford has long been famous for its rose-gardens. Many are the historic sieges which this city has withstood.

HERNE BAY (England).—A popular little seaside resort in Kent, 12 miles from Margate. Has a good promenade and pier. Population (resident) 11,872.

HERNE HILL (England).—A suburb of London (3½ miles). Population 32,585.

HERTFORD (England).—The county town of Hertfordshire. Is an important agricultural centre. Has several fine public buildings and an old castle. Population 10,712.

HERVEY ISLANDS.—(*See* COOK ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.)

HESTON (England).—An outlying suburb of London (16½ miles). Population, with Isleworth 42,128.

HESWALL (England).—A small town in Cheshire. Population 3,616.

HETTON (England).—A large town near Durham. Population 17,279.

HEXHAM (England).—An old town in Northumberland, situated on the right bank of the Tyne. Has a fine thirteenth century Abbey church. Manufactures gloves. Population 8,849.

HEYSHAM (England).—A small town in Lancashire. Population 5,024.

HEYWOOD (England).—An important manufacturing town in Lancashire, on a branch of the Rochdale Canal. Population 26,691. Manufactures cottons, chemicals, woollens, railway material, machinery, and boilers. Extensive coal-fields in the district.

HIGHAM (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,586.

HIGHAM FERRERS (England).—A town in Northamptonshire, near Rushden. Population 2,851.

HIGHBRIDGE (England).—A small place in Somerset. Population 2,478.

HIGHBURY (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 33,805.

HIGHGATE (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles). Population 12,385.

HIGHLEY (England).—A small place in Shropshire near Bridgenorth. Population 1,489.

HIGH RIVER (Alberta, Canada).—A small agricultural town with a population of 1,377 (1926).

HIGHWORTH (England).—A small place in Wilts with a population of 2,153.

HILDENBORO' (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,607.

HILGAY (England).—A small town in Norfolk, near Downham. Population 1,590.

HILLSBORO' (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Petitcodiac River, 24 miles from Salisbury. Plaster mills, wood-working factory, carriages, flour mills, railway machine shops; gypsum mines—annual output 120,000 tons—are worked in neighbourhood. Population about 1,250.

HINCKLEY (England).—An old manufacturing town in Leicestershire, 13 miles from Leicester. Population 13,644. Manufactures hosiery, boots and shoes.

HINDERWELL (England).—A small place in Yorkshire, near Whitby. Population 2,613.

HINDLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire, with a population of 23,574. Coal-mining and cotton manufacturing.

HIPPERHOLME (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Halifax. Population 4,799.

HISSAR (India).—A town with a population of about 20,000, in the Punjab, 100 miles west of Delhi.

HISTON (England).—A small place in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,385.

HITCHIN (England).—A busy market town in Hertfordshire with a population of 13,535. Is an important railway junction. Principal trade is in grain and malt. There are several breweries, and lavender is grown for the manufacture of lavender-water. It is a very ancient town.

HITHER GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (7¾ miles).

HOBART (Tasmania).—Capital of Tasmania (*q.v.*) SEA ROUTE: 20.

HODNET (England).—A small place in Shropshire, near Market Drayton. Population 1,524.

HOKITIKA (Westland, New Zealand).—The political capital of Westland, and a growing seaport with a population of about 2,470 (1929). Gold mining and farming are the chief industries in the surrounding country. It is a favourite tourist centre for the beautiful scenery of Westland.

HOLBEACH (England).—A market town in Lincolnshire. Population 5,381.

HOLBECK (England).—A suburb of Leeds.

HOLBORN (England).—(London.) Population 42,796.

HOLLOWAY (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 37,116.

HOLMFIRTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire, with woollen manufactures. Population 10,444.

HOLMWOOD (England).—A large village in Surrey. Population 1,281.

HOLSWORTHY (England).—A town in Devonshire with a population of 1,417.

HOLT (England).—A small place in Wilts. Population 2,249.

HOLYHEAD (Wales).—A seaport in Anglesea situated on the small island of Holyhead (8 miles long by 3½ miles broad). Population 11,757. Has a well-sheltered harbour, with a growing coasting trade. There is a regular mail steamboat service between this port and Dublin (Ireland).

HOLYTOWN (Scotland).—A mining town in Lanarkshire. Population 11,094.

HOLYWELL (Wales).—A small town in Flint. Population 2,549.

HOLYWOOD (Ireland).—A seaside resort and port, near Belfast.

HOMERTON (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 35,478.

HONITON (England).—A small market town in Devonshire. Famous for its pillow-lace, introduced by Flemish refugees in the sixteenth century. Population 3,090.

HONLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Lockwood. Population 4,700.

HONOR OAK (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles.)

HUGLI (India).—A city standing on the western bank of the River Hugli, in Bengal. It is about 26 miles from Calcutta. The population (with Chinsurah) numbers about 40,000.

HOPE TOWN (Union of South Africa).—A small town on the Karroo, in the Cape Province, near the Orange River. Famous as the place where diamonds were first discovered in South Africa (*q.v.*). White population about 900.

HORBURY (England).—A small manufacturing centre in Yorkshire. Woollens and flannels. Population 7,830.

HORLEY (England).—A small town (or large village), in Sussex. Population of district 6,100.

HORNCASTLE (England).—An old market town in Lincolnshire. Much of historic interest in the neighbourhood. Population 3,900.

HORNCHURCH (England).—A small town in Essex, 13¾ miles from London. Population 10,891.

HORNINGLOW (England).—A town in Staffordshire, with a population of 6,538. Manufacturing industries.

HORNSEA (England).—A small town in Yorkshire, near Hull. Population 4,278.

HORNSEY (England).—A suburb of London (4½ miles). Population 87,691.

HORSHAM (England).—An old market town in Sussex. Population 11,413. In the neighbourhood is St. Leonard's Forest, and Field Place—Shelly's birthplace.

HORSLEY (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 1,100.

HORSMONDEN (England).—A small place in Kent with a population of 1,400.

HORWICH (England).—A town in Lancashire. Manufactures cotton goods, paper, and pottery. Population 15,616.

HOSHIAPUR (India).—A town in the Punjab, with a population of 29,760.

HOUNSLOW (England).—A small town in Middlesex, 10 miles west of London. Was a great posting station in days gone by; and is now a military centre, with cavalry and infantry barracks. Kneller's Hall is used as the Royal Military School of Music. Population about 32,000.

HOUSTON (Scotland).—A small place in Renfrewshire. Population 2,087.

HOVE (England).—A fine seaside residential town adjoining Brighton. Has a magnificent promenade, and good shops and hotels. One of its chief attractions is the purity of its air. Population 46,519.

HOWDEN (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 2,007.

HOWRAH (India).—A town in Bengal, situated on the right bank of the Hugli River, opposite Calcutta. Population 200,000-300,000. (*See* CALCUTTA, INDIA.)

HOWTH (Irish Free State).—A peninsula culminating in the "Hill of Howth," which forms the north coast of Dublin Bay. The little seaside resort and fishing village of the same name lies at the foot of the hill. Population about 4,029.

HOYLAKE (England).—A small watering-place in Cheshire. Has a fine golf-course. Population, with West Kirkby, 17,055.

HUBLI (India).—A town on the Malabar coast of the Bombay Presidency. Population about 89,742.

HUCKNALL (England).—A small town in Nottinghamshire. Population of district, 16,835.

HUDDERSFIELD (England).—An important manufacturing town in Yorkshire. Population 110,120. It is a fine, well-built town, situated in the centre of a rich coal-mining region. Has wonderful facilities for rail and river transport. It is the centre of the cloth and clothing industry. Manufactures fancy goods, cotton, iron and machinery. Stands near the site of a Roman station.

HULL (Canada).—A busy industrial city in the Province of Quebec, on the left bank of the Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa, and near the mouth of the Gatineau River. On the C.P.R., 119 miles from Montreal. Electric trolley line to Ottawa and Aylmer. Two bridges over Ottawa River. Population about 24,117. Chief industries: Manufacture of matches, wooden ware, tents and awnings, paper-pulp biscuits, furniture, axes, sulphur, bricks, cement; pork-packing; saw mills and extensive lumber trade; foundry. City has four churches, good schools, four banks, twenty-seven hotels.

HULL (England), N.E.).—This port is one of the principal in the United Kingdom, and is situated in Yorkshire on the River Humber. It has very extensive and busy docks. There is a large coal-carrying trade connected with this port. The population is 287,013, a large portion of whom are connected with seafaring or fishing industries. Hull is the chief *entrepot* for German and Scandinavian oversea trade. SEA ROUTES: 16, 23, 34.

HUNGERFORD (England).—A country town in Berkshire (partly in Wiltshire). Population 2,784.

HUNSLET (England).—A manufacturing centre in Yorkshire, near Woodlesford. Population 71,626.

HUNSTANTON (England).—A small seaside town of the Norfolk coast. Has a sandy beach; good bathing, and a golf-course. The Royal residence of Sandringham is in this neighbourhood. Population 4,282.

HUNTINGDON (England).—The county town of Huntingdonshire. Stands on the left bank of the River Ouse. Possesses the Buckden Library; and is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. Population 4,194.

HYDE (England).—A growing manufacturing town in Cheshire. Conveniently situated in the centre of a coal-field and at the junction of railways, roads, and canals. Principal manufactures: Cotton goods, boilers, machinery, and felt hats. Population 33,437.

HYDERABAD (India).—A large feudatory State. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

HYDERABAD (India).—The ancient and historic capital of Sind. Famous for its silks and fine native manufactures. Population about 403,000.

HYTHE (England).—A small town in Kent, with a population of 6,387. Has a fine old church, with a crypt containing a gruesome collection of skulls and other human bones. This town is near to Shorncliffe Camp and the Military School of Musketry. Is joined to Sandgate and Folkestone by a seaside promenade. Population 7,764.

I

IDLE (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 7,520. Distant 3 miles from Bradford. Woollen manufactures.

ILFORD (England).—A town in Essex suburban to London (8 miles). Population 85,191.

ILFRACOMBE (England).—A very popular seaside resort on the North Devon coast. Has a fairly good harbour and fine rocky coast scenery. The surrounding country is very picturesque, and there are many points of interest in the neighbourhood. It is noted for its bracing air. Population (resident) 11,779.

ILKESTON (England).—A market town in Derbyshire, with a considerable manufacturing industry. Has an alkaline spring and baths. Principal manufactures: Hosiery, silk, earthenware and iron. There are both coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood. Population 32,269.

ILKLEY (England).—A health resort in Yorkshire, 13 miles from Bradford. Population 9,015.

ILMINSTER (England).—A small market town in Somerset; 11 miles south-east of Taunton. Population 2,367.

ILORIN (S. Nigeria).—Capital of the old Yoruba State. Distant 161 miles north-east of Lagos. Has a large native population. (*See* NIGERIA, WEST AFRICA.)

IMMINGHAM (England).—(*See* GRIMSBY.)

INDORE (India).—A Mahratta State, adjoining the northern portion of the Bombay Presidency. Area 8,402 square miles. The capital city of the same name has a population of about 110,800. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

INGATESTONE (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,915. Situated 5 miles north-east of Brentwood.

INGERSOLL (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial town, with a population of over 4,760.

INGLETON (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 2,464.

INGLEWOOD (Taranaki, New Zealand).—An important borough town with a population of about 1,265 (1929). Is the centre of local dairy-farming.

INNERLEITHEN (Scotland).—A town in Peebles Woollen industry was first established here (1790-1840). Has saline spring (Scott's " St. Ronan's Well "). Population 4,148.

INSCH (Scotland).—A small place in Aberdeenshire. Population 1,340.

INVERCARGILL (New Zealand).—(*q.v.*).

INVERELL (New South Wales, Australia).—509 miles north-west of Sydney. Centre of a very important pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing and mining district. Diamonds, silver, and deposits of tin have been obtained in this district.

INVERKEITHING (Scotland).—A Royal burgh of Fife. Population 3,464.

INVERKIP (Scotland).—A town in Renfrewshire, near Wemyss Bay. Population 12,901.

INVERNESS (Nova Scotia, Canada).—An important commercial and industrial town. The population is about 2,963.

INVERNESS (Scotland).—The county town of Inverness-shire. Situated on the Ness, close to the Moray Firth, at the North end of the Caledonian Canal. Population 24,614. It is beautifully situated in the midst of wooded hills, and has a long line of historic associations. There is a good harbour, with a growing coasting trade. The principal industries are woollen manufacture, shipbuilding, and whisky distilling. There are some fine public buildings, and the town in well supplied with shops and hotels. The surrounding country is full of historic interest and beautiful scenery.

INVERURIE (Scotland).—A town, or Royal burgh, of Aberdeenshire. Population 4,455.

IPOH (Federated Malay States).—This town, which has a population of 23,978, is the principal mining and commercial town of the State of Perak. It is also the centre of the mining district of Kinta. Has a large Chinese population, and is a centre from which stores are taken to supply the villages of Gopeng and Lahat. The European quarter is situated on high ground and is quite healthy. There is a first-class club and a good golf course. There is a race-course at which two meetings each year are held. A new railway station has been built, which has hotel accommodation on similar lines to that at Kuala Lumpur. Besides the Government Rest-house, there is a good hotel. (*See also under* FEDERATED MALAY STATES.)

IPSWICH (England).—The county town of Suffolk. Stands on the left bank of the River Orwell, 12 miles from the sea (at Harwich). In the old town there are many buildings of quaint design, and the streets are irregular; but in the modern portion of the town the roads are well paved and lighted, and there are several fine public buildings—notable among which is the Town Hall (Italian Renaissance), and the public Library, which contains a splendid collection of fossils and birds. The dock is capable of accommodating vessels of considerable size, but the River Orwell is tidal. Population 79,383.

IPSWICH (Queensland, Australia).—Population 23,436. 23 miles west from Brisbane. Largest coal-field in Queensland. Very prosperous manufacturing city, also the centre of large dairying and agricultural district. The Queensland Government railway workshops have been established at Ipswich and employ a large number of men. There are also butter factories, woollen mills, and foundries.

IRCHESTER (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population 2,224.

IRELAND ISLAND.—(*See* BERMUDAS, WEST INDIES.)

IRONBRIDGE (England).—A small town in Shropshire, near Coalbrookdale. Population 2,695.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH (England).—A town near Wellingboro', in Northamptonshire. Population 4,809.

IRVINE (Scotland).—A small seaport in Ayrshire, 29 miles south-west of Glasgow. Has a fairly good harbour. There are granaries, chemical works, and foundries. Population 7,534.

ISLEHAM (England).—A large village in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,643.

ISLEWORTH and HISTON (England).—A town in the county of Middlesex, 12 miles from London. Population 46,729. At Sion House the Crown of England was offered to Lady Jane Grey.

IVYBRIDGE (England).—A large village in South Devon, 11 miles from Plymouth. Population 1,574.

J

JABALPUR (India).—A great commercial and railway depôt in the Central Provinces. The manufacture of cotton goods and carpets is largely carried on. Population about 110,000.

JACOBABAD (India).—A small town on the Beluchi frontier. Founded in 1847 by General John Jacob of the Sind Horse.

JAFFA (Palestine) (*q.v.*).—One of the chief ports with a population of about 48,000. SEA ROUTES : 57, 61.

JAFFNAPATAM (Ceylon).—A coast town and port on an island to the north of Ceylon. Population about 51,380.

JAIPUR (India).—(*See* INDIA)

JALALPUR (India).—A town in the Punjab, with under 200,000 inhabitants.

JALLUNDER (India).—An historic city of the Punjab, standing between Umballa and Amritsar. Population 88,746. (Frequently spelled *Jellunder.*)

JALNA (India).—A British cantonment and small native town in the dominion of the Nizam of Hyderabad ; 211 miles from Bombay.

JAMAICA.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

JAMBUSAR (India).—A town in the Bombay Presidency with a population of about 20,000.

JAMESTOWN (Scotland).—A small town in Dumbartonshire. Population 2,395.

JAMESTOWN (St. Helena).—The capital of the Island of St. Helena (*q.v.*). Population about 1,500. SEA ROUTE : 88.

JARROW (England).—A town and port on the Tyne, in Durham. Population 35,590. Its chief industry is the building of ships (merchantmen and warships) ; but chemicals and paper are also manufactured ; and coal from the neighbouring fields is shipped to all parts of the world.

JASHPUR (India).—A native State in Chota Nagpur. Area 1,963 square miles. Population 121,000.

JAUNPUR (India).—The old capital of the Mohammedan kingdom and a town of great historical and architectural interest. It possesses some beautiful ruins of baths and mosques (fourteenth century). Population 55,928.

JEDBURGH (Scotland).—An historic old town (the county town) of Roxburghshire. Population 2,426.

JERSEY ISLAND.—(*See* CHANNEL ISLANDS.)

JESMOND (England).—A suburb of Newcastle (*q.v.*).

JESSELTON (British North Borneo).—The capital of the West Coast is a small town of some 3,000 inhabitants situated in Gaya Bay. The population includes a number of Europeans and about 1,600 Chinese. Jesselton is the sea terminus of the State Railway. The town is built on flat land near the sea, and the European bungalows on hills near the town. The headquarters of the British North Borneo armed constabulary are here. There is an English church and a Roman Catholic church, and three schools subsidised by Government. Jesselton possesses a club, racecourse, golf links, tennis courts. SEA ROUTE : 83.

JUNIPER GREEN (Scotland).—A large village in Midlothian, 5½ miles from Edinburgh. Population 1,624.

JEYPORE (India).—A native State in Rajputana. Area 14,465 square miles, population about 3½ millions. The capital, of the same name, is a walled city and an important commercial centre. Population over 200,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

JEYSULMERE (India).—A native State in Rajputana. Area 16,039 square miles, population 150,000 (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

JHANSI (India).—A picturesque and historic town in the native State of Gwalior. Population about 70,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

JINJA (Uganda Protectorate).—Jinja, which lies at the head of Napoleon Gulf, is one of the chief lake ports. White population about 100. A short walk from the pier brings the traveller to the Ripon Falls, over which a huge volume of water rushes from the lake to form the River Nile. The fall is not of any great height, but the volume of water is immense, being at the rate of about 11,000,000 gallons a minute ; the breadth of the fall is 850 ft. The spot is of great interest, as being the principal source of that great river upon which the prosperity of Egypt has depended for countless ages, and upon which it depends now even more than of yore. Back in the days of Pharoah, and probably in the still more distant past before the dawn of history, the mighty lake poured its life-giving floods over these self-same falls—unchanged and unchangeable—but it was left to explorers of the last century only to discover this cradle of the Nile. Jinja is the point of departure for travellers to lakes Kioga and Albert, or down the Nile to Khartoum, and for many other expeditions. The journey to Khartoum is becoming quite fashionable. A short journey by the Busoga railway takes one to Mamasagali, the port of embarkation on Lake Kioga for Masindi, by the Lake Kioga Marine. The rest of the journey is done by motor car and steamboat. From Juba the traveller can proceed to Khartoum and Cairo by one of the Nile steamers.

JODHPUR (or MARWAR) (India).—The largest of the native States of Rajputana. Area 37,445 square miles, population about 3,000,000. The capital of the same name has a population of about 90,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

JOHANNESBURG.—(*See* TRANSVAAL PROVINCE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

JOHNSTON (Scotland).—A manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, about 4 miles from Paisley. Population 12,045. Has cotton, flax and paper mills. iron foundries and engineering works.

JOHORE.—(*See* MALAYA.)

JOLIETTE (Canada).—An industrial city, and the capital of Joliette County, Quebec Province, on the Assomption River. On the C.N.R., 36 miles north of Montreal, and on the C.P.R. Population about 9,113. Industries : Lumber trade ; quarrying ; manufacture of paper, woollens, threshing machines, lime, bricks, biscuits ; brewery and foundry. Town has power from Joliette and Shawinigan Falls ; four banks, Roman Catholic Cathedral, four churches, college, academies, schools, orphanage, hospital.

JUGGERNAUT (India).—A sacred town on the coast of Orissa. Is famous for its temple of Vishnu and other Hindu temples and shrines. Thousands of pilgrims visit it annually. It was for many centuries a sacred city of the Buddhists—the place of the Golden Tooth of Buddha—and is now visited also by large numbers of Buddhist pilgrims.

JUNAGARH (India).—A native State in the peninsula of Kathiawar, with an area of 3,300 square miles and a population of about 500,000. The capital of the same name is a pretty town of 40,000 inhabitants.

JUNEE (New South Wales, Australia).—292 miles south-west from Sydney. Rich pastoral, mining, and agricultural district. At the junction of the Southern and South-Western Railways.

K

KADINA (South Australia).—A town with a population of 2,438.

KAIAPOI (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A manufacturing town with a population of about 1,710 (1929), situated 14 miles by rail from Christchurch. Woollen manufacturing, bacon-curing and sawmilling.

KAIRA (India).—A town in the north of the Bombay Presidency with a population of about 16,731.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND.—(*See* MANDATORY TERRITORIES.)

KAITANGATA (Otago, New Zealand).—A coal-mining town with a population of about 1,450 (1929), situated 55 miles by rail from Dunedin. A nice town with some pretty lake scenery, and many interesting sights within easy reach.

KALGOORLIE (Western Australia).—Population 5,200 ; 376 miles from Perth. Kalgoorlie shares with Boulder City the importance of being attached to the great gold-mining centre known as the East Coolgardie Goldfields. Kalgoorlie is a well laid-out city supplied with electric light, electric trams, and has substantial Government buildings.

KALNA (India).—A town in Bengal, on the Hugli, about 45 miles north of Calcutta. Population 15,899.

KAMARAN (Aden).—A tiny island in the Red Sea, with an area of about 104 square miles. Annexed by Great Britain in 1885.

KAMLOOPS (British Columbia, Canada).—This is an important business place, 250 miles east of Vancouver, on the main line of the C.P.R. It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers, both of which are navigable from this point for considerable distances. Kamloops (literally "the meeting place of the waters") is one of the oldest settlements in the Province, the Hudson Bay Co. having established a post there nearly 100 years ago, which was for a long time the centre of trade for the whole interior. The town is the distributing point for a very large agricultural, ranching, and mining country, and is the chief cattle market of British Columbia. It is also the centre of a big lumbering district and a divisional point of the C.P.R. The C.N.P.R. also have divisional accommodation at Kamloops. The adjacent country produces some of the finest fruit grown in the Province, apples attaining an immense size and superior quality. The climate is dry and bracing, with sunshine at all seasons, the rainfall being very light. The city is lighted by electricity ; there is a water-works system, several well-stocked stores, good hotels, churches, good schools, and every other item which goes to make life enjoyable. The rivers afford good fishing, and the woods are full of all kinds of game, including prairie chicken, grouse and deer. The population is about 4,501. Kamloops has a steamboat service on the Thompson River and Kamloops Lake.

KAMPALA (Uganda).—A growing commercial centre, well laid-out, with a good hotel.

KAMTI (India).—A British cantonment and native town in the Central Provinces, 9 miles north of Nagpur. Population about 50,000.

KANARA, NORTH (India).—A coast district of the Bombay Presidency, with an area of just under 4,000 square miles.

KANARA, SOUTH (India).—A district in the Madras Presidency, with an area of 3,900 square miles.

KANAUJ (India).—A modern native town of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated among the ruins of the old (sixth to eleventh century) town. A legendary centre of Aryan civilisation.

KANDAVU.—(*See* FIJI ISLANDS.)

KANDY.—(*See* CEYLON.)

KANO.—(*See* NORTHERN NIGERIA.)

KANTURK (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cork.

KAPUNDA (South Australia).—A town with a population of 1,535.

KARACHI (India).—Chief port for the Punjab and capital of Sind. Population 281,863. SEA ROUTES : 5, 11, 57.

KARAULI (India).—A native State in Rajputana, adjoining Gwalior (*q.v.*). Area 1,229 square miles, population about 200,000. The capital city of the same name has a population of about 30,000.

KARNAL (India).—A town in the Punjab with a population of under 30,000.

KASLO (British Columbia, Canada).—This small town is an important trade centre on the west shore of Kootenay Lake. It is supplied with good stores, hotels, churches and schools, waterworks, electric light and telephone. The population is about 950.

KASSALA (Sudan).—An important town for the cotton industry and a Government Station. Rail communication with Port Sudan. Population about 20,000.

KATOOMBA (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 10,250; 65 miles west from Sydney in the Blue Mountains. Very popular tourist and pleasure resort.

KAWAU (Auckland, New Zealand).—An island off the coast of Auckland, 4 miles long by 3½ miles broad, with a population of about 32 (1929). Once famous as the home of Sir George Grey, Governor of New Zealand. (*See under* NEW ZEALAND, *History*.)

KEADY (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Armagh.

KEARSLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire, with a population of 9,669. Paper mills. Coal mines in neighbourhood.

KEDAH, STATE OF.—(*See* MALAYA.)

KEELING (or COCOS ISLANDS.—(*See* STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAYA.)

KEEWATIN (N. Ontario, Canada).—A summer resort with a population of about 1,000. There are two flour mills with a joint capacity of 9,000 barrels per day, and a flour barrel factory with an output of 1,000 barrels per day.

KEGWORTH (England).—A small town in Leicestershire, near Loughborough. Population 3,139.

KEIGHLEY (England).—A manufacturing town in the midst of the Yorkshire moors. Population 41,942. Manufactures worsted and woollen goods, spinning and domestic machinery generally.

KEITH (Scotland).—A small manufacturing town in Banffshire. Population 6,359. Manufactures blankets, tweeds, and agricultural machinery.

KELAT (India).—Capital of Beluchistan, which is a native State within the British sphere of influence. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

KELLS (Irish Free State).—An old town in County Meath. Several buildings and objects of historic interest. Population about 2,196.

KELOWNA (British Columbia, Canada).—A prosperous town, 33 miles south of Vernon, enjoying a good trade as the supply point for the Mission Valley and Sunnyside districts. The neighbourhood is being transformed into an immense orchard and vegetable garden, and shipments of fruit and vegetables are increasing very rapidly. The town has a tobacco factory, supplied by locally grown leaf; a saw-mill, fruit packing house, fruit cannery, and other industrial establishments; and good stores, hotels, churches, and schools. Population about 1,500.

KELSO (Scotland).—An historic market town in Roxburghshire, on the banks of the Tweed. Has several old buildings of architectural interest and a small manufacturing industry. Population 4,471.

KELTY (Scotland).—A town in Fife, near Dunfermline. Population 7,398.

KELVEDON (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,597.

KEMNAY (Scotland).—A place in Aberdeenshire. 18 miles from the city of Aberdeen. Has large granite quarries. Population 1,886.

KENDAL (England).—A manufacturing town in Westmorland, on the River Kent. Population 14,149. Its principal products are heavy textile fabrics, leather and paper.

KENILWORTH (England).—An historic market town in Warwickshire. Population 6,752. The ruins of the noble castle, built in 1120, so graphically described in Scott's *Kenilworth*, and the remains of an Augustinian priory (1122), are its chief points of interest.

KENLEY (England).—A large village in Surrey, 17 miles from London. Population 2,034.

KENMARE (Irish Free State).— A small town in County Kerry.

KENORA (N. Ontario, Canada).—A divisional point of the C.P.R., and a prosperous town of about 5,407 people, at the junction of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River, and at the foot of 300 miles of navigation. The Rainy River Navigation Co. has a line of steamers to Fort Frances, while other vessels have regular routes to other points. Its principal industries are flour-milling, lumbering, mining, and fishing. The town commands a beautiful view of the Lake of the Woods, which is picturesquely dotted with thousands of islands. With fishing and hunting in the vicinity, it is an attractive summer resort and a first-class market for farm produce.

KENSAL RISE (England).—A small town in Middlesex, suburban to London (10 miles). Population 13,607.

KENSINGTON (England).—A Royal Borough in the west of London (*q.v.*). Population 175,686.

KENTISH TOWN (England).—A suburb of London (5½ miles).

KENTVILLE (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population about 2,717.

KERMADEC ISLANDS.—(*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

KERRY (Wales).—A small place in Montgomeryshire. Population 1,683.

KESWICK (England).—A pretty little tourist centre in Cumberland. Stands in the midst of beautiful lake and mountain scenery. Derwentwater is in the neighbourhood, as well as several mountains, including Skiddaw (3,058 ft.). Population 5,559. There are plenty of good hotels and shops.

KETLEY (England).—A small place in Shropshire. Population 2,204.

KETTERING (England).—A market and manufacturing town in Northamptonshire. Population 29,692. Manufactures boots, shoes, and brushes.

KEW (England). A small town, famous for its beautiful botanical gardens, 8 miles from London, in the county of Surrey. Population 2,806.

KEYHAM (England).—A town in Devonshire. Population 17,067.

KEYNSHAM (England).—A small town in Somerset, on the River Avon, 5 miles from Bristol. Population 3,837.

KHAIRPUR (India).—A native State in Sind. Area, 6,109 square miles; population 187,943. Capital town of same name has a population of over 10,000.

KHARTOUM.—(*See* SUDAN.)

KHASI (India).—A district in Assam. The administrative headquarters are at Shillong (*q.v.*). (*See* ASSAM, INDIA.)

KHATMANDU (India).—Capital of the native Himalayan State of Nepal. Population about 60,000. (*See* STATES IN ALLIANCE WITH BRITISH INDIA and BENGAL, INDIA.)

KHURJA (India).—A town with a population of about 38,000, situated 50 miles south-east of Delhi. A great cotton centre.

KIBWORTH (England).—A small place in Leicestershire. Population 1,807.

KIDDERMINSTER (England).—A busy manufacturing town in Worcestershire. Population 27,172. Famous for its carpet manufactures, commenced in 1735. Worsted goods are also made. The town itself has all modern conveniences, and the surrounding country is decidedly picturesque.

KIDLINGTON (England).—A large village in Oxfordshire. Population 1,087.

KIDSGROVE (England).—A place near Stoke-on-Trent, in Staffordshire. Population 9,491.

KIDWELLY (Wales).—A town in Carmarthenshire. Population 3,181.

KILBEGGAN (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Westmeath. Population about 619.

KILBIRNIE (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire. Population 7,618. Manufactures linen thread.

KILBURN (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles).

KILCONQUHAR (Scotland).—A small town in Fife, near Kirkcaldy. Population 1,491.

KILCULLEN (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Kildare. Population about 514.

KILDARE (Irish Free State).—A small but historic old town, and capital of the county of the same name. There are several interesting ruins, among which is the finest round tower in Ireland. Population about 2,116.

KILDONAN (Scotland).—A small place in Sutherland. Gold was once mined here. Population 1,786.

KILIFI (Kenya).—A small port for coasting and native trade, 30 miles north of Mombasa.

KILINDINI (Kenya).—The port for Mombasa. (*See under* KENYA.)

KILKEE (Irish Free State).—A small seaside resort on Moore Bay, County Clare.

KILKEEL (Ireland).—A small seaport in County Down.

KILKENNY (Irish Free State).—An important commercial town and capital of the county of the same name. It is an historic place, and has quite a large number of old and interesting buildings and ruins. There is also a fine modern (1857) Roman Catholic cathedral. Strongbow's Castle stands on a bold rocky headland above the River Nore. Population about 10,046.

KILLALA (Irish Free State).—A small seaport in County Mayo.

KILLALOE (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Clare. Population 904.

KILLARNEY (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Kerry. Population about 5,328. (*For* LAKES OF KILLARNEY, *see* IRELAND.)

KILLARNEY (Manitoba, Canada).—An agricultural town with a population of 901 (1926). It is a wheat centre.

KILLENAULE (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Tipperary. Population about 534.

KILLORGLIN (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Kerry. Population about 1,057.

KILLYBEGS (Irish Free State).— A small seaport on the coast of Donegal.

KILMACOLM (Scotland).—A small town in Renfrewshire, 15 miles from Glasgow. Population 5,303.

KILMAINHAM (Irish Free State).—A suburb of Dublin.

KILMALLOCK (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Limerick. Population about 971.

KILMARNOCK (Scotland).—A large manufacturing town in Ayrshire, 23 miles south-west of Glasgow. Population 34,625. Manufactures iron goods, carpets (since 1777), printed calicoes, tweeds, and boots. Is situated in a rich mineral region, and is famous for its iron.

KILMOURS (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire, near Kilmarnock. Population 4,349.

KILNHURST (England).—A small place in Yorkshire.

KILREA (Ireland).—A small town in Londonderry.

KILRUSH (Irish Free State).—A seaside resort and small port, at the mouth of the Shannon, in County Clare. Population about 3,345.

KILSYTH (Scotland).—A small town in Stirling, with a population of 10,364. Has coal and iron mines, and quarries.

KILWINNING (Scotland). A town in Ayrshire with a population of 8,411. Eglinton Castle (1798) is the seat of the Earls of Eglinton. Kilwinning saw the beginning of Freemasonry in Scotland. It has large iron works.

KIMBERLEY (Union of South Africa).—(*See* CAPE PROVINCE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA).

KIMBERLEY (England).—A small town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 5,174.

KINCARDINE (Scotland).—A small seaport in Fife.

KINETON (England).—A small place in Warwickshire. Population 1,018.

KINGHORN (Scotland).—A Royal burgh of Fife. Manufacturing industry. Population 3,212.

KINGSBRIDGE (England).—A small town in Devonshire. Population 2,945.

KINGSCOURT (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Cavan.

KINGSKETTLE (Scotland).—A small place in Fife. Population 1,715.

KING'S LANGLEY (England).—A small town in Herts. Population 2,166.

KING'S LYNN (England).—A river-mouth (Great Ouse) port, and town in Norfolk. Population 19,968. It is a very ancient town, and still retains many ruins and old-fashioned houses. There are also some fine modern buildings, docks, hotels and shops. It has memories of many famous men and women in the history of England.

KING'S NORTON (England).—A large manufacturing town in Worcestershire. Population 22,219. Manufactures paper, screws and confectionery.

KINGSTON (England).—A town in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 12 miles from London. A favourite residential suburb (with Surbiton and Richmond) of the Metropolis ; and a popular riverside resort (for boating). Pretty surrounding country, with many places of interest, including Hampton Court and Richmond Park. At Kingston, seven Anglo-Saxon kings were crowned ; and the coronation stone still stands near the market place. Population 39,479.

KINGSTON (Jamaica).—(*See* JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.) SEA ROUTES : 14, 30, 49, 55.

KINGSTON (Ontario, Canada).—This town has a population of about 21,753, and is the half-way house for river tourists. Steamers for the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence, as far east as Montreal, and for the Rideau River as far as Ottawa, make Kingston their port of call and departure, while it likewise communicates with ports on Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte. The Royal Military College and Queen's University are here, and a large penitentiary.

KINGSTOWN (renamed DUN LAOGHAIRE) (Irish Free State).—A maritime suburb of Dublin (6 miles). Royal Mail steamboat service with Holyhead (Wales).

KINGSTOWN.—Capital of the British West Indian Island of St. Vincent (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE : 14.

KINGSWOOD (England).—A small place in Surrey with a population of 913.

KINGTON (England).—A small town in Herefordshire. Population 1,688.

KINGUSSIE (Scotland).—A burgh in Inverness-shire. Population 2,464.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN (Union of South Africa).—An important commercial centre in the Cape Province. It was founded in 1834, and is the business metropolis of Kafraria. This prettily situated town is famous for its botanical gardens, which cover nearly 20 acres, and stand on the east bank of the Buffalo River. About a mile from the town are the Victoria Gardens, covering 40 acres ; these line the west bank of the river. The chief points of interest in the surrounding country are : Fort Murray, built during the war of 1846–7, and Yellow-wood Falls. Among the principal buildings in the town must be mentioned the Grey Hospital, founded by Sir George Grey in 1856 ; the Government buildings ; the Victoria Drill Hall ; and the well-equipped public library and reading rooms. White population about 6,500 and coloured 4,000.

KINTBURY (England).—A small place in Berkshire. Population 1,737.

KINTORE (Scotland).—A town in Aberdeenshire. Population 2,281.

KIRKBURTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 3,385.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD (England).—A large town in Nottinghamshire. Population 17,236.

KIRKBY-IN-FURNESS (England).—A small town in Lancashire. Population 1,432.

KIRKBY LONSDALE (England).—A small town in Westmorland. Population 1,394.

KIRKBY STEPHEN (England).—A small town in Westmorland. Population 1,546.

KIRKCALDY (Scotland).—An important manufacturing town and small seaport in Fife. Population 45,915. Manufactures floorcloth and linoleum, linen, flax, jute, and pottery. There are also large engineering (marine) workshops, iron foundries, tanneries, and breweries. Has memories of Adam Smith, Carlyle and Edward Irving.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (Scotland).—The county town of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 6 miles from the Solway Firth. Has ruins of an ancient castle (1582). Population 3,054.

KIRKHAM (England).—A small manufacturing town in Lancashire, 8 miles from Preston. Population 3,814.

KIRKHEATON (England).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Population 2,704.

KIRKINTILLOCH (Scotland).—A town in Dumbartonshire, with a population of 16,530. Distant 9 miles from Glasgow, on the Clyde Canal. Chemical and iron factories.

KIRKSTALL (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Famous for its Abbey.

KIRKWALL (Scotland).—Capital of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*). Population 3,810.

KIRRIEMUIR (Scotland). — A small town in Forfarshire. Population of (police burgh) 5,391. Linen manufacture.

KIRTON (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire, 10 miles from Gainsborough. Population 2,444.

KISUMU (Kenya).—A lake port in Kenya Colony, formerly known as Port Florence, with a population of about 1,300, of which about 150 are whites.

KLERKSDORP (Union of South Africa).—A town with a population of about 6,000, of whom about 3,400 are whites, situated in the Transvaal Province, 118 miles by rail from Johannesburg. There are many fine buildings; and in *The George* hotel the preliminary negotiations for the *Peace of Vereeniging* were conducted.

KNARESBOROUGH (England).—A market town in Yorkshire. Population 5,518. Manufactures linen and woollen goods. Remains of an old castle.

KNEBWORTH (England).—A small place in Herts. Seat of Lord Lytton. Population 1,252.

KNIGHTON (Wales).—A small market town in Radnorshire. Population 1,701.

KNOCKANDO (Scotland).—A small place in Elgin. Population 1,488.

KNOTTINGLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 6,752.

KNOWLE (England).—A small place in Warwickshire. Population 2,357.

KNUTSFORD (England).—A small manufacturing town in Cheshire. Population 5,411.

KOHAT (India).—A walled town in the Punjab, about 40 miles from Peshawar (*q.v.*). Population 35,642.

KOLAPUR (India).—A native State in the Bombay Presidency. Area about 3,000 square miles, and population about 1,250,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

KORDOFAN.—(*See* SUDAN.)

KOTAH (India).—A native State in Rajputana. Area 3,800 square miles. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

KOWLOON.—(*See* HONG KONG.)

KROONSTAD (Union of South Africa).—A town and railway junction in the O.F.S. Province. Enjoys a very healthy climate, and possesses some very picturesque river and woodland scenery. White population just over 5,000, and coloured about 6,000.

KRUGERSDORP (Union of South Africa).—The chief town of the West Rand, and a busy commercial, industrial, and mining centre. It is distant about 20 miles from Johannesburg, and is situated on the Witwatersrand. It has a large resident population (whites 14,600, coloured 30,000), and possesses fine, broad thoroughfares, bordered, in many places, with the familiar eucalyptus tree. There are fine shops and hotels, and a good railway service with Johannesburg. Krugersdorp was founded in 1887. One of the chief objects of interest is the fine monument erected to commemorate the brilliant defeat of a large Zulu army by the Boers. Some few miles from the town is Doornkop, the scene of the surrender of Dr. Jameson, and, later, of the victory of the British Left under General Sir Ian Hamilton.

KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States).—This town, which has a population of about 46,718, has been truly described as a veritable Garden City. The seat of Government of the Federated Malay States, its public buildings eclipse all other architectural features in the Peninsula. It is divided by the River Klang into Asiatic and European towns. It has a golf course, racecourse, polo ground, rifle range, cricket and football grounds, two European club-houses, and all the social requirements of an English county town, surrounded by scenery of a beauty that never stales by familiarity. A convenient centre from which to visit all parts of the Peninsula. (*See also under* FEDERATED MALAY STATES.)

KUDAT (British North Borneo).—A small and principally native town situated in Marudu Bay. The principal trade of Kudat is in connection with the Tobacco Estates in the neighbourhood. There is a good golf course, and five schools subsidised by Government. SEA ROUTE: 83.

KUMARA (Westland, New Zealand).—Small gold mining town with a population of about 490 (1929).

KURIA MURIA ISLANDS (Arabia).—Five small islands, with a total area of 22 square miles, and about 50 inhabitants, lying about 20 miles off the south-east coast of Arabia. Ceded by the Imam of Muscat to Great Britain in 1854. (*See* DEPENDENCIES, INDIA.)

KYLE OF LOCHALSH (Scotland).—A small place in Cromarty. Population 1,761.

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LABRADOR.—(*See* NEWFOUNDLAND.)

LABUAN.—(*See* BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.) SEA ROUTE: 83.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.—(*See* DEPENDENCIES, INDIA.)

LACHINE (Canada).—A manufacturing city in Jacques Cartier County, Quebec Province, on Lake St. Louis (a part of the St. Lawrence), and on the G.T.R., 8 miles from Montreal, and the C.P.R. (Highlands Station, 1 mile). Canal from here to Montreal to avoid the Lachine Rapids. All steamers to the west pass through here. Terminus of passenger steamers (daily) to Ottawa, and to Hamilton and intermediate ports. Population about 15,404. City has four banks, five churches, schools, convent, electric light and public utilities. Chief industries: bridge building, manufacture of window shades, wheels, radiators, drain pipes, doors and sashes, screws, wire ropes, and boats.

KYRENIA HARBOUR, CYPRUS

Photo, Sir A. H. Young

LACHUTE (Canada).—An industrial town, and capital of Argenteuil County, Quebec Province, on the North River, and on the C.P.R., 44 miles from Montreal, and 76 miles east of Ottawa ; also on the C.N.R. Population about 2,592. County buildings, two banks, telegraph, telephone, churches, and schools. Pulp and paper mills, woollen mill, textile factory, felt and furniture factories.

LACOMBE (Alberta, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,151 (1926).

LADAKH (India).—An outlying district of Kashmir. (See FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

LADYBANK (Scotland).—A small town (police burgh) in Fife, near Cupar. Population 1,266.

LADYSMITH (British Columbia, Canada).—This town, on Oyster Harbour, east coast of Vancouver Island, 59 miles from Victoria, is one of the youngest in the Province. It is the shipping port for the adjacent Extension Coal Mines, and the transfer point for through freight between the Island and the mainland. The C.P.R. ferries freight-trains from Vancouver to Ladysmith, where they are transferred to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway for distribution to island points. Most of the miners working in the Extension Mines live at Ladysmith, which has a population of about 1,967. Ladysmith is an important coaling station for coasters and ocean-going craft, and ships load cargoes of coal for California and other foreign countries. There is a smelter, and there are several minor industries which add to the prosperity of the town.

LADYSMITH (Union of South Africa).—The third largest town in the Natal Province, and famous throughout the world for its 118 days' siege during the great Boer War—during this time it successfully resisted the Boer army of 20,000–25,000 men. The town stands in the centre of a circle of hills and is replete with all modern conveniences. The battlefields and places of historic interest in the vicinity are far too numerous to mention here. The white population number about 3,500 and coloured 3,400.

LAGOS.—(*See* NIGERIA, BRITISH WEST AFRICA.) SEA ROUTES : 29, 40.

LAHAD DATU (British North Borneo).—A small town situated in Darvel Bay. The principal trade is in connection with the tobacco plantations. Is the principal station of the East Coast Residency.

LAHORE (India).—Capital of the Punjab. Population just over 334,875. (*See* PUNJAB, INDIA.)

LAISTER DYKE (England).—A suburb of Bradford (*q.v.*). Population 18,516.

LAKE MEGANTIC (Canada).—A beautiful summer resort on the Chaudiere River, in Frontenac County, Quebec Province ; on the C.P.R., 175 miles east of Montreal, and at the terminus of the Quebec Central Railway, 115 miles south of Quebec City. Population about 2,399. It has two banks, churches, schools, hotels, telegraph and telephone ; pulp mill and lumber industries.

LAKENHEATH (England).—A small agricultural town in Suffolk. Population 1,613.

LALITPUR (India).—A town in Northern India with a population of about 15,000.

LAMBOURN (England).—A town in Berkshire' 7 miles north-west of Hungerford. Population 2,336

LAMPETER (Wales).—A small town in Cardiganshire. Population 1,813.

LAMU (Kenya).—A small port for coasting and native trade. Once a Persian colony, of which there are still relics.

LANARK (Scotland).—The county town of Lanarkshire. Population 6,268.

LANCASTER (England).—The capital of Lancashire. Population 40,226. The old castle, standing on a hill overlooking the town, is now used as a county jail. Manufactures furniture, cotton, and machinery.

LANCING (England).—A pretty little seaside town in Sussex. Has large railway carriage works and fruit gardens, also a famous school. Population 3,163.

LANDER (Scotland).—A small burgh in Berwick. Population 1,416.

LANDILO (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthenshire. Population 2,012.

LANDORE (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire. Population 11,905.

LANGHOLM (Scotland).—An historic market town in Dumfriesshire. Population 2,930.

LANGLEY (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 3,120. *Also* the name of small places in Northumberland, Worcestershire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire.

LA PRAIRIE (Canada).—A summer resort in La Prairie County, Quebec Province, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, near the Lachine Rapids. Ferry to Montreal. On the G.T.R. Population about 2,388. Starting point in 1832 of the first railway in British North America. Town has one bank, telegraph, telephone, churches, schools, and hotels.

LARBERT (Scotland).—A town and railway junction in Stirlingshire. Population 12,984.

LARGO (Scotland).—A small town in Fife. Alexander Selkirk was born here. Population 3,215.

LARGS (Scotland).—A small watering-place in Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 11 miles from Ardrossan. Population 12,637.

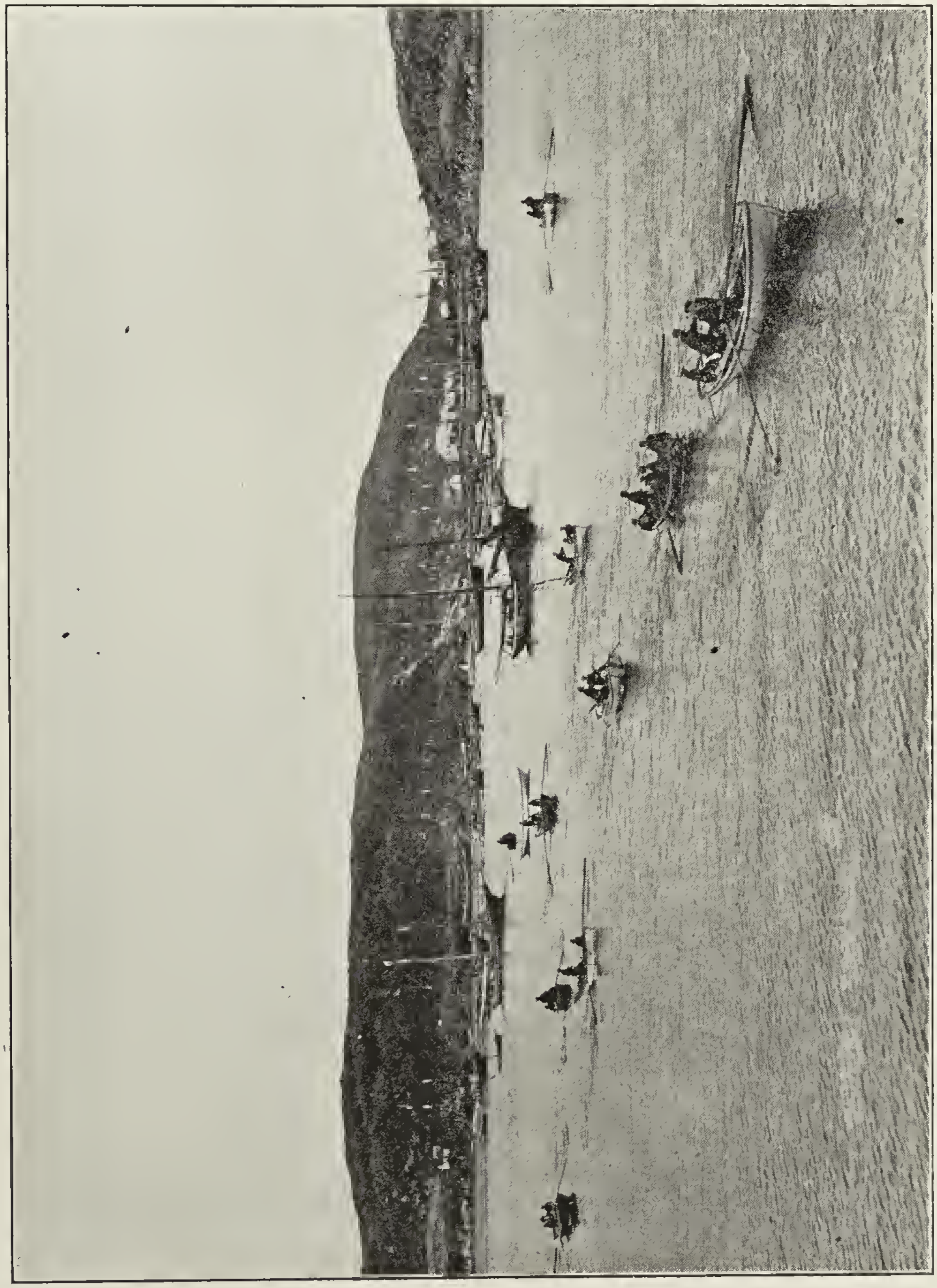
LARKHANA (India).—A town in Sind with a population of about 15,000.

LARKHALL (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire with a population of 14,202.

LARNAKA (Cyprus).—The chief port of the island of Cyprus, situated about 30 miles from Nicosia, the capital. Population about 12,000. SEA ROUTES : 52, 57. (*See* CYPRUS.)

LARNE (Ireland).—A seaport at the entrance of Lough Larne in County Antrim. Steamboat service with Stranraer.

L'ASSOMPTION (Canada).—An industrial town in L'Assomption County, Quebec Province, on the C.N.R., 21 miles north of Montreal. Population about 1,320. Town has one bank, churches,



BRADORE BAY, LABRADOR

schools, telegraph, telephone, and hotels; moulding, cigar, tobacco, and carriage factories.

LASSWADE (Scotland).—A small town in Midlothian. Population 10,504.

LAUNCESTON (Tasmania, Australia).—Population 28,780; 133 miles from Hobart. Second city in the State, and a business centre for important mining fields and for the north-west and agricultural districts. There are woollen, flour, and timber mills, iron works, and factories established. The town is lighted with electricity, and is a popular tourist and pleasure resort.

LAUNCESTON (England).—This old town was, until 1838, the county town of Cornwall. It has an early sixteenth century granite church, and an old castle. Population 3,981.

LAURENCEKIRK (Scotland).—A small but historic market town in Kincardineshire. Population 1,921.

LAVENHAM (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population 1,963.

LAUZON Canada).—An old town on the I.C.R., in Levis County, Quebec Province, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Levis, and almost opposite Quebec. Ferry to Quebec. Population about 4,966. Tramway to Levis and other towns. Shipyard; trade in timber. Town has a bank, churches, schools, and telephone.

LAWRENCE (Otago, New Zealand).—A growing farming and mining centre with a population of about 660 (1929).

LEA BRIDGE (England).—A suburb of London (Essex); distant 5¾ miles. Population 18,684.

LEADGATE (England).—A Durham mining town. Population 5,163.

LEADHILLS (Scotland).—A large village in Lanarkshire. Lead mining has long been carried on in the neighbourhood. Population 839.

LEAGROVE (England).—A small place in Bedfordshire. Population 1,270.

LEAMINGTON (England).—A fashionable town and spa in Warwickshire. Has sulphurous, chalybeate, and saline springs. Is known as the Royal Leamington Spa. Has good hotels, shops, and streets. Manufactures iron stoves. Population 28,946.

LEATHERHEAD (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 5,821.

LECHLADE (England).—A small town on the Thames, in Gloucestershire. Population 1,167.

LEDBURY (England).—An old market town in Herefordshire. Population 3,152.

LEE (England).—A suburb of London (8½ miles). Population 44,276.

LEEDS (England).—Situated in Yorkshire, this is one of the principal manufacturing towns in the United Kingdom. It is the centre of much business activity, and has a world-wide trade. Population 458,320. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, leather, boots and shoes, locomotives, agricultural machines, glass, paper, tobacco, oil, earthenware, silk, chemicals, worsted, and iron and steel goods. There is also a University. (*See* British Isles.)

LEEK (England).—A town in Staffordshire, with a population of 17,213. An important manufacturing centre for agricultural implements. Also silk-dyeing.

LEES (England).—A small town near Oldham, in Lancashire. Population 4,789.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—(*See* West Indies.)

LEGONELL (Ireland).—A suburb of Belfast (*q.v.*).

LEICESTER (England).—Situated in the Midlands and the capital town of Leicestershire, with a population of 234,190. This is a very important and progressive manufacturing town, with a large oversea trade. The principal manufactures are hosiery, boots, elastic webbing, cotton, lace, and iron goods and castings.

LEIGH (England).—An important manufacturing town in Lancashire, 16 miles from Manchester. Manufactures silk and cotton goods, iron and glass. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. Population 45,545.

LEIGH (England).—A town in Essex. Population 7,713. *Also* the name of a village in Staffordshire.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD (England).—A market town in Bedfordshire. Population 6,795.

LEISTON (England).—A small manufacturing town in Suffolk. Population 4,632.

LEITH (Scotland).—One of the largest and most important towns and seaports in Scotland. It is situated on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, 2 miles from Edinburgh, which it now adjoins. The docking accommodation is very extensive, and has cost over £2,000,000. It is fortified and has a large garrison of artillery. The imports consist principally of corn, chemicals, sugar, wine, and timber to the annual average value of many millions sterling. The exports consist of coal, iron, fish, linen, paper, and whisky. Fishing is an important industry; and there are shipbuilding yards, engineering shops, saw and flour mills, sugar refineries, distilleries, breweries, and chemical works. The town, although not picturesque, has many good streets and buildings. Population 80,488. Sea Routes: 23, 35.

LELANT (England).—A small place near St. Ives, in Cornwall. Population 1,599.

LENHAM (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,780.

LENNOXTOWN (Scotland).—A small town in Stirlingshire. Population 2,526.

LEOMINSTER (England).—A market town in Herefordshire. Population 5,530. Manufactures gloves.

LERWICK (Scotland).—The county town of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*). It is situated on the east coast of Mainland. It has some fine buildings and good harbour works. Population about 5,000.

LESMAHAGOW (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire. Population (of police burgh) 12,931.

LETCHWORTH (England).—A "Garden City" in Herts. Population 10,313.

LETHBRIDGE (Alberta, Canada).—This city has gained its population of more than 10,735 (1926) not only by reason of its central position in a great coal-mining area, but because of its railway advantages and its splendid agricultural area. One of the longest steel bridges in America crosses the river here.

LETTERFRACK (Irish Free State).—A tourist resort on the Galway coast.

LETTERKENNY (Irish Free State).—A small town in Donegal. Population about 2,308.

LEUCHARS (Scotland).—A small town in Fife. Has a fine Norman church. Population 2,605.

LEVEN (Scotland).—A small town in Fife. Population 6,559. Is near an extensive coal-field; and is a favourite summer resort.

LEVENSHULME (England).—A large town near Fallowfield, in Lancashire. Population 20,774.

LEVIN (Wellington, New Zealand).—A tourist centre and growing town of about 2,600 (1929) inhabitants. Government experimental station and Boys' Training Farm.

LEVIS (Canada).—A city in the Quebec Province, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. On the I.C.R., 163 miles from Montreal; terminus of the G.T.R. and also of the Quebec Central Railway. Ferries to Quebec City. Population about 10,470. City has three churches, nine hotels, two banks, good schools, civic utilities; shipyard, saw mill, planing mill, foundry, knitting factory, tannery, boot factory, wax taper factory, and cigar factory.

LEVUKA.—(*See* FIJI ISLANDS.)

LEWES (England).—The county town of Sussex. Situated on a slope of the South Downs, on the River Ouse, seven miles from the sea at Newhaven. It is a very ancient town, and there still remain the ruins of an old castle and priory, built in 1072. Race meetings are held here three times during the year. Population 10,798.

LEWISHAM (England).—A suburban municipality of London (5 miles). Population 174,194.

LEYBURN (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 868.

LEYLAND (England).—A town in Lancashire, 4 miles from Preston. Population 9,034.

LEYTON (England).—An Essex suburb of London (6 miles). Population 128,432.

LEYTONSTONE (England).—An Essex suburb of London (7 miles). Population 13,410.

LICHFIELD (England).—A municipal borough and seat of a bishopric in the county of Staffordshire. Population 8,394. Its fine cathedral dates from the middle of the thirteenth century. This town has several fine buildings, and memories of many historical personages.

LIDCOMBE (New South Wales, Australia).—A town with a population of 14,310.

LIFFORD (Irish Free State).—The county town of Donegal, situated on the River Foyle.

LIMASOL (Cyprus).—An important open seaport in the island of Cyprus. Population about 10,000. SEA ROUTES: 52, 57.

LIMAVADY (Ireland).—An agricultural town on the little River Roe, some few miles inland from Lough Foyle, in County Londonderry.

LIMEHOUSE (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles). Population about 31,000.

LIMERICK (Irish Free State).—The county town of Limerick, and one of the principal seaports of Ireland. It is situated on the estuary of the River Shannon, and has large docks and quays. Its maritime trade is considerable. The town itself is divided into three quarters: English Town, on King's Island; Irish Town, on the left bank of the river; and Newtown-Pery, the finest part of the whole city. There is a Protestant cathedral and a Roman Catholic cathedral. Limerick has few buildings of interest, and but little industrial activity. It is, however, the commercial and maritime capital of the south-west coast of Ireland, and is surrounded by beautiful country. Population 39,448.

LINCOLN (England).—The county town of Lincolnshire. Population 66,020. It is situated on the Witham, and stands on the slopes of a hill rising over 200 ft. above the surrounding fens. The cathedral, which stands on the summit of the hill, is one of the finest in England, and was built between 1075–1500. There are many old buildings of great interest in this ancient and irregularly-built town, the long and stirring history of which would fill several volumes.

LINDI (Tanganyika).—Good harbour. Exports cotton, ground nuts and sesame. SEA ROUTE: 46.

LINDLEY (Union of South Africa).—A small but prettily situated town on the Valsch River, Orange Free State Province. Centre of a good agricultural and pastoral region. Dry and bracing climate.

LINGFIELD (England).—A small country town in Surrey. Population 4,672.

LINLITHGOW (Scotland).—The county town of Linlithgowshire. Situated near the large loch of the same name. Population 3,882. On a lofty promontory stands the ruins of the historic Linlithgow Palace, the birthplace of James IV and Mary Stuart.

LINTON (England).—A small place in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,501. *Also* the name of small places in Haddingtonshire and Peebles.

LISBURN (Ireland).—An agricultural and manufacturing town in the counties of Antrim and Down. Linen and muslins are made. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral.

LISCARD (England).—A Cheshire suburb of Liverpool. Population 13,441.

LISKEARD (England).—A small town in Cornwall standing on a hill above the River Love. A very ancient town. Population 4,376.

LISMORE (Irish Free State).—A small town in the counties of Cork and Waterford, on the River Blackwater. It has an old castle. Population 7,363.

LISMORE (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 9,380. 583 miles north of Sydney. Centre of a very important dairying and agricultural area. Cane and maize growing carried on in the district.

Gold and coal have also been found here. Water supply, sewerage, and gas works.

LISNASKEA (Ireland).—A small town in County Fermanagh.

LISTOWEL (Irish Free State).—A town in County Kerry. Population 2,917.

LITHGOW (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 16,840. 95 miles west of Sydney, on the western slope of the Blue Mountains and in the valley at the foot of the great Zig Zag Railway. Important mining town. Five collieries, large iron and steel works, brick works, potteries, and tweed mills. The Commonwealth Small Arms Factory is in the district. Also a good fruit-growing district. Lithgow has been called the "Birmingham of Australia."

LITTLEBOROUGH (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, 3 miles from Rochdale. Population 11,488.

LITTLEHAM (England).—A town in South Devon. Population 6,053.

LITTLEHAMPTON (England).—A small seaside town and port on the Sussex coast. Famous for its Continental type of bathing pool. Population 11,286.

LITTLE HULTON (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Bolton. Population 7,911.

LITTLEMORE (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire, near Thame. Population 1,909.

LITTLEPORT (England).—A town in Cambridgeshire. Population 4,477.

LIVERPOOL (England, N.W.).—Situated in the county of Lancashire, at the mouth of the River Mersey, this is one of the largest and most important ports in the world. The docks and wharves are numerous and most extensive, and are the centre of tremendous business activity. The shipping is composed of large ocean-going craft trading to and fro from all parts of the world. The population is most cosmopolitan and comprises members of nearly every nation, and amounts to 803,118. The principal manufactures are soap, flour, tobacco, cigars, beer, sugar, rope, glass, watches, and nautical instruments; iron and brass castings, anchors, and machinery. SEA ROUTES: 1, 5, 8, 10, 15, 22, 29, 33, 44, 55, 68, 75, 92.

LIVERPOOL (New South Wales, Australia).—A town with a population of 5,980.

LIVERPOOL (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population 2,294.

LIVERSEDGE (England).—A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. Population 14,658. Manufactures cotton and woollen goods, and iron.

LIVINGSTONE (Northern Rhodesia).—A township 7 miles from Victoria Falls, on the north bank of the Zambesi River, and the capital of Northern Rhodesia. Post and telegraph offices, bank, weekly newspaper, hotels. Church of St. Andrew, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is used as the cathedral church of the diocese of Northern Rhodesia. White population about 800.

LLANBERIS (Wales).—A small town in Carnarvonshire. It is situated at the north-west base of Snowdon, and is the lower terminus of the mountain tramway to the summit. It is a favourite tourist centre at the head of the wild Pass of Llanberis. There are large slate quarries in the neighbourhood, which greatly disfigure the magnificent mountain scenery surrounding the lake of the same name. Population 2,912.

LLANDAFF (Wales).—A small town in Glamorganshire, with a population of 13,277. It possesses a cathedral built between 1120 and 1448 (since thoroughly restored).

LLANDEBIE (Wales).—A town in Carmarthenshire. Population 8,019.

LLANDILO (Wales).—A town in Carmarthenshire. Population 2,102.

LLANDOVERY (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthenshire. Population 1,993.

LLANDRINDOD (Wales).—A well-known spa in Radnorshire. Population (resident) 4,605.

LLANDUDNO (Wales).—A very popular and fashionable seaside resort in Carnarvonshire, North Wales. Situated between the Great and Little Orme Heads. It has a fine promenade, a pier, theatres, good streets, shops and hotels. It is noted for its beautiful views, embracing Snowdonia, the Isle of Man, the Cumberland Mountains, and the Isle of Anglesea. A bracing climate and good bathing, combined with the beauty of the surrounding mountain scenery, make this town one of the most attractive seaside resorts in the British Isles. Population 19,290.

LLANDYSSUL (Wales).—A town in Cardigan, near Newcastle Emlyn. Population 7,984.

LLANELLY (Wales).—A growing manufacturing town and seaport in Carmarthenshire, 11 miles from Swansea. It has large docks and a considerable shipping trade, especially in coal. Being situated in the centre of a rich mineral region, it enjoys considerable industrial and mining activity. There are iron, copper and lead works; potteries and chemical works. Population 36,504.

LLANFAIRFECHAN (Wales).—A pretty little seaside resort in Carnarvonshire. Population 3,638.

LLANGEINOR (Wales).—A place in Glamorganshire with a population of 19,014.

LLANGOLLEN (Wales).—A small town in Denbighshire, situated on the River Dee. Owing to the beautiful scenery in the *Vale of Llangollen*, it has become a popular tourist resort. Population 3,249.

LLANIDLOES (Wales).—A small manufacturing town in Montgomeryshire. Population 2,594.

LLANRWST (Wales).—A small market town in Denbighshire. Population 2,519.

LLANTRISANT (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire, 11 miles from Cardiff. Population 21,946.

LOCHMABEN (Scotland).—A small town in Dumfriesshire. Surrounded by seven lochs. Population 2,277.

LOCHWINNOCK (Scotland).—A small town in Renfrewshire. Population 4,254.

TUBE
TUBE
GREAT SALE
GREAT SALE OF BOOTS
4 OXFORD STREET
38,000 PAIRS SOLD

Photo, L. Toms & Co Ltd.

LONDON, THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL
Oxford Street

LITTLEHAMPTON
From the Air

Photo, Southern Rly.

LOCKERBIE (Scotland).—A small town in Dumfriesshire. Population 2,455.

LOCKWOOD (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 16,641.

LOFTUS (England).—A small manufacturing town in Yorkshire. Population 9,012.

LONDON (England).—This is the capital of the British Isles, and the principal seat of Government in the British Empire. It is the largest city in the whole world, and undoubtedly the richest and most important. As a port, it compares favourably with the largest in Europe, and as a manufacturing and distributing centre it is supreme. It is one of the richest cities as regards buildings of importance, both historically and otherwise; and for many years now it has been the pivot of the civilised world in literature, trade, science, diplomacy, religion, and commercial and financial activity and prosperity. The population is very cosmopolitan and, including Greater London, reaches the enormous total of 7,416,168. Greater London, situated as it is on the Thames, stands in portions of four counties: Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex. SEA ROUTES: 1, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20, 25, 32, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 62, 63, 64, 71, 73, 76, 77, 84, 85, 88, 90. (*See also* BRITISH ISLES.)

LONDON (Ontario, Canada).—This town has a population of about 60,959, and is a large distributing centre. It is a university town, and its breweries, agricultural implement, and boot and shoe factories, its petroleum refineries, and brick and tile works are important.

LONDONDERRY (Ireland).—The county town of Londonderry, and a large maritime and manufacturing town on the River Foyle. It is famous for its 105 days' siege by the forces of James II in 1689. A portion of the walls which then completely surrounded the city may still be seen, but a large section of the modern town is now situated outside these walls. There are several fine public buildings, including a Protestant cathedral (1633) and a Roman Catholic cathedral. The harbour is well sheltered and fairly extensive. The principal manufacturing industries are linen goods making, distilling, ironfounding, and the building of small ships. The agricultural industry is good in the surrounding country.

LONG EATON (England).—A town in Derbyshire. Population 19,503.

LONGFORD (England).—A small place in Warwickshire. Population 4,236.

LONGFORD (Irish Free State).—The chief town of County Longford, on the River Camlin. There is a modern Roman Catholic cathedral. Population 3,685.

LONG MELFORD (England).—A small agricultural town in Suffolk. Population 2,878.

LONGRIDGE (England).—A small manufacturing town in Lancashire, 6¼ miles from Preston. Population 4,303.

LONGSIDE (Scotland).—A small place in Aberdeenshire. Population 2,634.

LONGSIGHT (England).—A large town in Lancashire, near Stockport. Population 29,381.

LONG SUTTON (England).—A small place in Lincolnshire. Population 3,192.

LONGTON (England).—A manufacturing town in Staffordshire. Population 37,479. Manufactures china, earthenware and bricks. Has collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood.

LONGTOWN (England).—A town in Cumberland, 8 miles distant from Carlisle. Population about 6,403.

LONGUEUIL (Canada).—The capital of Chambly County, Quebec Province, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, from which it is 3 miles distant. On the Quebec, Montreal, and Southern Railway. Electric cars to Montreal, *via* Victoria Bridge. Ferry. Population about 4,682. It has three churches, two banks, schools, telephone, fine squares, seven hotels; saw mill, foundry. Dairying in vicinity.

LONGWOOD (England).—A place near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire. Population 6,514.

LOOE (England).—A fishing town in Cornwall, 15 miles west of Plymouth. Picturesque surroundings. Population 2,868.

LORD HOWE ISLANDS.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.) SEA ROUTE: 12.

LORDSHIP LANE (England).—A suburb of London (8¼ miles).

LOSSIEMOUTH (Scotland).—A seaport on the coast of Elgin. Population (including Branderburg) 4,198.

LOUDWATER (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,513.

LOUGHBOROUGH (England).—A manufacturing town in Leicestershire, 11 miles from Leicester. Population 25,874. An educational centre. Manufactures hosiery, bricks and machinery. In 1841 bell-founding was established, and in 1881 the great bell of St. Paul's was cast in this town.

LOUGHOR (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire, 7 miles from Swansea. Population 4,118.

LOUGHREA (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Galway. Ruins of a castle and monastery (1325).

LOUGHTON (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 5,749.

LOUISEVILLE (Canada).—An industrial town in Maskinonge County, Quebec Province, on the C.P.R., 75 miles north-east of Montreal. Population about 1,772. Town has one bank, telegraph, telephone, churches, and schools. Lumber mills.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO (Papua).—A group of British islands lying off the east coast of New Guinea, or Papua (lat. 10° 40′ S. and long. 152° 35′ E.). The chief islands are Sudest, with an area of about 200 square miles; St. Aignan's, 80 square miles; and Rossel, 40 square miles. There are a large number of tiny islets and uninhabitable rocks. The whole group is mountainous, rising in places to nearly 4,000 ft.; and luxuriant tropical vegetation covers all the islands. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

LOUTH (England).—A town in Lincolnshire. Population 9,544. Manufactures carpets and iron goods.

Photo, Robinson **LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND** [*Courtesy Lowestoft Publicity Committee*

Esplanade and Beach

MOREGAMBE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND *Photo, L.M.S. Rly.*

Western Promenade

LOWER HUTT (Wellington, New Zealand).—A residential suburb of Wellington with a population of about 11,625 (1929).

LOWESTOFT (England).—A growing seaport and popular seaside resort on the Suffolk coast. Close to the Broads of Norfolk and Suffolk. Population (resident) 44,326. Has a good harbour, two piers, a fine promenade, theatres, a model yacht pond, pleasure gardens, a clean, sandy beach, and picturesque surrounding country. During certain seasons of the year Lowestoft becomes a very important fishing centre. There are good shops and hotels.

LOWMOOR (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 2,138.

LUCKNOW (India).—Capital of Oudh. (*See* INDIA.)

LUDGERSHALL (England).—A small town in Wilts. Population 1,117.

LUDHIANA (India).—A thriving town in the Punjab. Is a grain centre and a busy manufacturing town. Founded 1481. Population 60,733.

LUDLOW (England).—An ancient town in Shropshire. Population 5,677. Has a fine old castle, church, and grammar school. Memories of Prince Arthur and Catharine of Aragon, Milton, Butler; and is the birthplace of Stanley Weyman, the novelist.

LUGAR (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire. Ironworks. Population 3,808.

LUNAWARA (India).—A native protected State in Gujerat. Area 400 square miles; population about 100,000. The capital of the same name has a population of about 15,000.

LUNENBURG (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain industrial and commercial activity. Population 2,792.

LURGAN (Ireland).—A town in County Armagh, 20 miles from Belfast. Manufactures linen goods.

LUTON (England).—A manufacturing town in Bedfordshire; situated in the Chiltern Hills. Population 57,077. Centre of the straw hat manufacture. Several fine public buildings and a beautiful recreation park.

LUTTERWORTH (England).—A small town in Leicestershire with a population of 1,896 (rural district 10,203).

LYBSTER (Scotland).—A large fishing village in Caithness. Population 1,075.

LYDD (England).—A small town in Kent, with a population of 2,256.

LYDFORD (England).—A small town in Devonshire with a opulation of 3,030.

LYDNEY (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 3,375.

LYME REGIS (England).—A small but ancient seaport and seaside resort in Dorsetshire. Population 2,883. Was the landing-place of Monmouth.

LYMINGTON (England).—A small town on the Solent, in Hampshire. Population 4,598. Yacht-building. A favourite yachting centre at the mouth of the Lymington River.

LYMM (England).—A town in Cheshire. Population 5,288.

LYNDHURST (England).—A village in Hampshire; known as "the capital of the New Forest." Population 2,406.

LYNTON (and LYNMOUTH) (England).—Two very picturesque villages on the North Devon coast. Noted for the beauty of their scenery, they are visited yearly by thousands of tourists. Population 2,649.

LYTHAM (England).—A small watering-place in Lancashire. Population 10,830.

LYTTELTON (Canterbury, New Zealand).—The chief port of the Canterbury district, and a picturesque town with a population of about 3,710 (1929). The town is a thoroughly modern one, and the port is safe and spacious. It is the gateway for the important export trade of Christchurch and North Canterbury.

M

MABELTHORPE (England).—A small seaside place on the Lincolnshire coast. Population 2,852.

MACCLESFIELD (England) — An important manufacturing town in Cheshire, 15 miles from Manchester. Population 33,846. Has fine streets, shops, and hotels. Many public buildings, including the beautiful old church of St. Michael (1278), King Edward's Grammar School (1554), a well-equipped public library, and schools of science, art, and technology. Manufactures silk and cotton goods. Has also dyeworks, breweries, coal mines, and slate and stone quarries.

MACDUFF (Scotland).—A small town in Banff. Population 3,411.

MACHYNLLETH (Wales). — A town in Montgomeryshire, on the River Dovey, 21 miles from Aberystwyth. Population 1,870.

MACLEOD (Alberta, Canada).—A growing agricultural town of about 1,715 inhabitants.

MADRAS (India). — Capital of the Madras Presidency. (*See* INDIA.) SEA ROUTES: 6, 11, 61, 62.

MADURA (India).—Chief town of the coast district of the same name, situated in the south of Madras. For many centuries Madura was the capital of Southern India. Its present population is about 142,673.

MAESTEG (Wales).—A town in Glamorganshire, 9 miles nort-west of Bridgend. Population 28,960.

MAFEKING (Union of South Africa).—A small town situated about 870 miles from Cape Town. Famous for its seven months' siege during the great Boer War. White population about 1,800. (*See* SOUTH AFRICA.)

MAGDALEN ISLANDS (Canada).—A small group of islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The chief is Coffin's Island. Population about 5,000.

MAGHERA (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Londonderry.

MAGOG (Canada).—An industrial town in Stanstead County, Quebec Province, on the Magog River, at the northern end of Lake Memphremagog, and on the C.P.R., 89 miles east of Montreal. Steamers on the lake. Population about 5,159. Industries: Large textile factory, butter and cheese factory, saw mill. Town has four churches, two banks, schools, and all public utilities.

MAHABALESHWAR (India).—A hill-station in the Bombay Presidency. Situated on the eastern slope of the Ghats at an elevation of just under 5,000 ft.

MAIDENHEAD (England).—A market town in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 26 miles westward of London. Noted for the beauty of its surrounding river scenery. It was here in 1647 that Charles I had the famous interview with his children. Maidenhead is a popular riverside resort. Population 16,741.

MAIDSTONE (England).—The county town of Kent, situated on the Medway. Population 37,448. This town is the centre of the hop-growing and picking industry, and has large paper mills. There are several fine public buildings, including a museum and library, hospital, corn exchange, town hall, and barracks. There are also several large breweries. A big public park on Penenden Heath. Has many historic associations.

MAIMANSINGH (India). — An administrative division in Bengal. Capital, Nasirabad.

MAINLAND.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

MAINPURI (India).—A town with a population of about 32,700, distant 74 miles east of Agra.

MAITLAND (New South Wales, Australia).—Population about 9,000. 118 miles north from Sydney, and 19 miles from Newcastle. Leading agricultural, mining and manufacturing centre.

MALABAR (India).—A large coast district in the south of the Madras Presidency. The same name is given to the whole south-west coast of the Peninsula. A port in Southern India. SEA ROUTE: 11.

MALACCA (Straits Settlements).—This town, with its old-world appearance, has more of interest to antiquaries and travellers than Singapore or Penang. It was here that the Portuguese and then the Dutch established their Eastern headquarters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Traces of their successive occupation remain in the churches of St. Paul and St. Peter, Christ Church and the Stadthaus—the latter still used as the Government offices. Many interesting relics may be seen in Christ Church. An old gateway, believed to be the entrance to a fort constructed by Alfonso de Albuquerque, is one of the archæological problems of Malacca. The population numbers about 21,200. SEA ROUTE: 83. (*See also under* STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

MALDEN ISLAND (S. Pacific).—A tiny British island with an area of about 20 square miles, situated in lat. 4° 30′ S. and long. 154° 42′ W. Possesses deposits of guano. (*See* WESTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

MALDIVE ISLANDS.—(*See* CEYLON.)

MALDON (England).—A small town in Essex, 9 miles from Chelmsford. Population 6,589.

MALINDI (Kenya).—A small port for coasting and native trade, 66 miles north-east of Mombasa. Population 2,935 (whites 20).

MALLING (England).—A small market town in Kent. Population 4,776.

MALLOW (Irish Free State).—A small watering-place and railway junction in County Cork. It has a spa, and the ruins of two castles. The surrounding country is very picturesque, and through it winds the pretty River Blackwater. Population 4,562.

MALMESBURY (England).—A very ancient town in Wiltshire. Has many historic associations. Population 2,405.

MALMESBURY (Union of South Africa). — A town with a white population of about 2,400, situated in a good agricultural region, in the Cape Province.

MALPAS (England).—A small market town in Cheshire, 15 miles from Chester. Population about 1,166.

MALTON (England). — A town in Yorkshire. Population 4,438. Has iron and brass foundries.

MALVERN (England).—A fashionable resort in Worcestershire, on the east slope of the Malvern Hills. Has large winter gardens and a fine boys' college. Population 17,809.

MANAMA (Bahrein Islands).—The capital of this little group of islands, situated in the Persian Gulf. It possesses a good harbour and is famous for its pearl fisheries.

MANCHESTER (England, N.).—A cathedral and manufacturing city of tremendous importance with a population of over 730,551. It is situated in the county of Lancashire, and is the centre of one of the busiest and most prosperous manufacturing centres in the universe. It has a Stock Exchange of its own, and all kinds of commodities, stocks, and raw materials are dealt with in large quantities. The export and import trade is colossal, and is principally done through the medium of the Canal which joins this city to Liverpool and thence into the open sea. The population of Manchester is most industrious, and the principal manufactures are cotton, silk and fibre. SEA ROUTES: 38, 77, 84. (*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

MANDALAY (India).—Capital of Upper Burma. (*See* BURMA, INDIA.)

MANGOTSFIELD (England). — A place near Bristol, in Gloucestershire. Population 10,720.

MANIHIKI ISLAND (C. Pacific).—The name given to a group of British Islands in the Central

Pacific. Total area about 60 square miles. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

MANIPUR (India).—A native State lying between Assam and Burma. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

MAN, ISLE OF.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

MANITOBA.—(*See* CANADA.)

MANNINGHAM (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 22,941. (*See also* SHIPLEY.)

MANNINGTREE (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 887.

MANORHAMILTON (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Leitrim.

MANOR PARK (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Population 27,924.

MANSFIELD (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire, in the Forest of Sherwood. Population 44,418. Several fine buildings, including a grammar school. Centre of a mining region. Has iron foundries and manufactures thread.

MAORI HILL (Otago, New Zealand).—A small suburb of Dunedin.

MARANDELLAS (Southern Rhodesia).—A township 45 miles east by south of Salisbury, the centre of an agricultural district, and the headquarters of the various Government services for the district of Marandellas. Post and telegraph offices, hotel. An important tobacco-growing district. White population 130.

MARAZION (England).—A small watering-place on Mounts Bay, in Cornwall, 3¼ miles from Penzance. Population 1,237.

MARCH (England).—A small market town in Cambridgeshire. Population 8,403.

MARDEN (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 2,614.

MARGATE (England).—One of the *most* popular seaside resorts in England. Situated in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent. Population (resident) 46,475; it is, however, no uncommon occurrence for this town to receive 100,000 visitors. It is the chief holiday centre for Londoners, who flock to the beautiful sandy beach, the hundreds of amusements, and the highly bracing air, in thousands almost daily during the midsummer season. The bathing and boating are good and safe. There are piers, theatres, winter gardens, and every other kind of amusement. Distant 74 miles from London. Broadstairs and Ramsgate, two other very popular seaside resorts, are linked to Margate by a sea-coast tramway service.

MARKET DRAYTON (England).—A small town in Shropshire. It was the spire of the twelfth century church in this town which was climbed by the young Clive. Population 4,710.

MARKET HARBOROUGH (England).—A market town in Leicestershire. A noted hunting centre. Population 8,577.

MARKETHILL (Ireland).—A small town in County Armagh.

MARKET RASEN (England).—A small agricultural town in Lincolnshire. Population 2,177.

MARKET WEIGHTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 1,770.

MARKINCH (Scotland).—A town in Fife. Population 8,058.

MARLBOROUGH (England).—An old market town in Wiltshire. A Parliament was held here during the reign of Henry III, and the "Statutes of Marleberge" were passed (restoring government after the Barons' Wars). Marlborough College was founded in 1845. Population 4,192.

MARLOW (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire. Population 5,146. Manufactures paper.

MARPLE (England).—A town in Cheshire. Population 6,613.

MARSDEN (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Manufactures woollen and cotton goods. Population 5,962.

MARSKE (England).— A small watering-place near Redcar, in Yorkshire. Population 3,547.

MARTABAN (India).—A small but historic town in Burma, situated on the River Salween.

MARTHAM (England).—A small agricultural town near Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk. Population 1,260.

MARTON (Wellington, New Zealand).—The centre of an agricultural and pastoral district. A well laid-out little town with a population of about 2,790 (1929).

MARYBOROUGH (renamed PORTLADIGHISE) (Irish Free State).—The capital town of Laoighis (Queen's County).

MARYBOROUGH (Queensland, Australia).—Population about 12,500. 180 miles north from Brisbane, on the River Mary, and 25 miles from the mouth. Centre of sugar-cane growing, as well as large pastoral, dairying, agricultural, and mining interests. Iron foundries, saw mills, sugar mills, and other factories have been established.

MARYBOROUGH (Victoria, Australia).—Population just over 5,000. 112 miles from Melbourne. Centre of important railway systems. Agricultural, wool, and fruit growing. Has six dairies, twenty-four other factories, and four flour mills.

MARYPORT (England).—A town and seaport in the county of Cumberland. It has a harbour, shipbuilding yards, iron foundries, flour mills, and breweries. Population 10,895.

MARYSVILLE (New Brunswick, Canada).—On I.C.R.; 3 miles from Fredericton. Large lumber mills, cotton mills. Population about 1,614.

MASHONALAND.—(*See* RHODESIA.)

MASTERTON (Wellington, New Zealand).—An important and modern industrial town with a population of nearly 8,500 (1929). Its chief industries are fellmongery, flour-milling, saw-milling, dairying, and cement works. It is surrounded by rich agricultural and pastoral country, and is making rapid progress.

MASULIPATAM (India).—A coast port (no harbour) in Madras, 212 miles north of Madras city. It was here that an English trading post was established in 1611. Population about 49,760. (*See* INDIA, *History*.)

MATIBILILAND.—(*See* RHODESIA.)

MATANE (Canada).—A market and lumber town in Rimouski County, Quebec Province, at the mouth of the Matane River, 30 miles east of Little Metis Station on the I.C.R., 208 miles north-east of Quebec, and terminus of the Canada and Gulf Terminal Railway, 36 miles from Ste. Flaire (I.C.R.). Population about 2,500. One bank, hotels, telegraph, telephone, churches, and schools. Fishing and boating.

MATAURA (Southland, New Zealand).—A picturesque town with considerable industrial activity, situated 32 miles from Invercargill. Population about 1,285 (1929).

MATLOCK (England).—A health resort in Derbyshire, in the valley of the Derwent. Population 7,055. Noted for its warm springs of water charged with carbonic acid. There are several hydropathic establishments and several good hotels. There are lofty hills in the neighbourhood and some stalactite caverns.

MAUCHLINE (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire, 12 miles from Ayr. Population 2,441.

MAULMAIN (India).—A town of about 88,000 inhabitants in Tenasserim, Burma. It is situated near the mouth of the Salween. The principal products of the surrounding country are teak-wood and rice.

MAYBOLE (Scotland).—An old town in Ayrshire. Population 6,904.

MAYFIELD (England).—A small country town in Sussex. Population 2,803. *Also* the name of a village near Ashbourne, in Staffordshire.

MAYNOOTH (Irish Free State).—A small place in County Kildare, famous for its large Roman Catholic College. Population about 846.

MAZOE (Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia).—Small township, 5½ miles to the south-east of the railway at Jumbo Station. Post, telegraph, and telephone facilities ; hotels. Is the headquarters of the district of Mazoe, and an agricultural centre. White population about 1,900.

MEASHAM (England).—A small town near Shackerstone, in Derbyshire. Population 2,303.

MEDICINE HAT (Alberta, Canada).—The centre of what was formerly the finest kind of ranching country, and in which all kinds of farming are now being successfully carried on, is a thriving city with a population of 9,536 in 1926. It stands first among the milling centres of the British Empire, and is known as the " natural gas " city. (*See* CANADA.)

MEERUT (India).—An historic town in Northern India, 39 miles north-east of Delhi, the Imperial capital. It was here that on that fateful Sunday in 1857 occurred the first great outbreak in the Indian Mutiny. Population about 174,587.

MELBOURNE. — (*See* VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.) SEA ROUTES : 1, 2, 7, 11, 20, 28, 33, 45, 50, 53, 56, 61, 68, 71, 73, 76.

MELBOURNE (England). — A small town in Derbyshire, noted for its market gardens. Population 3,772.

MELCOMBE REGIS.—(*See* WEYMOUTH.)

MELKSHAM (England).—A market town, 9¾ miles east of Bath, in Wiltshire. Population 3,594.

MELROSE (Scotland).—A pretty little historic town in Roxburghshire. Population 2,166.

MELSETTER ((Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 99 miles south of the railway at Umtali, and the headquarters of the district of Melsetter, which is one of, if not the most fertile districts in the country. Post and telegraph offices ; there is no hotel in the district, which is unique in Rhodesia in this respect. White population about 100.

MELTON (England).—A small town near Woodbridge, in Suffolk. Population 2,042.

MELTON CONSTABLE (England).—A large village in Norfolk. Population 1,157.

MELTON MOWBRAY (England).—A small town in Leicestershire. Population 9,187. Is a favourite hunting centre. Noted for its fine church and the manufacture of pork pies and cheese.

MELVILLE ISLAND (Australia).—This island, which lies in Van Dieman Gulf, off the coast of North Australia, has an area of 144 square miles, and politically forms a portion of this Territory. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

MENAI BRIDGE (Wales).—A small place in Carnarvonshire, near Bangor. Population 1,638.

MEOPHAM (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,342.

MERGUI (India).—A small seaport in Burma, situated on an island in the mouth of the Tenasserim River.

MERGUI ISLANDS (India).—A group of small mountainous islands lying off the Burmese coast in the Bay of Bengal.

MERSTHAM (England).—A small town near Redhill, in Surrey. Population 3,508.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (Wales).—This town is the centre of the Glamorganshire coalfield, and it is surrounded by collieries. Population 80,161. There are also very large iron and steel works in the neighbourhood.

METHIL (Scotland).—A small seaport in Fife.

METHLEY (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 4,494.

MEXBOROUGH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 15,410. Has ironworks, and also manufactures china and earthenware.

MHOW (India). — A British cantonment and native town in the State of Indore, Central India.

MIDCALDER (Scotland).—A small town near Edinburgh. Population 3,249.

MIDDELBURGH (Union of South Africa).—An important colliery centre in the Transvaal Province. The mines in this locality produce the best coal in South Africa. Gold mining is also carried on in the outlying Kaap Valley region (at Barberton). *Also* the name of a busy little country town in the Cape Province. White population about 2,600.

MIDDLESBROUGH (England).—A large manufacturing and shipping town in Yorkshire. Situated near the mouth of the River Tees. Population 131,103. Standing in the midst of the iron and coal fields of Cleveland and the North Riding, and having good harbour facilities, with immediate access to the North Sea, this town is a rapidly-rising industrial centre. It has large iron and steel works, blast furnaces, shipbuilding yards, engineering and chemical works. It is the centre of the Cleveland iron and coal trade, and manufactures all kinds of machinery and iron and steel goods. Both coal and iron are exported in large quantities. The town itself is equipped with all modern conveniences. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there are large libraries, clubs, schools, theatres, hotels, fine shops, and good railway and shipping facilities.

MIDDLETON (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire with a population of 28,309. Silk and cotton goods.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (England).—A small town in Durham, on the River Tees. Population 1,863.

MIDDLEWICH (England).—A small town in Cheshire. Population 5,116.

MIDHURST (England).—An old market town in Sussex, 12 miles from Chichester. Population about 1,894.

MIDLETON (Irish Free State).—A town in County Cork. Has a very old college. Population about 2,732.

MIDNAPUR (India).—A town in Bengal, 66 miles west of Calcutta. Population about 50,000.

MIDSOMER NORTON (England).—A town in Somersetshire, 10 miles from Bath. Population 7,770.

MIKINDANI (Tanganyika).—Most southerly port of Tanganyika Territory. SEA ROUTE: 46.

MILBORNE PORT (England).—A small place in Somerset. Population 1,630.

MILDENHALL (England).—A small country town in Suffolk. Population 3,645.

MILDMAY PARK (England).—A suburb of London (3 miles). Population 23,923.

MILDURA (Victoria, Australia).—A town with a population of just over 6,000.

MILFORD (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 1,858.

MILFORD (Wales).—A town and seaport in the county of Pembroke, on Milford Haven, which is one of the finest natural harbours, or anchorages, in the British Isles. Population 7,704.

MILLBROOK (England).—A town in Hampshire. Population 1,292.

MILL HILL (England).—A residential suburb in N.W. London (8½ miles). Large boys' school and a Convent. Population 6,118.

MILLOM (England).—A town in Cumberland. Population 8,709. A mining centre.

MILLTOWN (New Brunswick, Canada).—One mile from St. Stephen. Coloured cotton goods, drugs, grist mill, saw and edge tool factory. Population about 1,804.

MILNATHORT (Scotland).—A town in Kinross-shire. Population 1,178.

MILNGAVIE (Scotland).—A town in Stirlingshire 7 miles from Glasgow. Population 4,530.

MILNROW (England).—A town in Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. Population 8,386.

MILNTHORPE (England).—A small Westmorland town with a population of 1,019.

MILTON (Otago, New Zealand).—A prosperous industrial and agricultural centre, 32 miles from Dunedin. Large quantities of lime are obtained in the neighbourhood, and there are several factories. Population about 1,540 (1929).

MILVERTON (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 1,437.

MINEHEAD (England).—A small watering-place on the Bristol Channel, in Somerset. Population 6,016.

MINNEDOSA (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,681 (1926). It is a railway and wheat centre.

MINSTER (England).—A small place and railway junction in Kent. Population 2,379. *Also* Minster-on-Sea, Kent; a resort near Sheerness. Population 3,207.

MIRAJ (India).—A Mahratta State with a population of about 115,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

MIRFIELD (England).—A town in Yorkshire, with a population of 12,133. Manufactures carpets, blankets, and woollen goods.

MIRSHIDABAD (India).—This town, which lies just over 120 miles north of Calcutta, was, during the eighteenth century, the capital of Bengal. Its decline dates from the establishment of the capital at Calcutta in 1775. In this neighbourhood is the Pearl Lake, on the shores of which stood the palace of Suraja-Dowlah, in which lived Warren Hastings and the first British Residents in Bengal.

MISSENDEN, GREAT (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 2,555.

MISTLEY (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,781.

MITCHAM (England).—A town in Surrey, suburban to London (8½ miles). Population 35,118.

MITCHELSTOWN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Cork. Has large stalactite caves. Population 2,146.

MIZAPUR (India).—A town with a population of about 121,946, situated 44 miles south-west of Benares.

MOATE (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Westmeath. Population 1,239.

MOTTAT (Scotland).—A small health resort and spa in Dumfriesshire. Has saline and sulphur springs, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Population (resident) 2,702.

MOHILL (Irish Free State).—A small town in Leitrim (and Longford). Population about 653.

MOLD (Wales).—A town in Flintshire. In the midst of a rich mineral region. Population 4,659.

MOMBASA (Kenya).—(*See under* KENYA.) SEA ROUTES : 11, 19, 40, 46, 61, 62, 88.

MONAGHAN (Irish Free State).—The county town of County Monaghan. Agricultural centre. Population 4,636.

MONASTEREVAN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Kildare.

MONCTON (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Petitcodiac River. Headquarters of Intercolonial Railway. Moncton, Butouche Railway, and Shepody Navigation Co. Workshops of Intercolonial Railway; three factories and machine shops, three builders' factories, cotton mill, aerated water factory, biscuit factory, barrel factory, wood and steel car works, mattress factory, wire fence works, grist mill, etc. Oil and natural gas being developed, twenty wells give over 50,000,000 ft. of gas per day. Population about 17,488.

MONEYMORE (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Londonderry.

MONGHYR (India).—A city standing on the banks of the Ganges, in Bengal. Has a rock fortress. Population about 90,000.

MONK BRETTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 5,139.

MONMOUTH (England). — The county town of Monmouthshire. A small but very ancient town, with many features of great historical interest, the principal being the ruins of the Castle of John of Gaunt, ruins of Raglan Castle, and the fourteenth century parish church. Population 5,269.

MONTGOMERY (India).—A small town in the Punjab, near Multan. Named after the Lieut.-Governor in 1865.

MONTGOMERY (Wales).—The tiny county town of Montgomeryshire. Population 951.

MONTMAGNY (Canada).—An industrial town, and capital of Montmagny County, Quebec Province, on the I.C.R., 37 miles north-east of Levis. Population about 4,145. Roman Catholic convent and college. Wagon factory, pulp mill, lumber industries, two banks, county buildings, electric light, churches, and schools.

MONTMORENCY (Canada).—A village at Montmorency Falls, in Quebec Province, on the Quebec Electric Railway, 8 miles north-east of Quebec City. Population about 1,904. Large cotton mill, employing 1,200 hands. Falls are 250 ft. high, but narrow.

MONTREAL (Canada).—The largest city in Canada, and its commercial metropolis. On the south side of the Island of Montreal, in the county of Hochelaga, and at the head of the St. Lawrence ocean navigation, and the commencement of inland navigation. Connected by rail with every place of any importance in North America. The principal railways are: Grand Trunk (administration); Canadian Pacific (headquarters); Grand Trunk Pacific; Canadian Northern; Quebec Southern; Delaware and Hudson; Rutland; and Central Vermont. Summer terminal port of Canadian Pacific, Cunard, White Star and other liners. Steamers to all Eastern Canada ports, both ocean and lake. Population 530,437 (with suburbs, 618,506). Assessment 638,000,000 dollars. Civic revenue, 10,384,473 dollars. City has harbour with 7 miles of deep water, a large number of hotels; English and Roman Catholic cathedrals, hundreds of churches; McGill University, Laval University, and many good colleges, high schools, and academies; electric light and power (developed at Shawinigan Falls and Lachine Rapids); about seventy banks (inclusive of branches); several hospitals and asylums; City Hall, Court House; Y.M.C.A.; Houses of Refuge; Sailors' Institute; splendid club houses; Art Gallery; five market places, including the Bonsecours; Natural History Society, Mechanics' Institute, Canadian Institute; Board of Trade; eight daily papers (four in French). Prominent buildings: Church of Nôtre Dame, St. James' R.C. Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral; Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce; Post Office; G.T.R. Offices; Windsor Station and Offices (C.P.R.); Windsor Hotel; Colleges of McGill University; Royal Victoria Hospital; Hotel Dieu; Alexandra Hospital; St. Paul Hospital; City Hall; Custom House; Board of Trade Building; Athletic Club; Seminary of St. Sulpice; Eastern Townships Bank; Liverpool, London, and Globe Building; Grey Nunnery. Nearly 1,000 industries are located here, manufacturing among them almost every conceivable article of commerce, and including the largest flour mills in the British Empire, turning out 6,000 barrels every 24 hours, also the St. Lawrence Flour Mills. C.P.R. "Angus" shops (5,000 employees). G.T.R. shops at Point St. Charles. The first European to visit the locality was Jacques Cartier, on 3rd October, 1535, when it was an Indian village called Hochelaga. He named the spot Mount Royal. First settled by French in 1542. In 1642 it was consecrated a city, and named "Ville Marie." Taken by the English in 1760. In 1809, the first steam vessel, *The Accommodation*, made the trip to Quebec. At that time the St. Lawrence was navigable for vessels of less than 300 tons only; now steamers drawing nearly 30 ft. can pass up and down. In 1832, visitation of cholera. In 1852, large part of city destroyed by fire. The Hotel Dieu was founded in 1644; the Convent of Nôtre Dame in 1650. The oldest church in the city is the Bonsecours (R.C.). SEA ROUTES : 14, 15, 22, 38, 68. (*See also* CANADA.)

MONTROSE (Scotland).—A small seaport in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the River South Esk. Population 12,692. It has a fairly good harbour and dock accommodation. Timber is the principal import; and the trade is largely with Canada and Russia. Soap and canvas are manufactured.

MONTSERRAT ISLAND.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

MOONTA (South Australia). — A town with a population of 1,300.

MOOSE JAW (Canada).—A town in Saskatchewan. An important distributing centre in a vast agricultural district. Population 19,039 (1926).

MORADABAD (India).—A town on the plains of India, 100 miles east of Delhi. Famous for its metalwork. Population about 98,140.

MORDEN (Manitoba, Canada).—A town with a population of 1,354 (1926). It is a railway town situated in the centre of a wheat-growing district.

MORDEN (England).—A Surrey suburb of London (8½ miles).

MORECAMBE (England).—A growing seaside resort on Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire. Population 19,182. It has all the attractions of a modern pleasure resort, including bracing air and good sea-bathing.

MORETONHAMPSTEAD (England).—A small town in Devonshire, 12 miles from Exeter. Population 1,561.

MORETON-IN-MARSH (England).—A small market town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,406.

MORLEY (England).—A manufacturing and mining town in Yorkshire, 4¾ miles south-west of Leeds. Population 23,935. Manufactures woollen goods. Coal mines in the neighbourhood.

MORPETH (England).—A town in Northumberland with a population of about 7,433. Manufactures flannel, iron and leather. There are coal mines and stone quarries in this district. Population of rural district 18,095.

MORTLAKE (England).—A small town in Surrey, suburban to London (9 miles). Stands on the banks of the Thames, 2 miles from Richmond. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Population 19,502. Some historic memories.

MOSGIEL (Otago, New Zealand).—An industrial town with a population of about 1,980 (1929). Woollen manufactures and coal mining.

MOSSEL BAY (Union of South Africa).—A small seaside resort 136 miles from Port Elizabeth Sea Route : 46.

MOSSEND (Scotland).—A mining town in Lanarkshire.

MOSSLEY (England).—A small manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 12,705. Manufactures cottons, woollens, and iron.

MOSTYN (Wales).—A small town in Flint. Population 1,762.

MOTHERWELL (Scotland).—A town among the mines of Lanarkshire, with a population of 68,969. Has large iron and steel works. A rapidly-rising industrial centre. In 1860 the population numbered 2,923.

MOTUEKA (Nelson, New Zealand).—A small town in the centre of the fruit-growing district, with a population of about 1,525 (1929). It is 16 miles by sea from Nelson.

MOTUTAPU (Auckland, New Zealand).—A small island off the coast, with a population of about 9 (residents). It is a favourite holiday resort of Aucklanders.

MOULMEIN (Burma).—A port situated a little to the south of Rangoon. Sea Routes : 6, 83.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Wales).—A town and mining district in Glamorganshire. Population 43,292.

MOUNT ALBERT (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburb of Auckland. Population about 19,690 (1929).

MOUNT EDEN (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburb of Auckland City with a population of over 19,530 (1929).

MOUNT GAMBIER (Australia).—A town in South Australia. Population about 4,000.

MOUNTMELLICK (Irish Free State).—A small manufacturing town in Laoighis (Queen's County).

MOUNT MORGAN (Queensland, Australia).—Population 5,000. 404 miles north of Brisbane. Connected with the famous Mount Morgan gold mine, the richest in Australia and one of the richest in the world. Has paid over £7,000,000 in dividends. At present employs about 2,000 men. The area surrounding Mount Morgan was for years devoted to grazing only, but it was found that Mount Morgan itself was a veritable hill of gold. Copper, iron and limestone are also being worked in the district.

MOUNTRATH (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in Laoighis (Queen's County). Population 7,166.

MOVILLE (Irish Free State).—A small seaside resort and transatlantic mail transhipment point on the coast of County Donegal.

MOY (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Tyrone.

MUCH WENLOCK (England).—A town in Shropshire, comprising several small townships spread over a wide area. Population 13,712.

MUDGEE (New South Wales, Australia).—190 miles west of Sydney. Chief industries : Wool farming, mining ; minerals have also been worked here. Five dairy factories, two flour mills, freezing works, and boot factories have been established in town and district.

MUIRKIRK (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire. Population 4,982. Has large iron works.

MUIZENBERG (Union of South Africa).—A favourite seaside resort, famous for its bathing facilities, 16 miles from Cape Town. Cecil J. Rhodes died in this town. Population about 12,000 whites. Is now included in Cape Town.

MULL (Scotland).—One of the largest of the Hebrides Islands (Argyllshire) (*q.v.*).

MULLINGAR (Irish Free State).—The county town of Westmeath, on the River Brosna (and Royal Canal).

MULTAN (India).—A very ancient city in the Punjab. It possesses many beautiful mosques and shrines, and much of historic and architectural interest. The manufactures include cottons, silks, and carpets. It was captured in 1849. Population about 94,643.

MUMBLES (Wales).—A small but growing seaside resort on Swansea Bay.

MUNDESLEY (England).—A small seaside resort in Norfolk. Population 1,161.

MUSSELBURGH (Scotland).—A town in Midlothian, 6 miles from Edinburgh. Fine golf-links. It has the extensive suburb Fisherow, which is noted for its fishing industry. Population 17,100.

MUSWELL HILL (England).—A suburb of London (6½ miles). Population 11,391.

MUTTRA (India).—A city of about 80,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Jumna. It is frequented by large numbers of pilgrims during the religious festivals. It was once a great Buddhist centre. Became British in 1803.

MYSORE (India). — A large native State in Southern India. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

MYTHOLMROYD (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 4,150.

MUZAFFARPUR (India).—A town in Bengal with a population of about 70,000.

N

NAAS (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Kildare. Was once the capital of the Leinster Province. Population 3,442.

NAAUWPOORT (Union of South Africa).—An important railway junction and depôt in the Cape Province. White population about 1,300.

NABHA (India).—A Sikh State in the Punjab. Area 928 square miles. Population 426,840.

NAGINA (India).—A town in the United Provinces about 50 miles from Moradabad. Population 35,693.

NAGPUR (India).—Capital and administrative headquarters of the Central Provinces. A busy town famous for its cloth fabrics. Scene of a great British victory in 1817. Population about 188,971.

NAIHATI (India).—A town with a population of about 39,000, situated about 23 miles from Calcutta, in Bengal.

NAILSWORTH (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire, 6 miles from Stonehouse. Population 3,148.

NAINI TAL (India).—A hill-station in the United Provinces. It stands on the shores of a lake at an altitude of 6,410 ft. Renowned for the beauty of its scenery.

NAIRN (Scotland).—The county town of Nairnshire. Stands at the mouth of the river of the same name (Moray Firth). Has a small harbour. Population 5,622.

NAIROBI (Kenya).—(*See under* KENYA.)

NAIVASHA (Kenya).—A Government station and experimental stock farm on the line of the Uganda Railway, 391 miles from Mombasa. It is prettily situated on the shores of Lake Naivasha, and is considered to be one of the most healthy residential places in the Colony. White population about 428.

NAKURU (Kenya).—A centre for farming. There is an hotel, a European school, and a hospital. White population about 1,000.

NAMAQUALAND.—(*See* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and MANDATORY TERRITORIES.)

NANAIMO (British Columbia, Canada). — The "coal city" is 72 miles from Victoria, the provincial capital; and is situated on a fine harbour on the east coast of Vancouver Island. The population is estimated at 9,088. Its chief industry is coal mining, but latterly is has become an important herring fishing centre. It is also the chief town of an extensive farming and fruit-growing country. The city has a good water system, and electric light, telephones, and gas. Nanaimo coal is shipped to California, Hawaii, and China, and it is a coaling station for ocean-going steamships. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway connects the city with Victoria and Alberni, and there is a daily steamer service to Vancouver.

NANTWICH (England). — A market town in Cheshire, on the River Weaver. Population 7,296. This town was once known as the "White Salt Town," and had 305 salt works, but during recent years the salt industry has vanished, and boot and shoe making has taken its place. There are some quaint old houses and public buildings; also brine baths. It was beseiged by the Royalists in 1644.

NANTYGLO (England).—A town in Monmouthshire, near Ebbw Vale. Population 16,453.

NAPIER (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—The capital of the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay. An important town and seaport, with a population of 16,025 (1929). It is picturesquely situated on Hawke's Bay, and is a thoroughly modern and up-to-date town.

NARBERTH (Wales).—A town in Pembrokeshire, 11½ miles north-east of Pembroke. Population 1,140.

NARBOROUGH (England).—A small place near Leicester. Population 1,839. *Also* the name of a village in Norfolk.

NARIAD (India).—A town with a population of about 45,000, in the Bombay Presidency.

NASEBY (Otago, New Zealand).—A small gold-mining town with a population of about 200.

NASIK (India).—A town of about 42,900 inhabitants in the Bombay Presidency. An old native capital and a most sacred place of pilgrimage for devout Hindus.

NASSAU (Bahamas, West Indies).—A town and seaside resort on New Providence Island; capital of the Bahamas Islands (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE: 14.

NATAL.—(*See* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

NAVAN (renamed AN UAIMH) (Irish Free State). An agricultural town in County Meath, at the junction of the Rivers Boyne and Blackwater.

NAWANAGAR (India).—A native State of Kathiawar. Area 1,379 square miles. Population 428,000. The capital of the same name stands on the Gulf of Cutch, is a seaport, and has a population of about 67,841.

NEASEN KINGSBURY (England).—A suburb of London (Middlesex). Distant from the metropolis 5¼ miles. Population 2,074.

NEATH (Wales).—A town and river-post in Glamorganshire, on the river of the same name. It is a manufacturing town near the coalfields, and has copper, tin, iron and chemical works. Population 18,936. Ruins of a castle and Neath Abbey.

NEEDHAM MARKET (England). A small town in Suffolk. Population 1,313.

NEEPAWA (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,833 (1926), situated in the midst of wheat-growing country with admirable railway facilities.

NEGAPATAM (India).—A town and seaport with a population of about 77,989, situated on the Coromandel coast of Madras. It has belonged successively to the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English. SEA ROUTE : 11.

NEILSTON (Scotland).—A town in Renfrewshire. Population 15,214.

NELLORE (India).—A town in the Madras Presidency.

NELSON (British Columbia, Canada).—This town, which is situated on the west arm of Kootenay Lake, has a population of about 5,230. It is a well laid-out and solidly-built town, the principal buildings being of brick and stone. It is the judicial centre of Kootenay and an important wholesale business point. Its altitude (1,769 ft. above sea-level) renders the climate equable and salubrious, and makes it a desirable place of residence. The chief industries are mining and lumbering, and of late years fruit growing has received a good deal of attention, the shores of the West Arm being found well adapted to all kinds of fruit, which grow to perfection and ripen early. The city is lighted by electricity and has an electric street car service. Excellent fishing and shooting may be had in the neighbourhood. Nelson is connected with the main line of the C.P.R., the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and the G.N. by branch lines and steamers. The Hall Mines Smelter, which handles a large tonnage of ore annually, is situated at Nelson.

NELSON (England). — A manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 39,839.

NELSON (Nelson, New Zealand).—The capital of the provincial district, and an important commercial town and seaport, with a population of about 10,580 (1929). It is one of the most picturesque towns in the Dominion, being almost surrounded by mountains 3,500 ft. high. The climate is excellent, and it is a health resort for those suffering from pulmonary complaints.

NENAGH (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Tipperary. Has a Norman keep. Population 4,524.

NEPAL (India).—A native Kingdom lying between Tibet and India. Area 54,000 square miles. Population about 3,250,000. The capital is Khatmandu. The chief race inhabiting this Himalayan State are the Gurkhas. (*See* INDEPENDENT NATIVE STATES, INDIA.)

NESTON and PARKGATE (England).—A Small town in Cheshire. Population 4,596.

NETHERFIELD.—(*See* GRANTHAM.)

NETHERTON.—(*See* STOURBRIDGE.)

NETLEY (England).—A pretty place on the east side of Southampton Water. Royal Military Hospital, founded in 1856 7, and ruins of a Cistercian Abbey. Population 1,409.

NEVIS ISLAND.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

NEW AMSTERDAM (British Guiana).—Capital of the County of Berbice. It is a thriving little Colonial town with a tropical climate, situated about 5 miles up the Berbice River. There are two good hotels, a club, a water supply, and a telephone service.

NEWARK (England).—A very ancient town in Nottinghamshire. Population 16,957. Has malthouses, breweries, iron and brass foundries, and other factories of various kinds. It has been an early British camp, a Roman station, and is now a thoroughly modern town, with every convenience. Its once famous castle, the ruins of which can still be seen in the public gardens, has played a stirring part in English history.

NEWBIGGIN (England).—A small watering-place in Northumberland. Population 6,206. *Also* the name of a village in Westmorland.

NEW BRIGHTON (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A seaside suburb of Christchurch with a population of about 4,780 (1929).

NEW BRIGHTON (England).—A popular seaside resort in Cheshire, 4 miles from Birkenhead. Population 8,422.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(*See* CANADA.)

NEWBURGH (Scotland).—A Royal burgh of Fife. In the neighbourhood is the famous Cross Macduff, and the Abbey of Lindores (1196). Population 1,898.

NEWBURN.—(*See* NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.)

NEWBURY (England).—An old market town in Berkshire. Population 12,290. Has many historic associations, and was the scene of two battles in the Civil War.

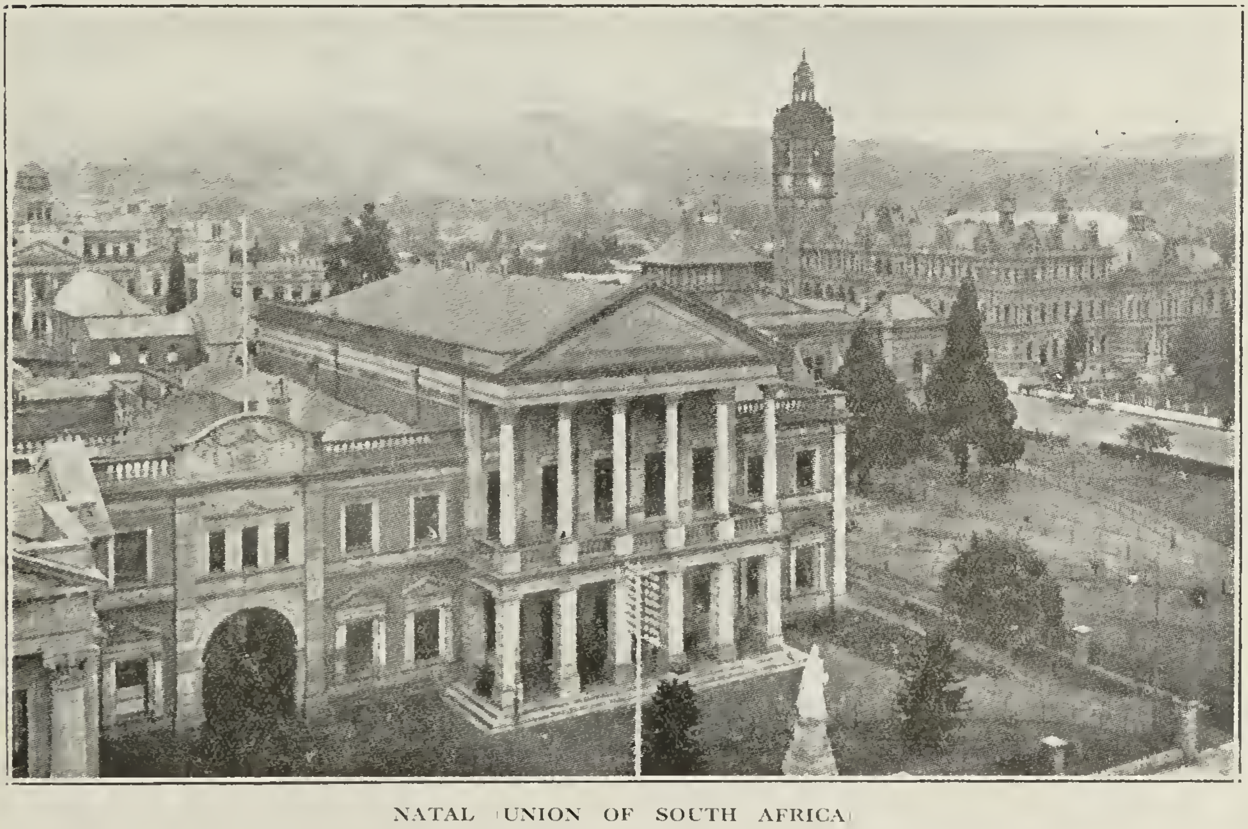
NEWCASTLE (WEST) (Irish Free State). A small town in County Limerick. Population 2,797. *Also* the name of a small place in County Down (Northern Ireland).

NEWCASTLE (New Brunswick, Canada).—On Miramichi River, at head of deep water navigation, on I.C.R. Centre of fishing and hunting district, County seat. Saw mills, sash and door factories, farm wagon works, chair factory, etc. Population about 3,507.

NEWCASTLE (New South Wales, Australia).—Population over 102,600. 104 miles north from Sydney by rail, 63 miles by sea. On the River Hunter, near its mouth. Newcastle is the second city of New South Wales. Most extensive coal fields in the Commonwealth. Output of coal averages about 6,913,840 tons, worth £2,798,764. Extensive smelting works, foundries, wool washing establishments, biscuit and other factories, and, consequently, a brisk shipping trade. SEA ROUTE : 28.

NEWCASTLE EMLYN (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthenshire. Population 922.

NAIROBI, CAPITAL OF KENYA COLONY
Government Road, one of the principal thoroughfares



NATAL (UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)
Pietermaritzburg

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (England, N.).—Situated near the mouth of the River Tyne, this very important port is the scene of much business activity. It is the marine distributing centre of many of the large coalfields of the North of England, and has an extensive export trade. Shipbuilding, engineering, and like crafts are extensively carried on, and the population is 274,955. SEA ROUTES : 37, 72, 85, 87.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (England.—A town in Staffordshire. Population 20,418. Manufactures clothing, paper, and pottery. There are also coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

NEWCASTLE (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Natal Province, situated at an altitude of about 3,900 ft. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. The town itself possesses several fine buildings and good hotels. It is one of the nearest stations to Majuba Hill. White population about 2,000. (*See History*, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

NEW CLEE (England).—A place in Lincolnshire. Population 14,489.

NEW CUMNOCK (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population 5,661.

NEWENT (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population about 2,485.

NEW GLASGOW (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population 8,974.

NEW GUINEA.—(*See* PAPUA, AUSTRALIA.)

NEWHAVEN (England).—A seaport on the Sussex coast, at the mouth of the River Ouse. Population 6,436. Regular steamboat service with Dieppe (France) and other ports. Has good harbour. *Also* the name of a village in Midlothian (Scotland).

NEW HEBRIDES (Pacific Islands).—A group of islands about 500 miles north of Fiji, under British and French administration. Population about 10,000. SEA ROUTE : 12.

NEWINGTON (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,045.

NEWLYN (England).—A small fishing port in Cornwall.

NEWMARKET (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburb of Auckland City, with a population of about 3,240 (1929).

NEWMARKET (England).—A town in Cambridgeshire. Population 9,753. It is famous for its race meetings, held on Newmarket Heath. Over half the population of this town are directly connected with the Turf. There are many fine houses and some good hotels and shops. It is the " racing capital of England," and hundreds of horses are constantly in training.

NEWMARKET (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Cork. Population 858.

NEW MILLS (England).—A small manufacturing town in Derbyshire. Calico and iron. Population 8,492.

NEWMILNS (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population of police burgh 4,806.

NEWNHAM (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,181. *Also* the name of a village just outside Cambridge, famous for its Ladies' College.

NEW PLYMOUTH (Taranaki, New Zealand).—The prettiest and most historic town in the Dominion. Situated at the foot of Mount Egmont. A well laid-out town, with considerable commercial and industrial activity in the centre of charming scenery. Population about 14,970 (1929). (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

NEWPORT (England).—The capital of the Isle of Wight. Population 11,036. An old-fashioned country town situated in the centre of the island.—*Also* a town in Monmouthshire (England). Population 82,369. Has a good harbour with extensive docks. Is one of the great coal-shipping centres. Has large iron and steel works ; and also manufactures rubber goods, telegraph material, and pottery. Has many fine buildings and engineering works.—*Also* a market town in Shropshire. Population 3,056.—*Also* a village in Essex. Population 980.—*Also* a small seaport in Fife (Scotland). Population 3,643. Possesses a small harbour.—*Also* a small town in County Tipperary (Irish Free State).—*Also* the name of a small town in County Mayo (Irish Free State).

NEWPORT-PAGNELL (England).—A market town in Buckinghamshire. Population 4,142.

NEWQUAY (England).—A small seaside town in Cornwall. Population 6,633. *Also* the name of a small seaside town on the shores of Cardigan Bay (Wales).

NEW ROMNEY (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,605.

NEWROSS (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town on the River Barrow, in the Counties of Kilkenny and Wexford. Population about 5,011.

NEWRY (Ireland).—An important town on the river of the same name, in the Counties of Down and Armagh. It is a maritime port and a small manufacturing centre.

NEWSHAM (England).—A place in Northumberland. Population 3,169.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

NEWTON (England).—A place in Cheshire. Population 7,723.

NEWTON ABBOT (England).—A market town in Devonshire, with memories of Charles I and William of Orange. Population 13,837.

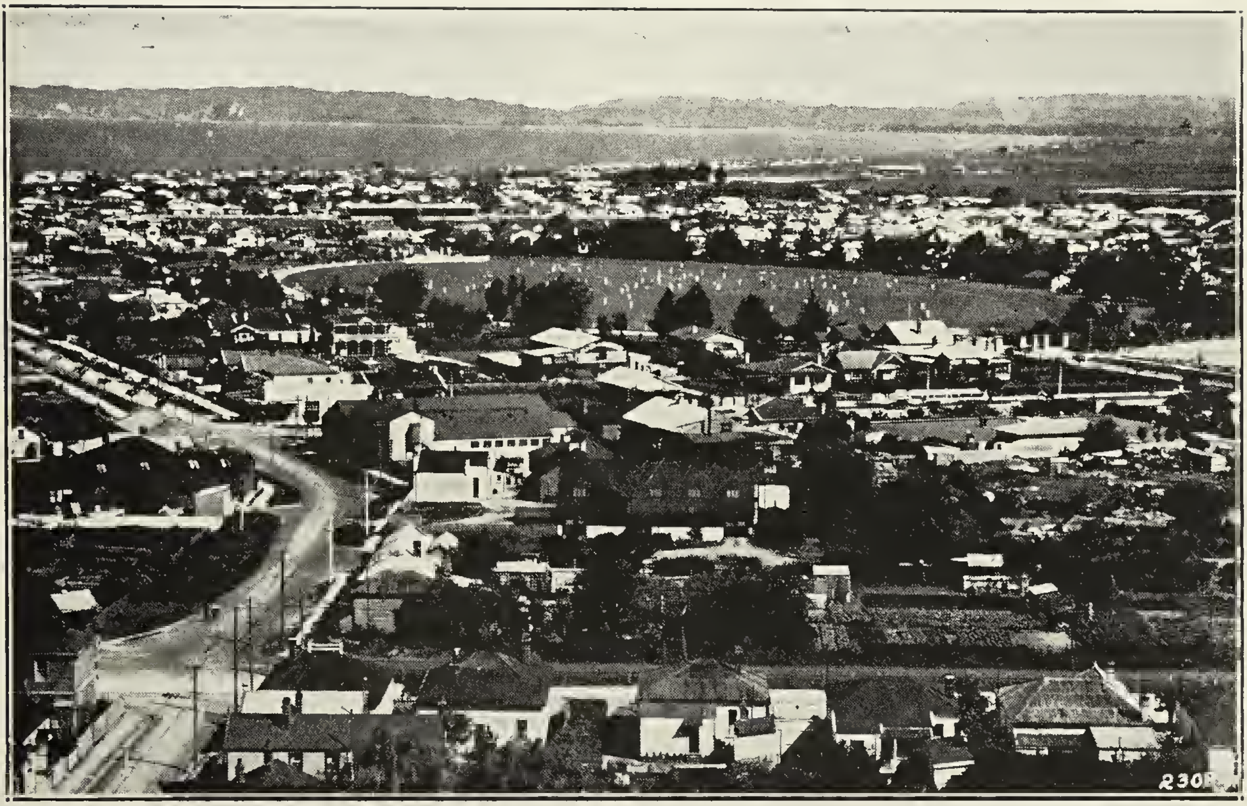
NEWTON HEATH (England).—A suburb of Manchester. Population 20,010.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS (England).—A manufacturing town and railway junction in Lancashire, 16 miles from Manchester. Has printing works, paper mills, foundries, and railway shops. Population 18,776.

NEWTON-STEWART (Scotland).—A small town in Wigtownshire. Population 2,063.

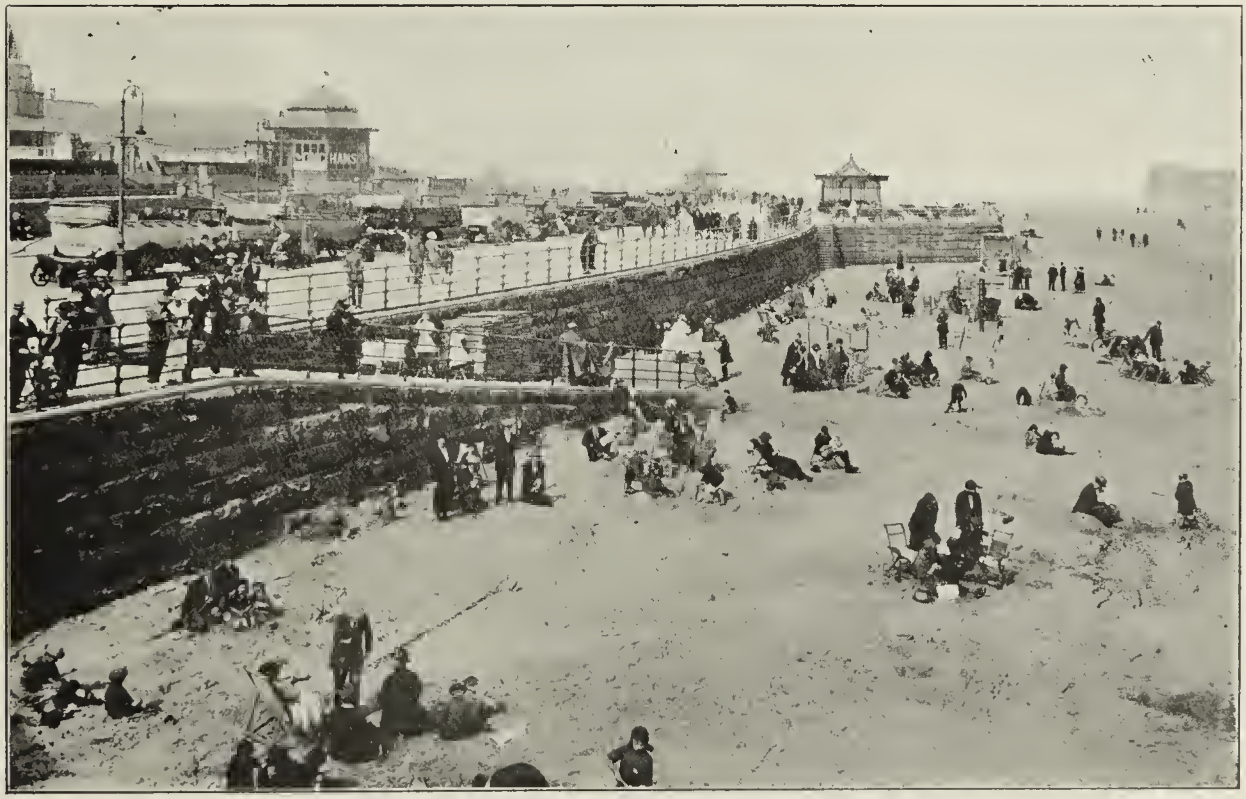
NEWTOWN (Wales).—A town in Montgomeryshire. Population 5,670. Manufactures flannel.

NEWTOWNARDS (Ireland).—An agricultural and manufacturing town in County Down ; 13½ miles distant from Belfast.



NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND
Showing Nelson Park

Photo, New Zealand Government



NEW BRIGHTON, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND
The Sands and Promenade

Photo, L.M S. Rly.

NEWTOWNBARRY (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Wexford. Population about 719.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Armagh.

NEW WESTMINSTER (British Columbia, Canada). This town is situated on the Fraser River, about 16 miles from the mouth, and 12 miles from Vancouver. It is the centre of the salmon canning industry, and enjoys a big share of the lumber trade. Being the depôt for a large agricultural country, New Westminster market is the most important in the Province—the farmer's mart and clearing house. The city was the capital of the Crown Colony of British Columbia before Confederation, and was destroyed by fire in 1898; but, through the energy of its citizens, it has been rebuilt and greatly improved. Among the public buildings are the Penitentiary and the Provincial Asylum for the Insane. The city owns and operates an electric light plant, and has an excellent water supply, and electric street railway and telephone systems. A fine steel railway and traffic bridge, built by the Provincial Government at a cost of 1,000,000 dollars, spans the Fraser River at New Westminster. There is an inter-urban electric railway connecting the city with Vancouver, and a branch line of the C.P.R. connects it with the main line at Westminster Junction. An annual event of importance is the holding of a Provincial Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial Products, which attracts visitors from all parts of the Province. Population about 14,500.

NEYLAND (Wales).—A place in Pembroke. Population 2,715.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.—(*See* DEPENDENCIES OF INDIA.)

NICOLET (Canada).—An industrial town in Nicolet County, Quebec Province, at the mouth of Nicolet River, on Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence. On the I.C.R., 98 miles north-east of Montreal, and on the Q.M. and S.R., 82 miles from Montreal. Population about 2,593. R.C. cathedral and college, two banks, churches, schools, telegraph, and telephone.

NICOSIA (Cyprus).—Capital of the Island of Cyprus (*q.v.*).

NIMACH (India).—A British cantonment and small native town in the State of Gwalior (*q.v.*).

NJORO (Kenya).—A station on the Uganda Railway, with innumerable European homesteads scattered over the surrounding country. It is distant from Mombasa 461 miles.

NORBITON (England). — A Surrey suburb of London (11½ miles). Population 12,652.

NORBURY (England).—A suburb of London (7½ miles). *Also* the name of a village in Derbyshire.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—(*See* DEPENDENCIES OF AUSTRALIA.) SEA ROUTE: 12.

NORMANTON (England).—A town and railway junction in Yorkshire, 3 miles distant from Wakefield. Coal and iron industry. Population 15,858.

NORTHAM (Australia).—A town in Western Australia. Population about 5,200.

NORTHAM (England).—A small place in Devonshire. Population 5,867. (*See also* SOUTHAMPTON.)

NORTHALLERTON (England).—An old town in Yorkshire (capital of the North Riding). Scene of the "Battle of the Standard" (22nd August, 1138). Population 4,791.

NORTHAMPTON (England).—Situated in the Midlands and capital town of Northamptonshire, with a population of 90,923. It is the centre of the boot and shoe-making industry, and has an extensive outside trade. Some lace is also made, and extensive breweries are in operation.

NORTH BAY (N. Ontario, Canada).—A town at the junction of the T. & N.O.R., the G.T.R., and the C.P.R. It is the capital of the Nipissing District, a divisional point on the C.P.R., and is an important railway town, with a population of about 10,692. The centre of a lumbering and mining section, it has planing and saw mills, foundry and machine shops, and a smelter. There are good business houses, banks and hotels, attractive residences, fine churches and schools, and it is the headquarters of the French River tourist route. This town is 360 miles west of Montreal.

NORTH BERWICK (Scotland).—A popular watering place in Haddingtonshire (East Lothian). Situated at the entrance to the Firth of Forth. Has fine golf-links. A few miles from the town are the ruins of Tantallon Castle, described in the "Marmion" of Sir Walter Scott. Population 4,524.

NORTHCOTE (Auckland, New Zealand).—A suburb of Auckland City. Population about 2,485 (1929).

NORTHENDEN (England).—A place close to Cheadle, in Cheshire. Population 3,097.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

NORTHFLEET (England).—A town in Kent, suburban to Gravesend. Population 15,719.

NORTH WALSHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk. Population 4,156.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—(*See* INDIA.)

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—(*See* CANADA.)

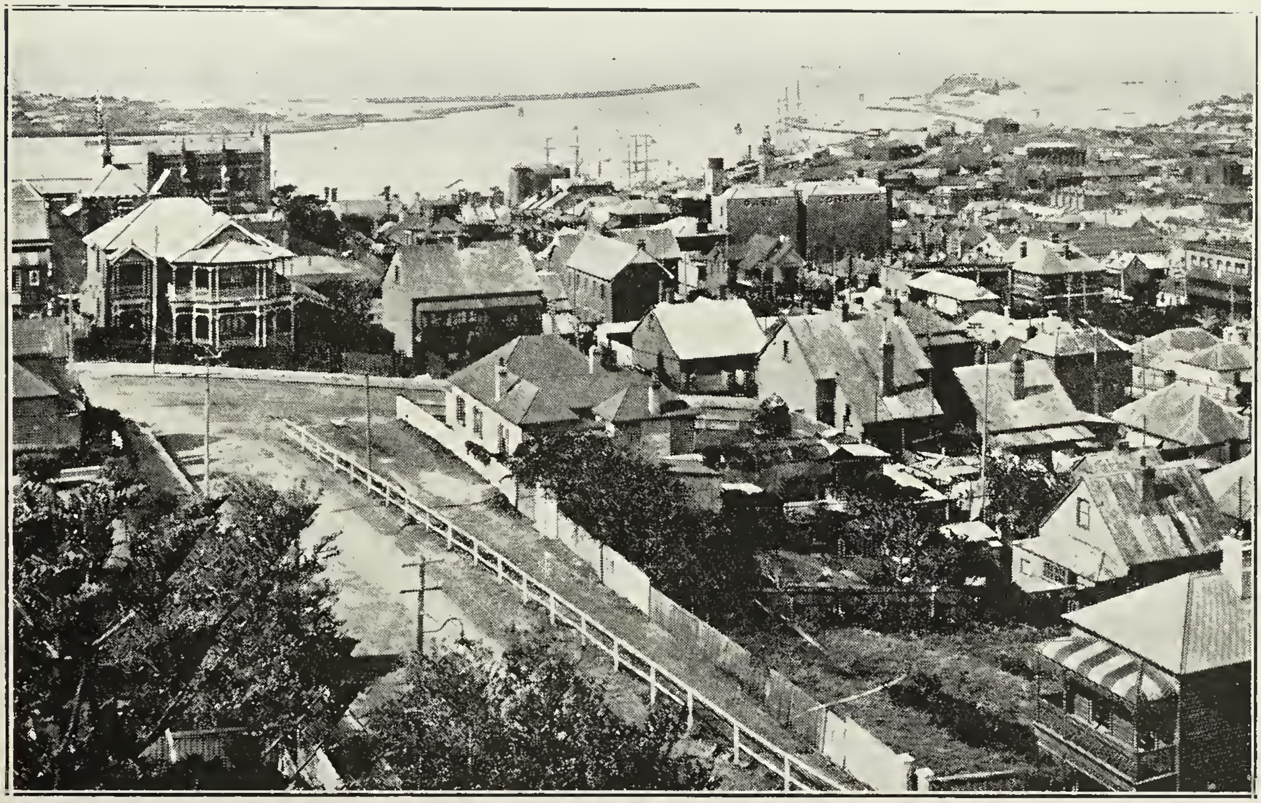
NORTHWICH (England).—A town in Cheshire, on the River Weaver. Population 18,385. Brine-springs are under and all around this town, and have been used for many centuries for the preparation of salt, and for medicinal baths. Rock-salt mines are largely worked.

NORTON-ON-TEES (England).—A place close to Stockton-on-Tees, in Durham. Population 330.

NORWICH (England, E.).—This fine cathedral city is the capital of Norfolk. It is rich in places and buildings of historical interest, and is the centre of much business activity. The population is 120,653. The principal manufactures are boots and shoes, mustard, iron structures, electrical apparatus, mineral waters, and other lesser articles.

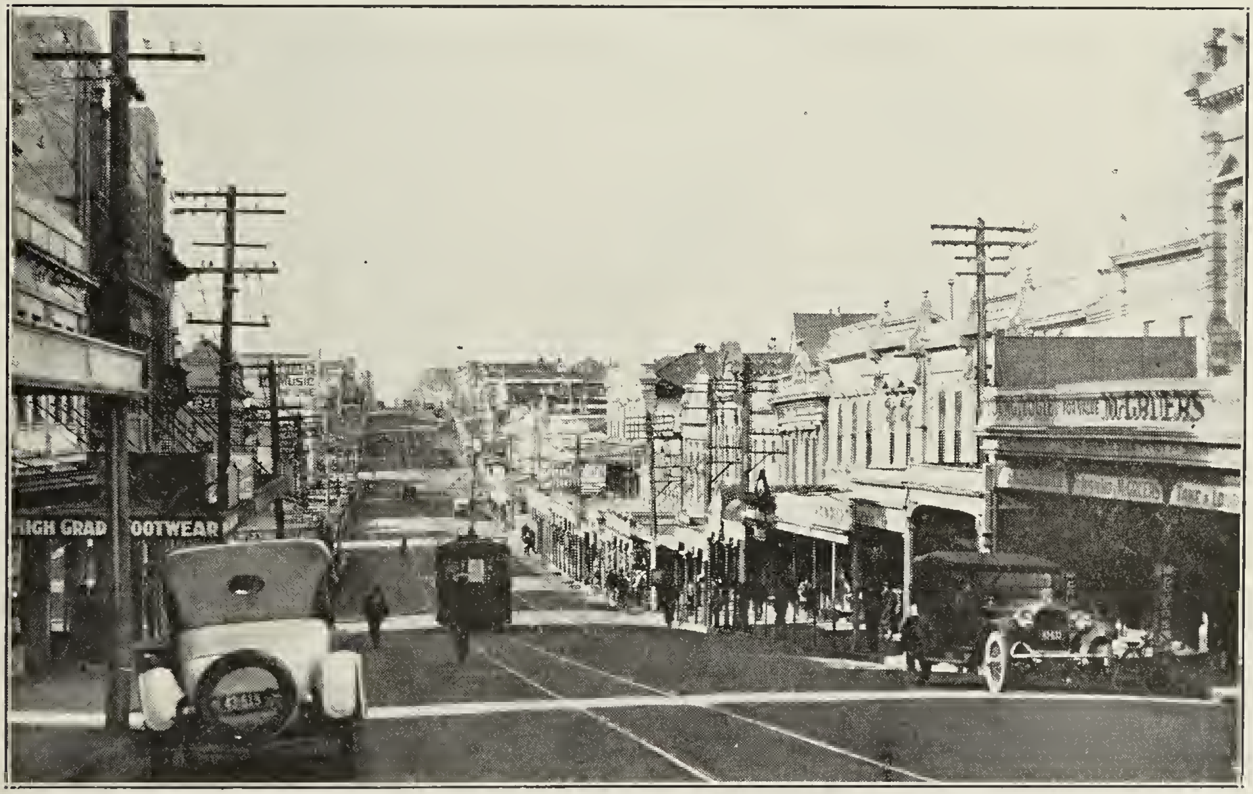
NORWOOD (England).—A pretty residential suburb of London (8½ miles). Population 31,773.

NOTTINGHAM (England).—Capital of Nottinghamshire, in the Midlands. This is a very important and prosperous manufacturing centre with an enor-



Photo, Australian Government

ENTRANCE TO NEWCASTLE HARBOUR, NEW SOUTH WALES


HIGH GRAD OOTWEAR
McGRUERS
MUSIC

NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND

Devon Street, the principal thoroughfare

Photo, New Zealand Government

mous outside trade. The population is 262,658. The principal manufactures are lace, hosiery, baskets, bicycles, cigars, needles, beer, and iron castings.

NOTTING HILL (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles).

NOVA SCOTIA.—(*See* CANADA.)

NUNEATON (England).—A manufacturing town in Warwickshire, on the River Anker. Population 41,894. Manufactures cotton, worsted, and woollen goods. "George Eliot" was born at Arbury Farm in this neighbourhood.

NUNHEAD (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 13,831.

NUTFIELD (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 1,845.

NYASALAND.—(*See* NYASALAND.)

O

OAKENGATES (England).—A town in Shropshire with a population of 11,349.

OAKHAM (England).—The county town of Rutland. Population 3,327. Ruins of an old castle. Manufactures hosiery and boots.

OAKLEY (England).—A small place in Bedfordshire. Population 330. *Also* the name of a village in Hampshire.

OAKWORTH (England).—A small manufacturing town in Yorkshire. Population 4,171.

OAMARU (Otago, New Zealand).—One of the cleanest-looking and most substantially built towns in New Zealand. The buildings are mostly constructed with the famous Oamaru white stone, obtained from the neighbouring quarries. It is a wool and grain centre, and enjoys considerable prosperity. The population is about 7,475 (1929).

OBAN (Scotland).—One of the most popular and fashionable watering-places in Scotland. It is situated on the coast of Argyll, in a beautiful bay well-sheltered by Kerrera Island. During the summer the waters of this bay are crowded with yachts, pleasure-steamers, and small boats, for Oban is the principal tourist centre for the Western Highlands of Scotland. There are many fine hotels and some good shops. The steamboat, motor coach and railway facilities for touring are excellent. Population (resident) 6,129.

OBEID, EL (Sudan).—Capital of the Province of Kordofan. Principal product, gum-arabic. (*See* SUDAN.)

OCHILTREE (Scotland).—A small town in Ayrshire, on Lugar Water. Population 2,024.

OCKENDEN (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,638.

OCKLEY (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 747.

OFFORD (England).—A small place in Huntingdonshire. Population 579.

OHAKUNE (Wellington, New Zealand).—A growing commercial and agricultural town with a population of about 1,520 (1929).

OKAHANDJA (South-West Africa).—A small township in the Mandatory Territory. Population about 700 (whites), 5,100 (coloured).

OKEHAMPTON (England).—A small market town in Devonshire. Population 3,456.

OLDBURY (England).—A manufacturing town in Worcestershire. Population 36,908. Manufactures iron, steel, tools, railway material, and chemicals. Is only 5 miles distant from Birmingham.

OLDCASTLE (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Meath.

OLDHAM (England, N.).—One of the principal manufacturing towns of Lancashire, situated close to Manchester, with a population of 145,001. The principal manufactures are velvets, silks, hats, cords, and woven goods.

OLD LEAKE (England).—A small place in Lincolnshire. Population 1,340.

OLNEY (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 2,871. Cowper lived here in 1768–86.

OLTON (England).—A small town near Solihull, in Warwickshire. Population 2,411.

OMAGH (Ireland).—The county town of Tyrone; situated on the River Strule. Is has suffered two disastrous fires.

OMDURMAN (Sudan).—A town on the Nile opposite Khartoum. (*See* SUDAN.)

ONEHUNGA (Auckland, New Zealand).—An old town situated 8 miles from Auckland City, of which it is now a suburb. It is a flourishing little seaport with a beautiful climate. The population numbers about 11,000 (1929).

ONGAR (England).—A small town in Essex, 23 miles from London. Population about 1,176.

ONITSHA (S. Nigeria).—A small native town and mission station.

ONSLOW (Wellington, New Zealand).—A suburb of the capital.

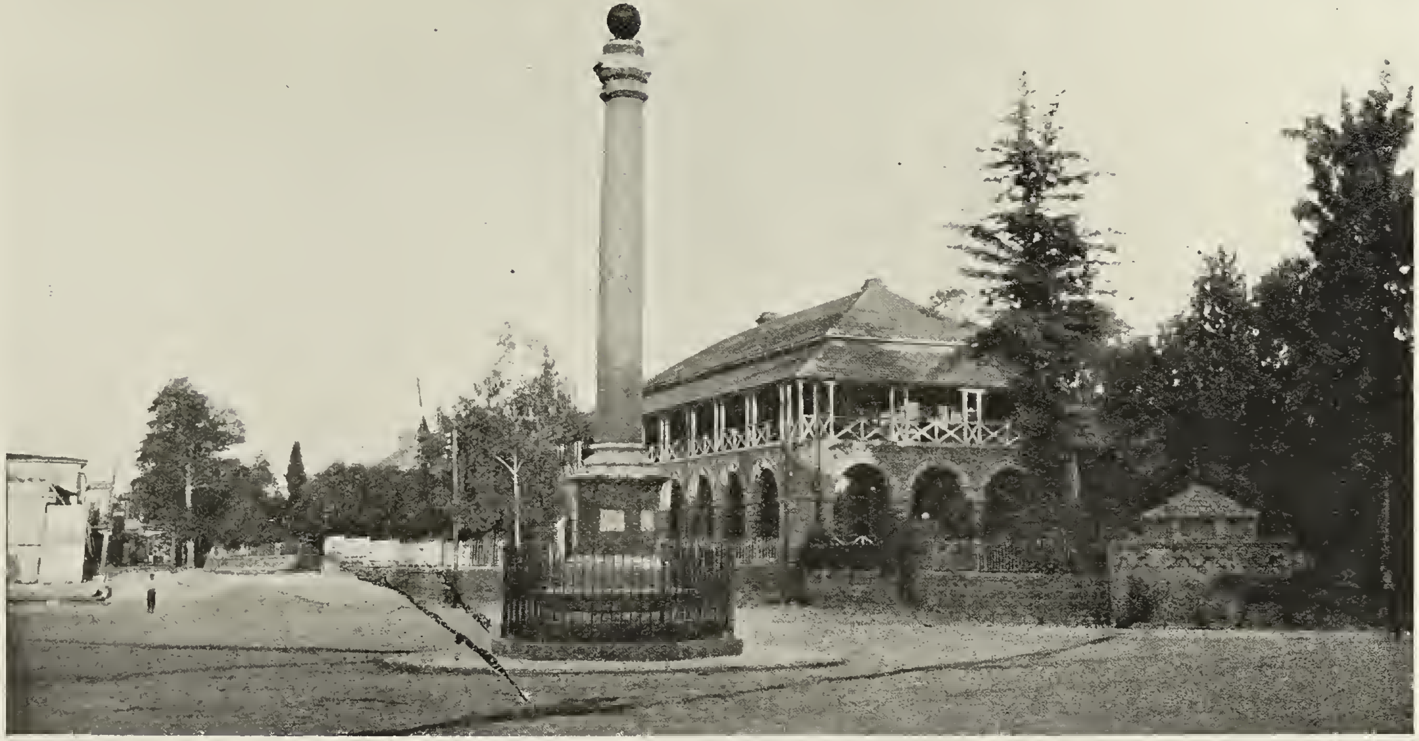
ONTARIO.—(*See* CANADA.)

OOTACAMUND (India).—The principal hill-station in the Madras Presidency. Beautifully situated on a plateau 7,228 ft. high, in the Nilgherry Hills. Average temperature about 60 deg. F. Population 15,987.

OOKIEP (Union of South Africa).—A copper-mining township in the north-west of Cape Province.

ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCE.—(*See* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

ORANGE (New South Wales, Australia).—Population 8,160. 196 miles from Sydney; centre of



Photo, J. P. Foscolo

THE KONAK, NICOSIA, CYPRUS
St. Mark's Column

prosperous farming, dairying, and fruit-growing district. Also gold and copper mines. Pleasure resort during the summer months.

ORISSA (India).—(*See* BENGAL, INDIA.)

ORKNEY ISLANDS.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

ORMESBY (England).—A town near Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire, with a population of 13,029.

ORMESBY, GREAT (England).—A small place near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Population 1,232.

ORMSKIRK (England).—A small manufacturing town in Lancashire, 11½ miles from Liverpool. Population 7,407.

ORPINGTON (England).—A small town and residential district in Kent, 14½ miles from London. Population 7,047. Memories of Ruskin.

ORRELL (England).—A small town in Lancashire, near Wigan. Population 6,775.

OSSETT (England).—A town in Yorkshire, with a population of 14,802. Has collieries and woollen mills.

OSWESTRY (England).—A town in Shropshire, on the Welsh border. Population 9,790. Has a grammar school (fifteenth century) and a few ruins of an old Norman castle. Railway workshops and system centre.

OTAGO (New Zealand).—A provincial district in the southern extremity of South Island. Capital, Dunedin (*q.v.*). (*See* SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.)

OTAHUHU (Auckland, New Zealand).—A summer suburb of Auckland City, with a population of about 4,805 (1929).

OTFORD (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 821.

OTLEY (England).—A small manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 9,536.

OTTAWA (Ontario, Canada).—Picturesquely situated on a cluster of hills, Ottawa is the Dominion capital. It has a population of about 107,800, and is the second city in size in the Province. The Parliament Buildings attract and hold the attention of every visitor to the city. These massive Gothic structures occupy three city blocks, and crown the summit of a hill whose bluffs rise precipitously 150 ft. from the river. The "drive-way," which is laid out along the foot of the hills and following courses of the canal and rivers, is one of the most beautiful on the Continent; while walks cut out of the side of the cliffs, about midway between the river and the hill-top, entice every Nature-lover to a ramble; and the Chaudiere and Rideau Falls are other features which make Ottawa's site an ideal one. Branch lines of the railways connect the city in all directions with the great commercial centres and with the playgrounds of its own and neighbouring provinces. The magnificent water-power of the two falls is utilised for the electric lighting of the city and for the operation of its car lines, its many mills and factories. One great Ottawa institution is a Roman Catholic university. At Ottawa is the Canadian Mint. Only seven coins are used in Canada: the five and ten dollar gold pieces; the silver 50 cent piece, or half-dollar; the 25 cent piece, or quarter; the 10 and 5 cent pieces; and the copper cent.

OTTERY ST. MARY (England).—A small town in Devonshire, 11 miles from Exeter. Population 3,538. Has a fine old church, begun in 1260. Coleridge was born here.

OUDH.—A province of British India (*q.v.*).

OUDTSHOORN (Union of South Africa).—A busy town and railway centre in the Cape Province, 277 miles from Port Elizabeth. Near by are the famous Cango Caves—the finest stalactite caves in Africa—and Meiring's Poort Gorge through the Zwartberg Mountains. The principal industries are tobacco growing, sugar refining, ostrich farming, fruit growing, and fruit-drying. White population about 6,000.

OUGHTERARD (Irish Free State).—A small lakeside town in County Galway. Population 563.

OULTON BROAD (England).—A large "Broadland" village in Suffolk. Population 4,109.

OUNDLE (England).—A small town in Northamptonshire. Population 2,655.

OVENDEN (England).—A suburb of Halifax (Yorkshire). Population 6,604.

OVER (England).—A small town in Cheshire. Population 7,300.

OVERTON (England).—A small place in Hampshire. Population 1,616.

OVERTON-ON-DEE (Wales).—A small town in Flintshire. Population 1,196.

OXFORD (England).—The capital of Oxfordshire, the principal and oldest university town in the British Isles, and the seat of a bishopric. The city is situated near the junction of the River Cherwell with the main stream of the Thames, 52 miles from London. The Thames is here given the local name of "Isis." The population numbers 57,052. The cathedral is attached to Christ Church College, and was built in 1120. The principal colleges and University buildings are as follows: The Bodleian Library (500,000 books and 30,000 MSS.); the Ashmolean Museum; the Radcliffe Observatory; Balliol College, New College, Brasenose College, All Souls' College, Exeter College, Lincoln College, Manchester College, Oriel College, Merton College, Pembroke College, Queen's College, Mansfield College, Magdalen College, Keble College, Jesus College, Hertford College, Corpus Christi College, Christ Church College, St. John's College, Trinity College, University College, Wadham College, Worcester College; the Indian Institute; the Examination Schools; the Divinity Schools, the new Museum, the Martyrs' Memorial; the Sheldonian Theatre and St. Mary's Church. There are also three women's colleges, named Lady Margaret's Hall, Somerville Hall, and St. Hugh's Hall. The town itself is clean and well-built, with all modern conveniences. The surrounding country is heavily wooded and extremely picturesque.

OXTED (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 2,846.

OYSTERMOUTH (Wales).—A suburb of Swansea (Glamorganshire). Population 6,098.

P

PAARL (Union of South Africa).—A town and district capital in the Cape Province, 39 miles north-east of Cape Town. Population about 6,700 whites.

PABBAY (Scotland).—A small island off the coast of Inverness.

PABNA (India).—A town in Bengal, 116 miles north of Calcutta. Population about 20,000.

PACHMARHI (India). — A hill-station in the Central Provinces. Altitude about 3,000 ft.

PADDOCK WOOD (England).—A place in Kent. Population 3,853.

PADIHAM (England).—A town in Lancashire, 3 miles from Burnley. Population 12,474. Manufactures cotton goods. Coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

PADSTOW (England).—A small seaport on the Cornish coast, 12 miles W.N.W. of Bodmin. Population 1,737.

PAHANG.—(*See* MALAYA.)

PAHIATUA (Wellington, New Zealand).—A growing market town with a population of about 1,500. Dairying is the most important industry.

PAIGNTON (England).—A pretty little seaside resort on Torbay, in Devonshire, 3 miles from Torquay. Splendid bathing and boating. Pretty surrounding country and very mild climate. Population 14,443.

PAISLEY (Scotland). — A large manufacturing town in Renfrewshire. Population 84,455. It is a place of hoary antiquity, but little remains to tell the tale of its history. The linen and gauze-making industries of the eighteenth century have completely died out, and so have the " Paisley shawls." The principal manufactures at the present time are cotton-thread, woollens, tartans, carpets, chemicals, cornflour, and machinery. The town itself has fine streets, shops, and hotels ; and there are several large public buildings. The River White Cart, on which Paisley stands, has been several times deepened, and it is only 3 miles to its confluence with the Clyde.

PAKATOA ISLAND (Auckland, New Zealand).—An island situated about 23 miles from Auckland City. Once used as an inebriates' reformatory, with a population of about 26.

PALANPUR (India).—The chief town of a native State in Gujarat. Population about 31,680. (*See also* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

PALGHAT (India).—A town with a population of about 30,000, situated in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency.

PALI (India).—The chief commercial centre of the native State of Jodhpur. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

PALMER'S GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (6½ miles).

PALMERSTON (Otago, New Zealand).—A small but prosperous agricultural town with good railway connections. The population was about 800 in 1929.

PALMERSTON, NORTH (Wellington, New Zealand).—An important agricultural and commercial town with a population of 19,535 (1929). It is a fine, well laid-out place with all modern conveniences, including libraries, clubs, theatres, hotels, newspapers, banks, parks, etc. It is the centre of a very rich pastoral region, and bids fair to become one of the most important cities in the Dominion. It is 88 miles north-west from Wellington by rail, and is an important railway junction.

PANGBOURNE (England).—A small place in Berkshire. Population 1,677.

PANIPAT (India).—An historic town in the Punjab, just over 50 miles north of Delhi, the Imperial capital. Lying on the " Great North Road " of India, it has been the scene of three great battles (1526, 1556, 1761). Present population about 38,569. (*See History,* INDIA.)

PANNA (India).—A native State in Bundelkhand with an area of 2,568 square miles. The capital town of the same name has a population of about 20,000. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

PANTEG (England).—A town in Monmouthshire with a population of (district) 10,984. Has large iron works.

PAPA STOUR.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

PAPA WESTRAY.—One of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*).

PAR (England).—A small place in Cornwall. Population 1,934.

PARIS (Ontario, Canada).—A growing industrial town with over 4,000 inhabitants.

PARKSTONE (England).—A town in Dorsetshire. Population 9,822.

PARRAMATTA (Australia).—A town in New South Wales. Population over 17,000.

PARSON'S GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (8¼ miles).

PARSONSTOWN (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in Offaly (King's County), on the River Brosna. Has a fine old castle.

PARTABGARH (India).—A native State in Rajputana. Area 959 square miles. The capital is of the same name. *Also* the name of a district of British India, in Oudh.

PARTICROFT (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Manchester. Population 17,923. Manufactures iron and machinery.

PARTON (England).—A small seaport in Cumberland, near Whitehaven. Population 393. *Also* the name of a village in Kirkcudbrightshire.

PARTINGTON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population about 1,147.

PASSAGE WEST (Irish Free State).—A small seaport in County Cork. Population about 3,019.

PATAN (India).—An historic town in Baroda, with some very interesting ruins. Has a growing native manufacturing industry. Population about 45,000.

PATEA (Taranaki, New Zealand).—A small but growing industrial town and port, with a coasting maritime trade. The population numbers about 1,120 (1929). It is the outlet for the surrounding rich agricultural country, and, having both rail and sea communication, should rapidly increase in size and prosperity.

PATELEY BRIDGE (England).—A small town, near Ripon, in Yorkshire. Population about 2,500.

PATIALA (India).—A large and important native State in the Punjab. Area 5,951 square miles. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

PATNA (India).—A great commercial centre, 140 miles east of Benares. It possesses many fine buildings, including colleges, churches, temples, and mosques. It was founded in B.C. 600, and has been the scene of several epoch-making incidents in Anglo-Indian history. The massacre of British prisoners by Mir Kasim (1763) was the cause of the annexation of the country. Population about 119,976. (*See also* BENGAL, INDIA.)

PATNA (India).—A native State in the Central Provinces. Area about 2,400 square miles. The capital of the same name has a population of about 100,000.

PECKHAM RYE (England).—A suburb of London (3½ miles).

PEEBLES (Scotland).—The county town of Peeblesshire. Stands on the River Tweed, about 21½ miles from Edinburgh. Population 6,105. Has several large public buildings, including a library and museum. Has a fine hotel. Has memories of the Queensberry family, Dr. William Chambers, and Mungo Park.

PEGU (India).—A small town in Lower Burma, on the Pegu River. It stands on the site of the old and magnificent capital of the Kingdom of Pegu, which was destroyed early in the eighteenth century. The present population is about 8,000.

PEMBA ISLAND.—(*See* ZANZIBAR.)

PEMBREY (Wales).—A small port in Carmarthenshire, on the River Burry. Population 4,549.

PEMBROKE (Wales).—The county town of Pembrokeshire. Stands on a navigable arm of Milford Haven. It has a fortified harbour and naval dockyard. The only buildings of historic interest are the fine ruins of Pembroke Castle (1094) and the Monkton Priory. Population 15,481.

PENARTH (Wales).—A seaport and small seaside resort in Glamorganshire, 3 miles from Cardiff—of which city it really forms a suburb. Has extensive docks, a promenade, a pier, and some pretty gardens. Population 17,097.

PENANG (Straits Settlements).—This, one of the prettiest ports of call in the Middle East, has a population of 101,182. The surroundings of *Georgetown* are beautifully tropical, and the Waterfall Gardens constitute a gem of scenery. A feature of interest is the Chinese Temple-Hill It is a busy port, and promises to become busier with the extension of the railway. Possessing many of the external features of Singapore, Penang is more Oriental in character. The Crag, a hill station on the island, is largely resorted to by Peninsular residents. SEA ROUTES : 10, 11, 27, 41, 47, 50, 57, 61, 65, 76, 83. (*See also* MALAYA.)

PENGE (England).—A town in the southern suburbs of London (7 miles). Population 26,284.

PENHALONGA (Umtali, Southern Rhodesia).—A mining township, 11 miles to the north of the railway at Umtali. Post and telegraph offices, banks, hotel. White population between 200 and 300.

PENICUIK (Scotland).—A town in Edinburghshire, or Midlothian. Stands on the North Esk. Population 5,205. Paper mills. About 2 miles distant are Glencorse barracks.

PENISTONE (England).—A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, 13 miles from Sheffield. Population 3,791. Collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood.

PENKRIDGE (England).—A small town in Staffordshire. Population 1,200.

PENMAENMAWR (Wales). — A small seaside resort in Carnarvonshire. Population 4,480.

PENRHIWCEIBER (Wales).—A mining town in Glamorganshire. Population 8,816.

PENRITH (England).—An agricultural town in Cumberland. Population 8,342. Ruins of an old castle. Is situated on the borders of the Lake District.

PENRYN (England).—A small town in Cornwall, 3 miles from Falmouth. Population 3,151. Near by are the famous Penryn granite quarries.

PENSHURST (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,572.

PENZANCE (England).—A growing seaside resort and seaport in Cornwall. It stands on Mount's Bay, 10 miles from Land's End, and is the most westerly town in England. It enjoys a very mild climate, with little variation in the (average) temperature, but the rainfall is heavy. There is a good promenade from which fine views can be obtained of the rocky coastline and of the open sea. Many of the public buildings are constructed of granite, and include a library and museum. The harbour is well enclosed by piers, and shelters a large fishing fleet (mackerel and pilchard). It is a quaint old town, and is surrounded by romantic scenery. Population 12,096.

PERAK STATE.—(*See* MALAYA.)

PERIM ISLAND.—A tiny island in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the south entrance to the Red Sea. SEA ROUTE : 21. (*See* ADEN.)

PERRANPORTH (England).—A small Cornish town with a population of 2,366.

PERSHORE (England).—A small agricultural town in Worcestershire. Population 3,462.

PERTH (Australia).—Capital of Western Australia (*q.v.*).

PERTH (Scotland).—The county town of Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay. Population 33,208. It is a beautifully situated city, with the broad river in front of it, wooded hills behind it, and

PATEA, TARANAKI, NEW ZEALAND *Photo, New Zealand Government*

KODAK FILMS & PLATES

BAZAAR STREET, PORT SAID, EGYPT

in the distant north the massive crests of the Grampians. There are many fine buildings and two pretty parks. The principal industry is dyeing; but ink, iron and linen are also manufactured. At Bridgend, one of the suburbs of Perth, Ruskin lived when a boy.

PESHAWAR (India).—An important military cantonment and native town, situated about 10 miles from the entrance to the Khyber Pass. Its importance is due solely to its strategic position. Population, including cantonment, about 100,000.

PETERBOROUGH (Australia).—A town in South Australia. Population about 3,000.

PETERBOROUGH (England).—A large cathedral city and railway junction in Northamptonshire (borders of Huntingdonshire). Population 35,533. It is a very ancient city, and is mentioned in history as far back as 655. The cathedral was built between 1118 and 1526. The town itself has several large buildings, and is one of the most important railway centres in the Eastern Counties. Manufactures agricultural implements.

PETERBOROUGH (Ontario, Canada).—An important commercial town with a population of about 19,477. Has several factories, and is a large distributing and railway centre. It is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district.

PETERHEAD (Scotland).—An important seaport in Aberdeenshire. Many of the buildings are of the famous "Peterhead granite." Once the headquarters of the whale fisheries of the northern seas. It has a busy harbour (largely fishing). Population 16,144.

PETERSFIELD (England).—A small market town in Hampshire. Population 3,933.

PETONE (Wellington, New Zealand).—A growing town with a population of over 10,520, situated about 7½ miles by rail from Wellington, of which it is now a suburb. Here are situated several factories, including Government workshops. Some 600 hands are employed in woollen manufacturing alone. The town itself is thoroughly modern, and possesses a museum, library, several clubs, hotels, a recreation ground. It stands on the site of an old fortified Maori stronghold, and was the landing place of the first settlers.

PETWORTH (England).—A small market town in Sussex. Population about 2,500.

PEVENSEY (England).—A large and historic village in Sussex. William the Conqueror landed on the shores of Pevensey Bay. Ruins of an old castle. Population 522.

PEWSEY (England).—A small market town in Wiltshire. Population 1,731.

PHILIPPOLIS (Union of South Africa).—A town and district in the Orange Free State. The centre of the sheep and horse breeding region. Possesses a fine park and recreation ground. White population about 900.

PHILIPSTOWN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in Offaly (King's County). Derived its name from Philip of Spain, the consort of Queen Mary. Population about 460.

PICKERING (England).—A small market town in Yorkshire. Ruined castle. Population about 3,600.

PICTON (Marlborough, New Zealand).—A shipping and pastoral centre situated at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound, with a population of about 1,280 (1929). Has both railway and steamship communication with Wellington and other parts of the Dominion.

PICTON (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity.

PIETERMARITZBURG (Union of South Africa). Capital of the Natal Province (*q.v.*).

PIETERSBURG (Union of South Africa).—An important town and railway centre in the Transvaal Province. It is situated on the high veld, and is the centre for the Zoutpansberg goldfields. White population about 3,000.

PILIBHIT (India).—A town with a population of about 51,900, situated in the United Provinces.

PINCHER CREEK (Alberta, Canada).—A small but growing agricultural town with a population of over 1,000 (1926).

PIND DADAN KHAN (India).—A small town in the Punjab, 111 miles north-west of Lahore. Noted for its pottery and brass-work.

PINNER (England).—A small town and residential district in Middlesex, 12 miles from London. Commercial travellers' school. Population 9,462.

PISHIN (India).—A frontier district of Southern Afghanistan, administered since 1878 by a British Agent. Area just under 4,000 square miles.

PITCAIRN ISLAND.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

PITLOCHRY (Scotland).—A summer resort in Perthshire. Population (resident) 1,714.

PITSEA (England).—A small place in Essex. Population about 1,200.

PITTENWEEM (Scotland).—A seaport and Royal burgh of Fife. Population 1,922.

PLACENTIA (Newfoundland).—A small town with a fine natural harbour situated on the Avalon Peninsula in the south of the island, 65 miles from St. John's. Population about 2,000.

PLAISTOW (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles). Population 35,246.

PLESSISVILLE (Canada).—A village in Megantic County, Quebec Province, on the G.T.R., 51 miles south-west of Quebec. Population about 2,032. It has electric light, one bank, telegraph, churches, and schools.

PLUCKLEY (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 913.

PLUMPTON (England).—A small place in Sussex. Race meetings. Population 709.

PLUMSTEAD (England).—A suburb of London (10 miles). Population 75,902.

PLUMTREE (Southern Rhodesia).—A rising township 55 miles south of Bulawayo, the centre of an extensive farming country. It is also well known for its boarding school, which is conducted on the lines of an English public school.

PLYMOUTH (**England,** *q.v.*).—Population 209,857. SEA ROUTES : 8, 31, 73, 86.

PLYMOUTH (**Montserrat, W.I.**).—Capital of the West Indian Island of Montserrat (*q.v.*). Population 1,800. SEA ROUTE : 14.

PLYMPTON (**England**).—A small market town in Devonshire. Population 5,191.

POCKLINGTON (**England**).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 2,556 (rural district 10,897).

POKESDOWN (**England**).—A place in Hampshire, suburban to Bournemouth. Population 14,024.

POLEGATE (**England**).—A small country place near Eastbourne, in Sussex.

POLESWORTH (**England**).—A small town in Warwickshire. Population (of district) 5,619.

POLLANARRUA (**Ceylon**).—The ruins of an ancient capital (770 A.D.), situated about 61 miles north-east of Kandy (*q.v.*). These wonderful ruins include a fine rock temple.

POLPERRO (**England**).—A small but picturesque fishing port in Cornwall.

POMONA.—(*See* ORKNEY ISLANDS.)

PONANI (**India**).—A small seaport on the Malabar coast of Madras.

PONDER'S END (**England**).—A Middlesex suburb of London (10 miles). Population 12,756.

PONDICHERRY.—(*See* FRENCH SETTLEMENTS, INDIA.)

PONTEFRACT (**England**).—An ancient town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 16,763. Has an old Norman castle and other interesting buildings.

PONTLLANFRAITH (**England**).—A small town in Monmouthshire. Population 2,318.

PONTNEWYDD (**England**).—A town in Monmouthshire. Population 13,170.

PONTYPOOL (**England**).—A town in Monmouthshire. Population 6,883. Coal-mining, brewing, and iron-working are the chief industries.

PONTYPRIDD (**Wales**).—A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorganshire. Population 47,171. There are coal and iron mines in the district, and iron and chemical works, as well as other factories, in the town.

PONUI ISLAND (**Auckland, New Zealand**).—A favourite little island resort, 20 miles off the coast, with a population of about 28 (1929).

POOLE (**England**).—An old-fashioned seaport in Dorsetshire, on the large Poole harbour, 5 miles from Bournemouth. Population 43,661. A yachting centre.

POONA (**India**).—An important town and military centre, situated about 120 miles south-east of Bombay. It is a favourite hill-station, and is the seat of the government of the Bombay Presidency during the hot season. There are several colleges and schools ; and the native manufactures of cotton, silk, and jewellery are of a fine order. The surrounding country is extremely picturesque, and the town itself is one mass of flowers and gardens. The population is about 214,796.

POPLAR (**England**).—A suburb of East London ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Population 162,618.

PORCUPINE (**W. Ontario, Canada**).—A mining town with a population of about 5,000, situated at the terminus of a branch line, 26 miles west of Troquois Falls, on the T. & N.O.R., is a famous gold-mining camp. Since the disastrous fire of 1911 the town has been rebuilt.

PORTADOWN (**Ireland**).—An agricultural and manufacturing town, on the River Bann, near Belfast, in County Armagh.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (**Manitoba, Canada**).—This town has a population of 6,513 (1926), and is one of the most important wheat centres in the Dominion. It has large elevators, flour mills, foundries, manufactories, a high school, and other institutions of a prosperous and growing city.

PORT ALBERNI (**British Columbia, Canada**).—The west coast terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, is situated at the head of Alberni Canal, a deep-water inlet, 54 miles from Nanaimo. It has direct rail communication with Victoria *via* the western extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. It is also connected with Victoria by five steamboats. Alberni Harbour is one of the best on the coast. The town is in the centre of an immense area of magnificent timber, and is likely to become one of the most important lumbering points in British Columbia. Considerable land has been cleared in the vicinity, and farming, fruit-growing, and dairying are carried on with success. Mining, lumbering, and fishing are the principal industries. The population is about 1,050, but increasing rapidly.

PORT ANTONIO (**Jamaica**).—A season resort in the West Indian Island of Jamaica. Has a magnificent hotel, the Tichfield, which is much patronised by American and British tourists.

PORTARLINGTON (**Irish Free State**).—An agricultural town in Offaly (King's County) and Laoighis (Queen's County).

PORT ARTHUR (**N. Ontario, Canada**).—A town on the main line of the C.P.R., in the famous Thunder Bay district, on the north-west shore of Lake Superior. It is an attractive commercial and residential city, with a population of over 14,000. The chief industries are lumbering, mining, milling, and farming. The lumbering interests represent a cut of 50,000,000 ft. of lumber a year. A blast furnace for iron has a working capacity of 300 tons per day ; and water powers near the town supply a large flour milling centre. It has grain elevators with a capacity of 9,000,000 bushels ; and a coal dock with a capacity of 800,000 tons and equipment capable of unloading a vessel at the rate of 10 tons per minute. The town is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Northern Navigation Co., the Booth & White Steamship Line, and the Montreal and Lake Superior Steamships, the headquarters of the Canadian North-west Steamship Co., and a calling port for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. Sixteen regular freight steamship lines make it a port of call. A branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes through the town north-westward to its main line. Much of the merchandise of the east is transferred at Port Arthur from water to rail, while grain from the west is transhipped to the vessels of the lake. At the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, it is 422 miles from Winnipeg.

PORT AUGUSTA (**Australia**).—A town in South Australia. Population about 1,700.

PORT CASTRIES. — (*See* St. Lucia, West Indies.)

PORT CHALMERS (**Otago, New Zealand**).—Situated on the fine Otago Harbour, it is the deep-water port for Dunedin. Ocean steamers, after crossing the Harbour from the Heads, moor alongside the railway wharves. Although the population numbers only about 2,575, Port Chalmers is a busy maritime and commercial town, possessing all modern improvements. Frozen meat and wool are its chief exports by sea. Steamship communication is maintained with all the coast ports of the Dominion, as well as with Sydney, Australia. It possesses a library, clubs, good hotels, parks, and churches ; a high school and several factories.

PORCHESTER (**England**).—A small town in Hampshire. Population 901.

PORT CLARENCE (**England**).—A small seaport in Durham, at the mouth of the River Tees.

PORT ELIZABETH (**Union of South Africa**).—An important seaport in the Cape Province on the shores of Algoa Bay. It has many fine buildings, including a hospital, a museum, an institute, and a large public library. The harbour is well sheltered ; and the principal exports are wool, ostrich feathers, gold, and diamonds. Population about 34,000 Europeans and 32,000 coloured. Sea Routes : 32, 46, 88.

PORT FLORENCE (**renamed KISUMU**) (**Kenya**). The terminus of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. A European settlement, administrative headquarters, and growing Lake port in Central Africa. There is regular steamboat communication with Mwanza (Tanganyika Territory) ; Entebbe, the administrative headquarters of the Uganda Protectorate ; and Jinja, at the head waters of the Nile (Ripon Falls). White population about 150.

PORT GLASGOW (**Scotland**).—A town in Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles from Greenock. Was originally intended as a harbour for the city of Glasgow (1668) (previous to the dredging of the Clyde). It has extensive docks, shipbuilding yards, and foundries. Population 21,022.

PORTHCAWL (**Wales**).—A small seaport and seaside resort in Glamorganshire. Population 6,642.

PORTISHEAD (**England**).—A watering-place on the Severn, in Somersetshire, 10 miles from Bristol. Population 3,817.

PORTLAND, ISLE OF (**England**).—A rocky island, or, really, peninsula on the Dorset coast, connected to the mainland by the Chesil bank. It is 9 miles in circumference, and rises to a height of 495 ft. on the summit of the Verne. The southern extremity is formed by Portland Bill, which projects into the English Channel. There are lighthouses on this point ; and off the shore is the reef known as the Shambles, and the treacherous tide-race, called the Portland Race. The whole of this island is composed of oolitic limestone, which is the material so largely used for building ; and it has been quarried to the average amount of 60,000 tons per annum for this purpose since the seventeenth century. Between the island and the mainland is the fortified and protected harbour and naval base. Portland Roads are among the best anchorages in the British Isles. There are the ruins of three castles on Portland Island ; and sheep are bred in fairly large numbers, fresh water being obtained from the curiously large number of springs. The small town of Portland has little to recommend it, and is about 4 miles distant from Weymouth. The population of the island numbers 12,434.

PORTLAW (**Irish Free State**).—A small agricultural town in County Waterford. Population about 809.

PORT LOUIS.—Capital of Mauritius (*q.v.*). Sea Routes : 11, 61, 88.

PORTMADOC (**Wales**).—A small seaport in Carnarvonshire. Population 4,185.

PORT MORESBY.—(*See* Papua, Australia.) Sea Route : 12.

PORT NATAL.—(*See* Durban, Natal, U.S. Africa.)

PORTO NOVO (**India**).—A small seaport on the Coromandel coast of Madras. Scene of a British victory in July, 1871. Sea Route : 11. (*See History*, India.)

PORTOBELLO (**Scotland**).—A small watering place on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles from Edinburgh. It is suburban to Leith.

PORT OF SPAIN. — (*See* Trinidad, West Indies.) Sea Routes : 14, 30, 38, 43, 54, 55, 65, 79, 86.

PORT PIRIE (**South Australia**).—Population 9,720. 169 miles north-west of Adelaide. An important seaport at the head of Spencer's Gulf. There are extensive smelting and reduction works in operation treating the products of the Broken Hill mines. It is also the seaport from which the products of an extensive pastoral and agricultural area are shipped.

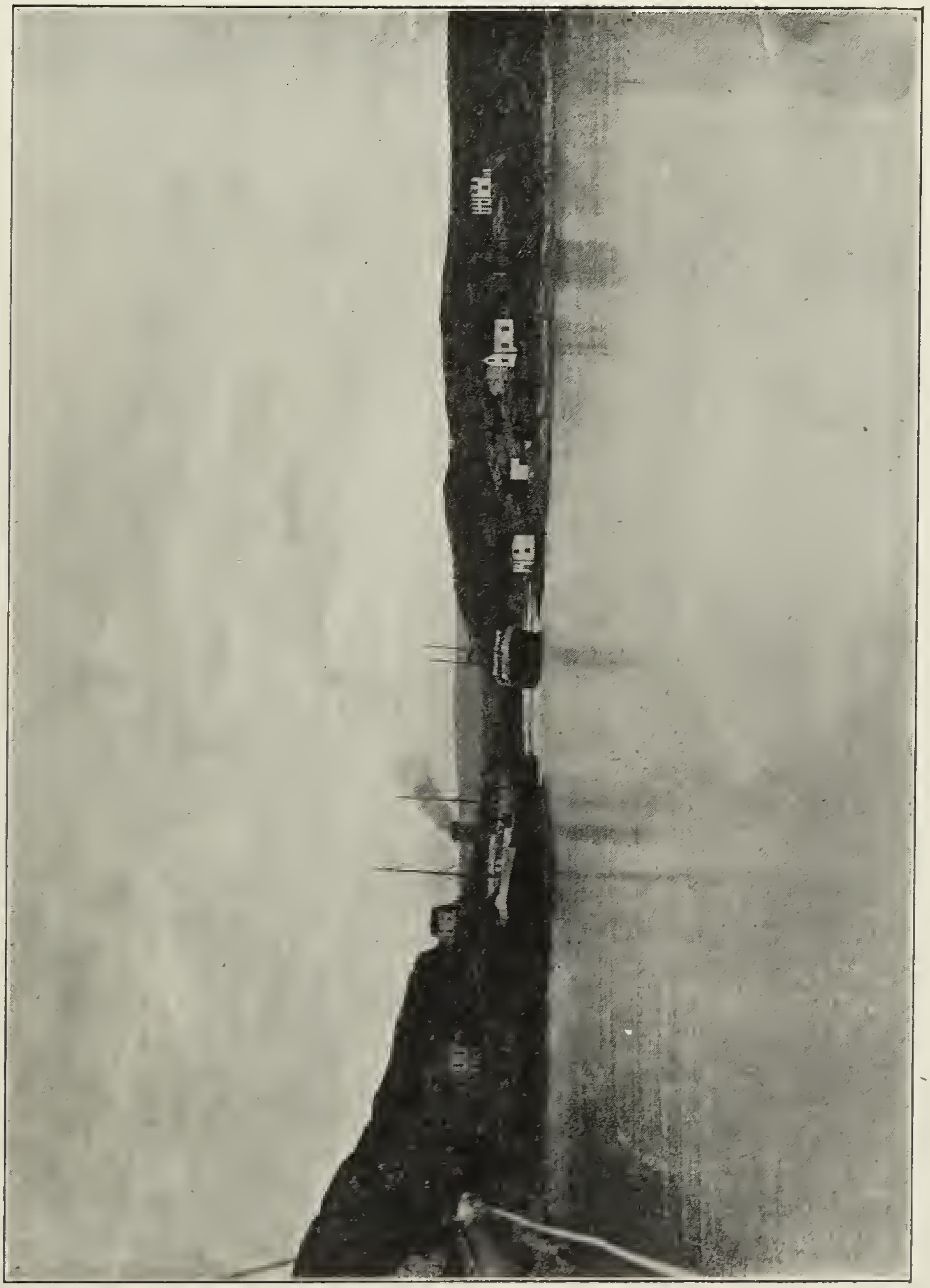
PORT ROYAL. — (*See* Kingstown, Jamaica, West Indies.)

PORTREE (**Scotland**).—Chief town in the Isle of Skye (*q.v.*). Population 2,431.

PORTRUSH (**Ireland**). — A watering-place and favourite resort in County Antrim. It is the centre for the famous Giant's Causeway. Has fine golf links.

PORT SAID (**Egypt**, *q.v.*).—Sea Routes : 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 26, 27, 31, 40, 41, 44, 45, 50, 52, 56, 57, 59, 61, 65, 69, 71, 73, 76, 78, 84, 88.

PORTSEA ISLAND (**England**).—A portion of the Hampshire coast divided from the mainland by Portsmouth Harbour (W.), Langston Harbour (E.), and a narrow channel (N.). It is 4 miles long by 3 miles broad, and on it are the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea.



PORT AUX BASQUES, NEWFOUNDLAND

PORT SHEPSTONE (Union of South Africa).—A small Natal port situated at the mouth of the Umzimkulu River. Founded in 1877 and named after Theophilus Shepstone. Connected by railway with Durban. White Population about 800.

PORTSKEWETT (England).—A small town in Monmouthshire. Population 958.

PORTSLADE (England).—A small seaport in Sussex. Principal imports : Coal and timber. It is also a seaside resort within easy reach of Hove and Brighton. Population 7,696.

PORTSMOUTH (England, S.).—This is the principal British Government naval port and dockyard ; and situated as it is behind the Isle of Wight, with hills at the back, it has considerable strategic value. Some of the largest war vessels of the world are built here. Nelson used this port when embarking before his famous victories, and his old ship H.M.S. *Victory* now lies in a special dock. It is a garrison town, and very heavily and extensively fortified. The population is over 247,343, many of which are employed either in the Navy and Army, or in the Dockyard. Just opposite are Cowes and Ryde, and steamboats ply regularly between Portsmouth (including Southsea) and these and other places in the island.

PORTSOY (Scotland).—A small seaport in Banffshire. Population 1,951.

PORT SUDAN (Sudan).—The chief port of the Sudan. Nearly 4,000,000 tons of shipping annually enter and clear. (*See* SUDAN.) A good hotel. SEA ROUTES : 8, 11, 19, 31, 44, 46, 52, 76, 84, 88.

PORT TALBOT (Wales).—A seaport, with good harbour and docks, in Glamorganshire. Population 14,002.

PORT STANLEY (Falkland Isles).—Capital and chief port of the Falkland Islands (*q.v.*). Population 900. SEA ROUTE : 75.

PORT SWETTENHAM (Malaya).—(*See* MALAY STATES.) SEA ROUTES : 11, 41, 65, 83.

PORT VICTORIA (Seychelles).—Capital and chief port of the Seychelles (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE : 11.

PORTUMNA (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town on the River Shannon, in County Galway. Population 8,921.

POTCHEFSTROOM (Union of South Africa).—This town was the original capital of the Transvaal in the early days of the Republic. Is was here that delegates from the central districts of the Transvaal drew up the first Constitution, called the Grond Wet, and M. W. Pretorious was elected President. The town itself is a quaint old-fashioned place, famous for its orchards. The surrounding country is fertile and well watered. Population : whites about 10,000 and coloured about 5,300.

POTTER'S BAR (England).—An outlying suburb of London (12½ miles).

POTTON (England).—A small town in Bedfordshire. Population 2,156.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE (England).—A small town in Lancashire, 5 miles from Fleetwood. Population 2,732.

PRESCOT (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, 7½ miles east of Liverpool. Population 9,043.

PRESTON (England). — A large manufacturing town in Lancashire, on the Ribble, 14 miles from the sea. Population 117,426. The town itself stands on an elevated plateau, and is well built and laid out. There are many fine streets, public buildings, shops, factories, hotels, parks, theatres, recreation grounds, and clubs. It is a very old town, and has figured largely in English history. There is a deep channel, allowing vessels of several hundred tons to go right up to Preston, which has over 40 acres of docks. Cotton manufacture has superseded that of linen, and this town has become one of the most important centres of the cotton industry in the world. There are also shipbuilding yards, foundries, and engineering works. Little of historical interest is, however, to be seen in Preston.

PRESTONPANS (Scotland).—A small town on the coast of Haddingtonshire. Population 5,154. It was in this neighbourhood that the battle of Prestonpans (21st September, 1745) was fought, resulting in a victorious charge by the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward.

PRESTWICH (England).—A town in Lancashire, famous for its cotton mills. Population 18,750.

PRETORIA (Union of South Africa).—Joint capital, with Cape Town, of Union of South Africa (*q.v.*).

PRIMROSE HILL (England).—An inlying suburb of London (N.W.).

PRINCE ALBERT (Canada).—A town in the Saskatchewan Province of Canada. Population 7,873 (1926).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(*See* CANADA.)

PRINCE RUPERT (British Columbia, Canada).—The Pacific terminus of the G.T.P.R., is situated on Kaien Island, near the mouth of the Skeena River. The population is about 6,393, and is increasing rapidly. The city is well supplied with all public utilities, banks, churches, schools, hotels, business and industrial establishments, and newspapers. The shipping trade is already large and steadily increasing. With the railway completed from ocean to ocean, this city is certain to command a very large volume of trade, as it has one of the best harbours on the Pacific coast ; and is the outlet of immense areas of mineral, timber, and agricultural lands, which are being rapidly settled and developed.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 2,322. Famous for its moated residence of the Black Prince.

PRITTLEWELL (England).—A suburb of Southend, in Essex. Population 59,980.

PROME (India).—A town in Burma, on the Irrawaddy. Population about 53,000.

PROSPECT (Australia).—A town in New South Wales.

PUDSEY (England).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Bradford. Population 14,315.

PUKEKOHE (Auckland, New Zealand).—A growing agricultural town with a population of about 2,450 (1929). Near by is a large ostrich farm and feather-trimming factory.

PULBOROUGH (England).—A small market town in Sussex. Population 1,969.

PULHAM ST. MARY (England).—A small country town in Norfolk. Population 841.

PULICAT (India).—A small town situated about 21 miles north of Madras. The first Dutch settlement in India.

PUNJAB (India).—A province of N.W. India (*q.v.*).

PURFLEET (England).—A small place in Essex, 8 miles from Woolwich. Government magazines.

PURLEY (England).—A small residential town in Surrey, suburban to London (13½ miles). Population of Coulsdon and Purley 21,493.

PURNIAH (India).—A small town in Bengal. Population about 20,000.

PUTNEY (England).—A Surrey suburb of London (6 miles). Population 28,242.

PWLLHELI (Wales).—A watering-place in Carnarvonshire. Population 3,811.

PYLE (Wales).—A small town in Glamorganshire. Population 2,708.

Q

QUEBEC (Canada).—Capital of the Province. At the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers. On C.P.R., G.T.R., and C.N.R. ; 180 miles from Montreal, 400 miles from mouth of St. Lawrence. Population 95,193. The "Gibraltar of Canada." City has Parliament buildings ; an ancient citadel ; several squares, parks, and public walks ; monument in joint memory of Wolfe and Montcalm ; monuments (1) to Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham ; (2) presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte to commemorate struggle of 1760 ; (3) to Major Short and Sergt. Wallick, who lost their lives in the St. Sauveur fire ; a drill shed ; R.C. cathedral, Anglican cathedral, St. Matthew's Church ; a splendid hotel (the C.P.R. Château Frontenac) ; over thirty churches ; Laval University (R.C.), and two R.C. colleges ; a convent and nunneries ; high school and a number of academies and private schools ; Canadian Institute ; Literary and Historical Society (founded 1824) ; Entomological Society ; St. Patrick's Institute ; Advocates' Library ; six daily newspapers (three of them in French) ; three hospitals and lunatic asylum ; twelve banks. Summer port for Atlantic liners of the C.P.R., White Star, Dominion, Cunard, and other Companies, and landing place for immigrants. Steamers to Montreal and all Eastern Canadian ports. Ferries to Levis and other points. Nearly 200 industries, including the manufacture of boots and shoes, leather, tobacco, clothing, wooden ware, biscuits ; lumber mills. In the vicinity : Plains of Abraham and Montmorency Falls. Most picturesque city in North America. Founded in 1608 by Champlain. First visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, when it was an Indian village called Stadacona. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English. Restored to the French in 1632. Captured by Wolfe in 1759. Americans unsuccessfully attempted its capture in 1775. SEA ROUTES : 15, 22, 68. (*See also* CANADA.)

QUEENBOROUGH (England).—A small town and seaport on the Isle of Sheppey, in the county of Kent. Population 3,073.

QUEENSBURY (England).—A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Halifax. Population 5,870.

QUEENSFERRY (Scotland).—A small town in Linlithgowshire. North Queensferry is in Fife. Population about 2,193.

QUEENSLAND.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

QUEENSTOWN (renamed COBH) (Irish Free State).—A seaport in the extensive Cork Harbour, 12 miles distant from the city of Cork. It has a fine harbour, and is an important oversea mail station. There is a steamboat service with England. R.C. cathedral. SEA ROUTES : 22, 65, 91.

QUEENSTOWN (Otago, New Zealand).—Situated on an arm of the famous Lake Wakatipu, it is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in New Zealand. It is a tourist resort, with innumerable places of beauty and interest in the near vicinity. The permanent population is about 850 (1929.).

QUEENSTOWN (Union of South Africa).—A well laid-out and picturesque town on the railway from East London. It is situated in the Cape Province ; and, standing at an elevation of 3,544 ft. above sea-level, enjoys a dry and bracing climate. Its streets are broad and well kept ; and there are many good shops and fine public buildings, including a town hall, Government buildings, telephone exchange, library, hospital, and several large schools and churches. The surrounding country is diversified and picturesque, and there are many points of interest. In the centre of the town are some fine public botanical gardens. White population over 6,000, and coloured about 8,000.

QUE-QUE (Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 155 miles north-east of Bulawayo. Station serves the Globe and Phoenix, the Gaika, and the Moss mines. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, bank, and hotel. Que-Que is a very convenient base for big game shooting trips into the Mafungabusi District. (*See under* BIG GAME SHOOTING.) White population about 570.

QUETTA (India).—An important military centre near the northern frontier with Baluchistan. It is strongly fortified and has a large garrison. Commanding the Bolan Pass and Pishin Valley, it is of considerable strategic importance, and is one of the chief military stations on the north-west frontier. Both coal and petroleum have been discovered in this district. There is an Indian Military Staff College here.

QUILON (India).—A small town in the native State of Travancore. It belonged successively to the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English. Population about 20,000.

R

RAASAY (Scotland).—An island with a small village, situated off the coast of Inverness. Area 24 square miles. Population 400.

RABAI (Kenya).—A small native village and local administrative and missionary centre about 20 miles inland from Mombasa. The nearest station on the Uganda Railway is Mazeras.

RADCLIFFE (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester. Population 24,677. Manufactures cotton goods. Coal mines in the neighbourhood.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT (England). — A small town, near Nottingham. Population 2,735.

RADHANPUR (India).—The capital of a native State (1,150 square miles) in the Bombay Presidency. Population about 20,000.

RADLEY (England).—A small country town in Berks. Population 927.

RADSTOCK (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 3,661.

RAI BAREILLY (India).—A town in Oudh with a population of about 18,000. Possesses several fine buildings.

RAICHUR (India).—A town in the native State of Hyderabad.

RAINFORD (England).—A small town in Lancashire, 4 miles from St. Helens. Population 6,496.

RAINHAM (England).—A small town (or village) in Essex. Population 1,972. *Also* the name of a small place in Kent. Population 3,905.

RAINY RIVER (N. Ontario, Canada).—A town on the C.N.R., east of Winnipeg. The industries are the machine repair shops of the C.N.R., the saw and planing mills, and the flour mills. There is a steamboat connection with Kenora, 87 miles north, and Fort Frances, 54 miles east. The town has four hotels, public and separate schools and five churches, with water, sewerage, and electric light systems. Population about 1,444. At its service is perhaps the greatest timber area in Northern Ontario. Lake of the Woods and the forests afford good fishing and hunting. Colonisation roads for fully 200 miles have been constructed, and more are being made, giving employment on good terms to settlers who have also a ready market for their farm produce in the lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries of the district. All the grain and grasses, especially hay and clover, grown in Old Ontario, flourish in the fertile valley of Rainy River.

RAIPUR (India).—A town with a population of 32,683, situated in the Central Provinces.

RAJAMAHENDRI (India).—A town in the Madras Presidency. Population over 40,000.

RAJPUTANA.—A territory lying to the north-west of the Indian Peninsula, and composed of about twenty native States and a British District. (*See* INDIA.)

RAMNAGAR (India).—A town on the Ganges in the United Provinces. *Also* the name of a small town in the Punjab.

RAMPUR (India).—A native State with an area of 889 square miles and a population of 531,217, situated in the United Provinces. The capital town of the same name has a population of about 77,000, and is famous for its native manufactures (pottery and damask).

RAMSBOTTOM (England).—A town in Lancashire, on the River Irwell. Population 15,370. Manufactures cottons and machinery.

RAMSEY (Isle of Man).—A small seaport and seaside resort in the Isle of Man, 14 miles from Douglas. It has a fine sandy beach, good promenades, a pier, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Steamboat communication with Douglas, Liverpool, Fleetwood and Glasgow. *Also* the name of a small town in Huntingdonshire. Population 5,328.

RAMSGATE (England).—A very popular seaside resort in the Isle of Thanet, county of Kent. Population 36,560. It is only 4 miles distant from Margate, to which it is connected by both railway and tramway. The pretty little seaside resort of Broadstairs lies between the two large towns. The sandy beach of Ramsgate is certainly one of the finest in England, and is the playground of thousands of people—both old and young—during the summer months. This town offers, in addition to its magnificent air and pretty surrounding country, every possible amusement for the pleasure-seeker by the sea.

RANCHI (India).—A town with a population of considerably over 21,000, situated in Bengal.

RANDALSTOWN (Ireland).—A small agricultural town in County Antrim.

RANGIORA (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A go-ahead market town with a population of about 2,150 (1929). Flax dressing and flour milling are the chief industries. The town possesses modern conveniences, and the surrounding country is rich agriculturally.

RANGOON.—Capital of the Burma Province of British India (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 6, 8, 11, 44.

RAPHOE (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Donegal.

RAROTONGO ISLAND.—(*See* COOK ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.) SEA ROUTE : 89.

RATHANGAN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Kildare. Population about 440.

RATHDOWNEY (Irish Free State).—A small town in Laoighis (Queen's County). Population about 878.

RATHDRUM (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Wicklow. Population about 660.

RATHFRYLAND (Ireland). — An agricultural town in County Down.

RATHKEALE (Irish Free State).—A small town in County Limerick. Population about 1,550.

RATHLIN (Ireland).—An island off the coast of Antrim. (*See* IRELAND, BRITISH ISLES.)

RATHMELTON (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Donegal. Population about 976.

RATHMINES (Irish Free State).—A suburb of Dublin (*q.v.*).

RATHO (Scotland).—A small town, 8 miles from Edinburgh. Population 1,751.

RATHREN (Scotland).—A town near Keith, in Banffshire.

RATNAGIRI (India).—A small coast town in the Bombay Presidency.

RAVENGLASS (England).—A small seaport on the Cumberland coast, 4½ miles from Bootle.

RAVENSBOURNE (England).—A suburb of London (10¼ miles).

RAVENSCAR (England).—A small seaside place on the Yorkshire coast.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (England).—A suburb of London (8½ miles).

RAWAL PINDI (India).—An important town and military base in the Punjab. Distant about 161 miles from Lahore. There is a brisk overland trade with Afghanistan. Population, including military cantonment, about 100,000.

RAWTENSTALL (England).—A cotton and woollen manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 28,381.

RAYLEIGH (England).—A small town in Essex. Population about 3,125.

RAYMOND (Alberta, Canada).—A small agricultural town with a population of 1,799 (1926).

RAYNES PARK (England).—A Surrey suburb of London (9 miles). Population about 5,812.

READING (England).—The capital of Berkshire, situated on the River Kennet, near its junction with the Thames. Population 92,274. It is an historic town, and has some very interesting ruins. The streets are well paved and lighted, and there are many fine public buildings, parks, hotels, and shops. It is an important agricultural centre. Manufactures biscuits, seeds, sauce, paper, and iron goods. It has memories of many historic personages and has a fine University College.

REDCAR (England).—A favourite seaside resort in Yorkshire, 10 miles from Middlesbrough. Splendid bathing on the long stretch of sand. Population 16,399.

RED DEER (Alberta, Canada).—An agricultural town of about 2,021 (1926) inhabitants.

REDDITCH (England).—A manufacturing town in Worcestershire. Population 16,235. Manufactures pins, fishing-tackle, and hooks.

REDHILL (England).—An agricultural town in Surrey. Population 17,998.

REDRUTH (England).—A town in Cornwall, situated in the centre of a mining district. Population 9,920.

REEDHAM (England).—A small country town in Norfolk. Population 825.

REIGATE (England).—A prettily situated town in Surrey, at the foot of the North Downs. Population 28,915. Its church contains a curious old library.

RENFREW (Scotland).—The county town of Renfrewshire, situated on the south bank of the Clyde, 6 miles from Glasgow. Population 14,129. It was originally the seat of the Royal Stewarts.

RENTON (Scotland).—A small town in Dumbartonshire. Population 4,969. Smollet, the novelist, was born here. Calico printing.

REPTON (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population 1,929.

RETFORD, EAST (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire with a population of 13,412. Some fine public buildings, including a grammar school. Manufactures iron and paper.

REVELSTOKE (British Columbia, Canada).—This town, on the main line of the C.P.R., 379 miles east of Vancouver, is a railway divisional point and the gateway to West Kootenay, connection being made there with the Arrowhead branch, which gives access to the Slocan, Kootenay, Boundary, and Crow's Nest countries. The town is growing rapidly, being the centre of a good mining and lumbering district. The C.P.R. has a fine hotel at Revelstoke, and there are several good stores and other business and industrial establishments. The population is about 2,782.

RHUDDLAN (Wales).—A small town in Flintshire. Population 1,607.

RHYL (Wales).—A popular and growing seaside resort in Flintshire. Population (resident) 13,398. It has good sands, a promenade, pier, theatre, winter garden, artificial lake, shops, and hotels. Distant 30 miles from Chester.

RHYMNEY (England).—A town in Monmouthshire. Population 11,691. Has large iron works.

RICHMOND (Canada).—An industrial centre in Richmond County, Quebec Province, on the G.T.R., 76 miles east of Montreal. Population about 2,175. College of St. Francis. Electric light. Developing as a summer resort. Town has two banks, churches, schools, telegraph, and telephone.

RICHMOND (England).—A residential suburb of London, in the county of Surrey (10 miles). Population 35,651. *Also* the name of a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 3,934.

RICHMOND (Nelson, New Zealand).—An agricultural town with a population of about 1,120 (1929), situated at the head of Tasman Bay. The surrounding country is noted for its dairy farms.

RICHMOND (Union of South Africa).—A small but extremely pretty town and favourite tourist resort in the Natal Province. It is served by a branch railway line from Thornville Junction. White population about 320.

RICKMANSWORTH (England).—A small country town, in the midst of pretty scenery, in Hertfordshire. Population 7,510.

RIMOUSKI (Canada).—Port where transatlantic Canadian mails are landed and embarked in summer. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the I.C.R., 180 miles north-east of Quebec. Population about 3,612. Summer resort. Good bathing. R.C. cathedral, schools, three convents, hospital, county buildings, two banks, and a few industries.

RINGSTEAD (England).—A small town in Northamptonshire. Population 934.

RINGWOOD (England).—A small town in Hampshire. Population 5,131.

RIPLEY (England).—A manufacturing town in Derbyshire. Population 10,037. *Also* the name of an historic village in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

RIPON (England).—An old city in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 8,389. The fine cathedral was built between 1154 and 1520.

RISCA (England).—A town in Monmouthshire, 5½ miles from Newport. Population 16,746.

RIVERINA.—(*See* NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.)

RIVIERE DU LOUP (Canada).—A thriving industrial town and popular summer resort at the confluence of the Riviere du Loup and the St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec. Divisional point on the I.C.R., 277 miles from Montreal. Terminus of the Temiscouata Railway to Connors (113 miles). Port of call for Quebec and Saguenay steamers. Population about 7,703. It manufactures shingles, pulp, leather, chairs, builders' material, furniture, bricks ; butter factory ; shops of the Temiscouata Railway ; grist mills ; foundry and machine shop. City has four churches, four banks, schools, and all public utilities. Good fishing and caribou shooting.

RIWA (India).—A large native State of Central India. Area 13,000 square miles, population 1,513,200. The capital of the same name has a population of about 30,000.

ROADE (England).—A small place in Northamptonshire. Population 660.

ROBERTSBRIDGE (England).—A small place in Sussex.

ROBERVAL (Canada).—An industrial town and sporting centre in Chicoutimi County, Quebec Province, on Lake St. John, and on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway (C.N.R.), 188 miles north of Quebec. Population about 2,068. Large college and nunnery, churches, school, two banks, telegraph, telephone, and good hotels. Ouananiche and trout fishing. Caribou, moose and deer hunting.

ROCHDALE (England).—A large manufacturing town in Lancashire, on the River Roche, 11 miles from Manchester. Population 90,807. A fine, well-built town, with many large public buildings, parks, theatres, libraries, and other conveniences and amusements. Manufactures flannels, calicoes, cotton goods of many kinds, iron and machinery. It was here that co-operative trading was first successfully tried.

ROCHE (England).—A small place near Newquay, in Cornwall. Population 1,827.

ROCHESTER (England).—An historic cathedral city in Kent. Population 31,261. The cathedral was built between 1077 and 1825. There are several other buildings of historic interest. Rochester stands on the site of the Roman *Durobrivoe* and the Anglo-Saxon Hrofe-ceastre.

ROCHFORD (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 1,821 (rural district 22,854).

ROCK FERRY (England).—(*See* LIVERPOOL.)

ROCKHAMPTON (Queensland, Australia).—Population over 30,000. 380 miles from Brisbane, on the Fitzroy River. One of the leading centres of Queensland. The chief products are copper, gold, coal, wool, frozen and preserved meats. A wide range of minerals has been found and worked in the district. Very extensive coal-bearing country lies to the north of Rockhampton. The seams at times run up to 60 ft. of coal. The district also carries large herds of cattle and sheep. In one year the exports from the port of Rockhampton have exceeded in value £4,000,000.

RODRIGUES ISLAND.—(*See* MAURITIUS.)

ROHILKHAND (India).—A territorial division of the United Provinces (*q.v.*).

ROHTAK (India).—A small town in North-West India.

ROMA (Australia).—A ranching centre in the far west of Queensland. Population 4,000.

ROMFORD (England).—A town in Essex, with a population of 19,448. An agricultural centre. Has breweries and iron foundries.

ROMILEY (England).—A small place in Cheshire. Population 2,898.

ROMSEY (England).—A small town in Hampshire. Population 4,826.

RONA (Scotland).—A small island off the coast of Inverness. Area 4 square miles. Population 200.

ROSCOMMON (Irish Free State).—The county town of County Roscommon. A very ancient place, with some interesting ruins. Population 1,130.

ROSCREA ((Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Tipperary. A very old place, with some interesting ruins.

ROSEAU.—(*See* DOMINICA, WEST INDIES.) Population about 7,500. SEA ROUTE : 14.

ROSS (Westland, New Zealand).—A prettily situated mining town with a population of about

490 (1929). The surrounding country is extremely picturesque.

ROSSLAND (British Columbia, Canada).—The mining centre of West Kootenay has grown in a few years from an obscure mining camp to a well-ordered substantial city of about 2,097 inhabitants. Rossland's mines are famed the world over, and their development is proving their permanency. The city is 8 miles from the United States boundary, on a branch of the C.P.R., and is provided with all the modern conveniences, waterworks, electric light, telephones, etc. The hotels, banks, and business houses are of a substantial character, and would do credit to any town of similar size.

ROSTREVOR (Ireland).—A little seaport on the coast of County Down.

ROSYTH (Scotland).—A naval base (largely dismantled) on the Firth of Forth, in Fife.

ROTHBURY (England).—A small town in Northumberland, on the River Coquet. Population 1,682.

ROTHERHAM (MASBORO') (England).—A large manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Rivers Don and Rother. Population 68,045. Distant 5 miles from Sheffield. A fine, well-built town, with many large public buildings and parks. Principal manufactures: Stoves, chemicals, railway carriages, and glass.

ROTHERHITHE (England).—A suburban district of London, on the Thames (6 miles). Population 35,247.

ROTHES (Scotland).—A small place in Elgin. Population 2,076.

ROTHESAY (Scotland).—Capital of Buteshire, and a very popular watering-place on the north-east shore of Bute Island, Firth of Clyde. It is a most picturesquely situated town, being backed by lofty hills and facing an immense, well-sheltered anchorage, which, during the summer months, is dotted with all kinds of craft. from the small rowing boat to the large Clyde tourist steamer, bound for some beautiful island in the Western Highlands. This town has a very mild climate and good bathing facilities. There are many large hotels, public buildings, and a fine promenade. It is an excellent tourist centre. Population 15,218.

ROTHLEY (England).—A small town in Leicestershire. Population 2,006.

ROTOROA ISLAND (Auckland, New Zealand).—An island situated in the Firth of Thames, used as an inebriates' home, controlled by the Salvation Army under Government supervision. Population 69 (1929).

ROTUMAH ISLAND.—(*See* FIJI ISLANDS.)

ROUSAY ISLAND.—(*See* ORKNEY ISLANDS.)

ROW (Scotland).—A small town in Dumbarton shire. On the shores of Gare Loch. Population 1,462.

ROWLEY REGIS (England).—A town in Staffordshire, near Dudley; with collieries, potteries, and iron works. Population 40,037.

ROXBURGH (Otago, New Zealand).—A small town in the centre of a good fruit-growing district, with a population of about 410 (1929). Gold mining and dredging is also carried on.

ROYDON (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,138.

ROYSTON (England).—A small market town in Herts (and Cambridge). Population 3,826. *Also* the name of a town in Yorkshire, near Culworth. Population 6,455.

ROYTON (England).—A cotton manufacturing town in Lancashire, 2 miles from Oldham. Population 17,207.

RUABON (Wales).—A small mining centre in Denbighshire. Population 3,387.

RUDDINGTON (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire. Population 2,771.

RUGBY (England).—A town in Warwickshire. Population 25,098. It is a large railway junction, and is famous for its great public school, which was founded in 1567. A popular hunting centre. Important link in the Imperial Wireless Chain.

RUGELEY (England).—A small town in Staffordshire, on the River Trent. Population 4,607.

RUISLIP (England).—A town near Uxbridge, in Middlesex, 13¼ miles from London. Population 9,113.

RUM (Scotland).—A small island off the coast of Argyllshire. Area 42 square miles. Population about 40.

RUMWORTH (England).—A town near Bolton, in Lancashire. Population 8,904.

RUNANGA (Westland, New Zealand).—A town with a population of about 1,425 (1929), laid out by the Government for the employees at the adjoining State collieries. The centre of a coal-mining district, situated about 5 miles by rail from Greymouth.

RUNCORN (England).—A busy town and small port on the Mersey, and Manchester Ship Canal, in Cheshire, 12 miles from Liverpool. Population 18,393.

RURKI (India).—A small town in the United Provinces.

RUSAPE (Makoni, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 108 miles south-east of Salisbury. It is the depôt for the district of Inyanga. Post and telegraph office. White population about 60.

RUSHDEN (England).—A town in Northamptonshire. Population 13,511.

RUTHERGLEN (Scotland).—A town in Lanarkshire, adjoining Glasgow (*q.v.*). Population 24,744.

RUTHIN (Wales).—A small town in Denbighshire. Population 2,767.

RUTLAM (India).—A small native State in Central India. Area about 729 square miles. The capital of the same name was until recently a famous opium centre.

RYDE (England).—A favourite and very picturesque seaside resort on the north-east coast of the Isle of Wight, facing Spithead. It is built on the slopes and at the foot of a tree-covered hill, and presents a most pleasing aspect from the sea. It is the largest town in the Island. Has a fine long pier, sands, a theatre, and steamboat services with Portsmouth (4½ miles), Southampton, and all the coast towns on the island. Population 11,295.

RYE (England).—A small old-fashioned seaport in Sussex, 11 miles from Hastings. Population 3,918.

RYTON (England).—A town on the Tyne, 6 miles from Newcastle, in the county of Durham. Population 14,263.

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SACKVILLE (New Brunswick, Canada).—A town on I.C.R., and terminus N.B. and P.E.I.R. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist), and Ladies' College. A fertile farming district. Industries include two stove foundries, harness, boot and shoe factories, carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries. Population about 2,173.

SADDLEWORTH (England).—A town in Yorkshire with a population of 12,565.

SAFFRON WALDEN (England).—A town in Essex. Population 5,876.

SAGAING (India).—A ruined town on the Irrawaddy ; at one time the capital of Burma.

SAGAR (India).—An important town in the Central Provinces. Population about 60,000.

SAHARANPUR (India).—A town in the United Provinces. Population about 70,000. Has some fine botanical gardens and an old fort.

SAINGSBURG (Union of South Africa).—A small town situated on the Great Karoo, 213 miles from Cape Town.

SAINTFIELD (Ireland).—An agricultural town in County Down, near Belfast.

SALCOMBE (England).—A small town in South Devon, on Salcombe Haven. Enjoys a warm climate. Population 2,201.

SALE (England).—A town in Cheshire, about 4½ miles from Manchester. Population 16,337.

SALEM (India).—A large town in the Madras Presidency with a population of 73,986. Is famous for its cotton manufactures.

SALFORD (England).—(*See* MANCHESTER.)

SALISBURY (England).—Capital of Wiltshire, and an old cathedral city. Population 22,867. Old Sarum, about a mile distant from the present town, was a Roman station, with a castle, and afterwards had a cathedral. It remained a place of some importance until 1220, when the bishopric was moved to Salisbury, and the present magnificent cathedral was commenced. It was completed in 1260, and has the most lofty spire in England (400 ft.). The library contains a large number of valuable old books and manuscripts. The Blackmore Museum contains a fine collection of prehistoric relics. The town possesses several fine public buildings, but the streets are old-fashioned and irregular. It is an important agricultural centre. On Salisbury Plain stands the famous Stonehenge.

SALISBURY.—(*See* RHODESIA.)

SALTASH (England).—A town and port in Cornwall, 4½ miles from Plymouth, on the west bank of the estuary of the River Tamar. It is famous for its fine railway viaduct. It is 2,240 ft. long and 240 ft. high (cost £240,000). Population 3,631.

SALTBURN (England).—A pretty little seaside town in Yorkshire. Population 4,668.

SALTCOATS (Scotland).—A watering-place on the Firth of Clyde, 1 mile from Ardrossan. Population 13,477.

SALTLEY (England).—A town in Warwickshire. Population 31,416.

SALTNEY (England).—A small town on the borders of Flint and Cheshire. Stands on the Dee. Population 6,594 (district).

SALTPOND (Gold Coast).—A port on the Gold Coast, with a population of 7,000. SEA ROUTES : 29, 40.

SAMBHAL (India).—An important town in the United Provinces.

SAMSON.—One of the Scilly Islands (British Isles) (*q.v.*).

SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).—This, one of the chief settlements in the territory of the British North Borneo Company, is a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on Sandakan Bay. The population, according to the last census, includes 100 Europeans and about 7,000 Chinese. The town proper is situated on flat land near the sea, part of it being built over the sea. The European bungalows are built on the hills at the back of the town. There is an English church built of stone, and also a R.C. church and a Basel Mission Church. There are six schools subsidised by the Government. There are two steam sawmills, a cutch works, shipbuilding yards, and a patent slipway. There is an excellent wharf and a coaling wharf. The country round the town is well cultivated by Chinese gardeners. Sandakan possesses an excellent club, tennis ground, recreation ground, racecourse, etc. SEA ROUTES : 28, 47, 83.

SANDAL (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 2,905.

SANDAY.—One of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*).

SANDBACH (England).—A small manufacturing and market town in Cheshire. Population 5,843.

SANDERSTEAD (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 3,351.

SANDGATE (England).—A small seaside town on the coast of Kent, near Hythe. Population 2,777. Sandgate Castle was built in 1539. Near by is the great military camp of Shorncliffe.

SANDOWN (England).—A pretty little seaside resort on the south-east coast of the Isle of Wight near Shanklin. Population 7,664.

SANDWICH (England).—A very ancient seaport in Kent. It was once the greatest of English harbours, but is now of little maritime or commercial importance. The sea having receded, this little town now stands a mile or two inland. There are many interesting remains and old buildings. During the Great War the Port of Richborough was constructed near here, but was afterwards allowed to become derelict. Population 3,161.

SANDY (England).—A small town in Bedfordshire. Population 3,377.

SANQUHAR (Scotland).—A small but historic town in Dumfriesshire. Population 1,700.

SANTIPUR (India).—A town on the Hugli, in Bengal. Population about 40,000.

SARAWAK, THE STATE OF.—A State in the north-west of the Island of Borneo. (*See* BORNEO.)

SARK, ISLAND OF.—(*See* CHANNEL ISLANDS, BRITISH ISLES.)

SARNIA (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commercial centre with a population of about 14,877.

SASKATCHEWAN (Canada).—One of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada (*q.v.*).

SATARA (India).—A town in the Bombay Presidency. Population 37,981.

SAUCHIE (Scotland).—A small town in Clackmannanshire. Near by is the battlefield of Sauchieburn (1488). Population 2,959.

SAULT STE. MARIE (N. Ontario, Canada).—An important town at the terminus of the C.P.R. branch, with a population of about 21,092. Its chief industries, in which millions of dollars are invested, are the steel and paper mills, power companies and Lake steamships. The traffic on the upper lakes, principally grain and lumber, passes through two canals at Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron. The town is the terminus of the Algoma Central Railway, running northward to the C.P.R. and the Trans-Continental.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH (England).—A small town in Hertfordshire. Population 2,295.

SAWLEY (England).—A small town in Derbyshire, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Derby. Population 3,288.

SAXMUNDHAM (England).—A small town in Suffolk. Population 1,368.

SCALLOWAY (Scotland).—A small seaport of Shetland, near Lerwick (*q.v.*).

SCAPA (Scotland).—An island of Harris, Inverness-shire.

SCARBOROUGH (England).—A very popular and fashionable seaside resort on the Yorkshire coast. It is called "Queen of the North," and well deserves its title. It is built round a pretty sandy bay, and has the lofty Oliver's Mount (500 ft.) in the background. It would be difficult to here catalogue the sights and amusements of this beautiful watering-place. It has fine promenades, a pier, harbour, spa, theatres, hotels, fine shops, and all the other attributes of a thoroughly modern seaside resort. There are also good bathing and boating facilities, and some interesting ruins. The surrounding country is exceedingly picturesque. Population (resident) 46,192.

SCARCLIFFE (England).—A small town near Edwinstowe, in Derbyshire. Population 3,442.

SCILLY ISLES.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

SCOTLAND.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

SEACOMBE (England).—A suburb of Birkenhead, Cheshire. Population 15,847.

SEAFORD (England).—A small seaside resort on the Sussex coast, near Newhaven. It is a rising little modern town. Population 6,991.

SEAHAM HARBOUR (England).—A seaport in Durham, 5½ miles from Sunderland. It has extensive docks, and is noted for its large shipments of coal from the neighbouring collieries. There are also iron foundries and chemical works. Population 6,488.

SEATON (England).—A small seaside resort in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Axe. Population 2,294. *Also* the name of a small town in Cumberland. Population 1,801.

SEATON CAREW (England).—A small watering-place on the Durham coast, near West Hartlepool. Population 2,265.

SEDBERGH (England).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population about 2,405 (rural district 4,004).

SEDGEFIELD (England).—A small town in Durham. Population about 3,327 (rural district 37,147).

SEEND (England).—A small place in Wiltshire. Population 940.

SEGHILL (England).—A small town in Northumberland. Population 1,949.

SELANGOR.—One of the Federated Malay States. (*See* MALAYA.)

SELBY (England).—A market and manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 9,990.

SELKIRK (Manitoba, Canada).—A town with a population of 4,201 (1926). It is a distributing centre for the lower Red River Valley.

SELKIRK (Scotland).—The county town of Selkirkshire. Population 7,089. Distant about 6 miles from Galashiels. It is an ancient place, and has some interesting historic memories.

SELLING (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 747.

SELSEY (England).—A tiny seaside place near Selsey Bill, on the Sussex coast (8 miles from Chichester). Population 2,307.

SELUKWE (Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia).—A township, and terminus of the branch line from Gwelo, which serves a mining and farming district. Post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, and hotel. In the neighbouring district are large chrome iron ore deposits.

SENNAR.—A town in the Eastern Sudan. (*See* SUDAN.)

SERAMPUR (India).—A town on the Hugli, in Bengal. Distant about 13 miles from Calcutta. Originally a Danish settlement, but bought by Great Britain in 1845. Historic missionary centre. Population 48,980.

SEREMBAN (Federated Malay States).—The capital of the State of Negri Sembilan, with a population of 8,667. It is beautifully situated on undulating ground, the European quarter occupying the various small hills surrounding the native town. The centre of a big planting population. The mining industry has been somewhat dwarfed by the attention paid to planting. Excellent club and golf course. The junction between the main Singapore and Penang line for Port Dickson. The terminus for a regular motor-car service between the districts of Jelebu and Kuala Pilah. (*See also under* MALAYA.)

SERINGAPATAM (India).—The old capital of the State of Mysore (*q.v.*).

SETTLE (England).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the River Ribble. Population about 2,583 (rural district 15,378).

SEVEN KINGS (England).—A suburb of London (8½ miles). Population 10,007.

SEVENOAKS (England).—A country town in Kent. Population 9,182.

SHAHJEHANPUR (India).—A large town in the United Provinces. Founded in the reign of Shah-Jehan. Population under 100,000.

SHALFORD (England).—A large village near Guildford, in Surrey. Population 3,077.

SHAMVA (Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia).—A township, and terminus of a branch railway from Salisbury, which lies 86 miles south-west. Post, telegraph, and telephone facilities; bank, and hotels. The Shamva Mine is in the near vicinity.

SHANGHAI.—(*See* CHINA.) SEA ROUTES: 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 24, 26, 41, 47, 50, 57, 61, 65, 71, 76.

SHANKLIN (England).—A pretty little seaside resort in the Isle of Wight. Famous for its chine. Population 7,374.

SHAN STATES.—(*See* BURMA, INDIA.)

SHAPINSHAY.—One of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*).

SHARNBROOK (England).—A small place in Bedfordshire. Population 755.

SHAW (England).—A place near Rochdale, in Lancashire. Population 5,067.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS (Canada).—A power centre in St. Maurice County, Quebec Province, on the St. Maurice River, 21 miles north of Three Rivers. C.N.R., C.P.R. Population about 4,265. Town has electric light, immense power available, two churches, schools, two banks, waterworks, civic utilities. Industries: Paper and pulp; cotton factory; manganese, carbide, and aluminium, power development (falls are 165 ft. high, developing 200,000 h.p.); brickyard, saw mill.

SHEDIAC (New Brunswick, Canada).—A town on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, on I.C.R. Industries include lumber mills, saw mills, lobster-packing, tannery. Population about 1,442.

SHEERNESS (England).—A fortified naval base with a large dockyard, and a seaside resort, on the north-west coast of the Isle of Sheppey, at the junction of the Rivers Thames and Medway, in the county of Kent. Population 18,596. It is divided into four sections: Blue Town, Mile Town, Banks' Town, and Marine Town. There is a large garrison, and the Naval Dockyard is one of the most important in England. Near by is the Isle of Sheppey Naval Air Station. There is a sea-coast promenade, a pier, theatre, and other amusements; good bathing and boating facilities.

SHEFFIELD (England).—Situated in the county of Yorkshire, this large manufacturing town has a population of 490,724. It is the centre of the hardware and cutlery trades, of which it exports large quantities to all parts of the world. Brass, iron, steel, plated goods, tools, springs, and other metal articles are very extensively manufactured. Armour plates and other hard steel goods are now largely made here.

SHELBURNE (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population about 1,360.

SHELFORD (England).—A small place in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,931.

SHENFIELD (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 2,311.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (England).—A suburb of London (8 miles).

SHEPLEY (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 1,738.

SHEPPERTON (England).—A small Thames-side resort in Middlesex, 19 miles from London. Population 2,337.

SHEPSHED (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 5,542.

SHEPTON MALLET (England).—A small but ancient town in Somersetshire, 15 miles from Bath. Population 4,294.

SHERBORNE (England).—An old town in Dorsetshire, with a population of 6,394. It has a fine church, first built in the early part of the twelfth century, but partly destroyed by fire in 1436, and completely restored in the first half of the nineteenth century. At Sherborne is situated King Edward's School, one of the best known public schools of England.

SHERBRO ISLAND.—(*See* SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA. SEA ROUTE: 29.

SHERBROOKE (Canada).—An industrial city in the south-east of the Province of Quebec, at the confluence of the St. Francis and Magog Rivers, and capital of Sherbrooke County. On the G.T.R., C.P.R., Quebec Central, and Boston and Maine Railways, 100 miles south-east of Montreal, and 147 miles south of Quebec. Population about 23,515. Chief industries: Mining (in locality are asbestos, platinum, copper, chrome ore, sulphur), manufacture of clothing, woollen goods, jewellery, pneumatic tools, engines and boilers, mining machinery, builders' materials, pork packing. City has R.C. cathedral; large college; many schools; a dozen churches; two hospitals; seven banks; and plenty of water-power, 10,000 h.p. of which is undeveloped. Assessment 7,700,000 dollars.

SHERBURN (England).—A coal mining centre in Yorkshire, 12 miles from Leeds. Population 2,083. *Also* the name of a small village in Durham.

SHERINGHAM (England).—A small seaside resort on the Norfolk coast, 4 miles from Cromer. Population 4,775.

SHETLAND ISLANDS.—(*See* SCOTLAND, BRITISH ISLES.)

SHIELDS, NORTH (England, N.E.).—Situated in the county of Northumberland, at the mouth of the River Tyne, has a population of nearly 50,000. SHIELDS, SOUTH, situated in the county of Durham, and at the mouth of the River Tyne, has a population of 116,667. These are very busy ports, and have extensive shipbuilding yards, docks, and piers. The principal manufactures are ships, iron, steel, glass, rope, paint, varnish, anchors, cables, and wire. One of the first lifeboats ever used was built here. They have an extensive export trade in coal.

SHIFNAL (England).—A small town in Shropshire. Population about 3,436 (rural district 7,666).

SHIKARPUR (India).—A fairly large town in the north of Sind. Noted for its native manufactures (carpets and cotton goods).

SHILDON (England).—A mining (coal and stone) town in Durham. Population 14,166.

SHIPLAKE (England).—A small place in Oxfordshire. Population 1,236.

SHIPLEY (England).—A town in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bradford. Manufactures worsted goods. Population 28,289.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 1,542 (rural district 4,308).

SHIREBROOK (England).—A town near Sutton-in-Ashfield, Derbyshire. Population 11,116.

SHIREHAMPTON (England). — A suburb of Bristol, in Gloucestershire. Population about 5,300.

SHIRLEY (England).—A small place near Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire. Population 2,319.

SHOEBURYNESS (England).—A military town situated on the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the Thames. Population 6,414. It stands on marsh ground, and is famous for its School of Gunnery. It has large artillery barracks and heavy coast-defence batteries.

SHOLAPUR (India).—A town in the Bombay Presidency. Population 177,555. Silk and cotton factories.

SHOREHAM (England).—An old-fashioned seaport in Sussex, on the River Adur. Old Shoreham now lies about 1 mile inland. Fishing and yacht-repairing are the only industries. On a broad stretch of beach facing the Channel, and divided from the mainland by the harbour, is Bungalow Town—a picturesque collection of wooden seaside residences, with roads, shops, and boarding-houses. In summer, this unique little town is thronged with visitors enjoying the Bohemian seaside life. (Population of Shoreham 7,272.)

SHORNCLIFFE (England).—A large military camp, dating from the Peninsular War.

SHORTLANDS (England).—An outlying suburb of London (10 miles). Population 2,263.

SHOTTS (Scotland).—A mining town in Lanarkshire, 16 miles from Glasgow. Population 18,433.

SHREWSBURY (England).—The county town of Shropshire, on the River Severn. A very quaint old town, with many buildings of antiquarian interest, including a modernised Norman castle, an old abbey church, a council-house (1501), and a market-house (1595). There are also several large modern public buildings, hotels, and shops. It possesses a famous grammar school, founded in 1551–62 ; and a museum and library. Population, 31,013. Its industries include iron-founding, malting, and glass-working. " Shrewsbury cakes " have been famous for many centuries.

SHRIVENHAM (England).—A small place in Berkshire. Population 602.

SIALKOT (India).—An important town and military station in the Punjab, situated 71 miles north of Lahore. Population, including cantonment, about 80,000.

SIBI (India).—A district and small town at the mouth of a pass of the same name in British Beluchistan.

SIBSEY (England).—A small township in Lincolnshire. Population 1,004 (rural district 3,027).

SIDCUP (England).—An outlying residential suburb of London (12 miles). Population 8,727.

SIDMOUTH (England).—A pretty little seaside resort on the South Devon coast. Population 5,669.

SIERRA LEONE.—(*See* WEST AFRICA.)

SIKKIM (India).—A Native State in the Eastern Himalayas. (*See* FEUDATORY STATES, INDIA.)

SILEBY (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 3,082.

SILLOTH (England).—A small port and watering-place in Cumberland, on the Solway Firth. Population 2,649.

SILVERTOWN (England).—An Essex suburb of London (8½ miles). Population about 32,030.

SIMLA (India).—A hill-station in the Western Himalayas. It is the summer headquarters of the Supreme Government of India, and is distant 170 miles north of Delhi, the Imperial capital. It is beautifully situated on the foothills of the great range, and is a most pictureqe town of about 20,000 inhabitants. This number is, however, more than doubled during the summer season on the plains.

SIMON'S TOWN (Union of South Africa).—An important naval station on Simon's Bay, Cape Province (*q.v.*). White population about 2,700.

SIMURU (Kenya).—A station and European settlement on the Uganda Railway, which is rapidly growing. It is 352 miles inland from Mombasa.

SIND (India).—A province of the Bombay Presidency (*q.v.*).

SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements).—This, the capital of the Straits Settlements, and the seat of government for the whole of the Malay Peninsula, has a population of over 512,000. It is a fortified port of great strategical value, commanding the southern entrance to the Straits of Malacca. Well built, with commodious public offices, imposing churches, well-managed hotels, and attractive clubs, Singapore at first conveys the impression that it is more a Chinese than a European city. Chinese are everywhere the workers and shopkeepers, but its busy wharves and streets present a perfect medley of races. Most of the Europeans live in pleasantly situated bungalows on low hills 4 or 5 miles out of town. The museum, botanical gardens, and water-works are well worth visiting. The largest tin-smelting works in the world are on Pulau Brani, a small island in Singapore Harbour. (*See also under* Straits Settlements.) Sea Routes : 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 26, 27, 41, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 71, 76, 78, 82, 83.

SINGLETON (England).—A large village in Sussex. Population 518.

SINOIA (Lomagundi, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 83 miles north-west of Salisbury, on the railway from Salisbury to Kafue in Northern Rhodesia. Post and telegraph offices, and hotel. The interests of the district are farming, principally stock raising. White population about 130.

SIRHOWY (England).—A town in Monmouthshire, near Tredegar. Population 6,842.

SITAPUR (India).—A town in Oudh, about 50 miles from Lucknow. Population about 30,000.

SITTINGBOURNE (England).—A town in Kent, 11 miles south-east of Chatham. Manufactures bricks. Paper mills in the vicinity. Railway junction. Population 9,339.

SKEGBY (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire. Population 6,230 (rural district 8,977).

SKEGNESS (England).—A small but rising sea-side resort on the Lincolnshire coast. Beautiful sandy beach and good bathing. Famed especially for its old-established Amusement Park. Population (resident) 9,251.

SKELMANTHORPE (England).—A town in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Huddersfield. Population 3,900.

SKELMERSDALE (England).—A small town in Lancashire. Population 6,687.

SKEWEN (Wales).—A mining district in Glamorganshire. Population 9,584.

SKIBBEREEN (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Cork. Population about 2,627.

SKIPTON (England).—A market and manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 12,013. Manufactures cotton and woollen goods. Has a ruined castle. Bolton Abbey is about 5½ miles distant.

SKYE (Scotland).—An island off the coast of Inverness-shire. (*See* Scotland, British Isles.)

SLAITHWAITE (England).—A small manufacturing town in Yorkshire. Population 5,444.

SLEAFORD (England).—A town in Lincolnshire, on the River Slea. Population 6,680.

SLIGO (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Sligo stands at the mouth of the River Garvogue. It is an important centre for the shipment of cattle, butter, and other pastoral and agricultural products. There is a sheltered harbour, a R.C. cathedral, and several fine public buildings. It is a very ancient town, but little of interest remains, although it had extensive walls and a large castle during the thirteenth century.

SLOUGH (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire, about 2 miles from Windsor. Surrounded by pretty country. Population 16,923.

SMETHWICK (England).—A suburb of Birmingham (*q.v.*). Population 75,757.

SNAITH (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 1,619.

SNARESBROOK (England).—An Essex suburb of London (7 miles).

SNODLAND (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 4,184.

SOCOTRA, ISLAND OF.—(*See* Aden [Dependencies of India].)

SOHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Cambridgeshire. Population, 4682.

SOKOTO.—A town in Northern Nigeria (*q.v.*).

SOLIHULL (England).—A place in Warwickshire. Population 11,552 (rural district 21,034).

SOLOMON ISLANDS (Western Pacific).—(*See* Western Pacific Islands and Mandatory Territories.)

SOMERSET WEST (Union of South Africa).—A small but pretty town near Cape Town. White population about 1,700.

SOMERSHAM (England).—A small town in Huntingdonshire. Population 1,404.

SOMERTON (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 1,854.

SOREL (Canada).—The capital of Richelieu County, Quebec Province, on the Quebec, Montreal, and Southern Railway, 51 miles from Montreal, and near the mouth of the River Richelieu at Lake St. Peter (a widening of the St. Lawrence). Daily steamers during open navigation to Montreal and Quebec. Population about 8,420. Occupies the site of a French fort built in 1665. For many years the summer residence of the Governors of Canada. City has water-works and gas-works, a fine market, county buildings, three banks, two colleges, churches, convent, hospital, orphanage, telegraph and telephone. It manufactures engines and boilers, agricultural implements, native wines, clothing, saws, stoves, doors and sashes, leather, bricks ; shipbuilding, foundries, abattoir.

SOURIS (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,612 (1926).

SOUTHALL (England).—A Middlesex suburb of London (9 miles). Population 30,261.

SOUTHAM (England).—A small place near Braunston, in Warwickshire. Population 1,744.

SOUTHAMPTON (England).—Situated in the county of Hampshire, at the northern end of Southampton Water, it has a population of 160,997. It is one of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, and is a port of call for many of the largest ocean liners. It has numerous and extensive docks and warehouses, and is the centre of considerable export and import trade. There is also a very large passenger trade to and from this port. Yachts, ships, and marine engines are extensively built. SEA ROUTES: 1, 2, 15, 22, 27, 39, 40, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 78, 80, 81, 88, 91.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

SOUTHBOROUGH (England).—A town in Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge Wells. Population 7,104.

SOUTHEND (England).—A very popular seaside resort in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames. It is visited during the summer months by many thousands of Londoners, who arrive by rail, steamboat, and motor. It has fine promenades, a very long pier, several theatres, and innumerable other amusements. The fashionable end is formed by the town of Westcliff, which has a very pretty cliff promenade. The beach and bathing is good in places, although the tide ebbs beyond reach of the beach. The boating is excellent, the calm waters of the Thames estuary being dotted with all kinds of craft. Population 106,021.

SOUTHFIELDS, WANDSWORTH (England).—A suburb of London (10½ miles). Population 35,715.

SOUTHFLEET (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,151.

SOUTHGATE (England).—A Middlesex suburb of London (6½ miles). Population 39,120.

SOUTHILL (England).—A large village in Bedfordshire. Population 989.

SOUTH ISLAND.—(*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

SOUTHMINSTER (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,567.

SOUTH MOULTON (England).—A small country town in Devonshire. Population 2,818.

SOUTHPORT (England).—A popular Lancashire seaside resort, situated at the mouth of the Ribble. Population (resident) 76,644. It has fine promenades, a broad, sandy beach; good bathing and boating; a pier; theatres; winter gardens; parks; a public library; and an art gallery.

SOUTHSEA.—(*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

SOUTHWARK (England).—A "borough" annexed to the City of London. Population 184,388.

SOUTHWELL (England).—A city in Nottinghamshire. Population 3,349. Has a fine old minster (cathedral) built in 1110–1306; and several other historic edifices, among which may be mentioned the ruins of the Palace of the Archbishops of York and the *Saracen's Head*, in which Charles I surrendered to the Scots Commissioners in 1646.

SOUTHWICK (England).—A small port on the Sussex coast, situated between Brighton and Shoreham. Yacht repairing and dyeing. Population 4,849.

SOUTHWOLD (England).—An old-fashioned seaside resort and small port on the Suffolk coast. In Sole Bay (or Southwold Bay) a fierce fight took place between the English and Dutch fleets on 28th May, 1672. It was here that Captain Waythe, the explorer of the White Sea, was born. Population 3,376.

SOWERBY BRIDGE (England).—A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the River Calder. Manufactures cotton, worsted, and iron goods. Population 11,452.

SPALDING (England).—An old-fashioned agricultural town on the River Welland, in Lincolnshire. Has a grammar school. Population 10,702. It is a railway centre.

SPANISH TOWN.—(*See* JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.)

SPENNYMOOR (England).—A town in Durham, with coal mines and iron foundries. Population 18,243.

SPRINGHILL (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population about 4,958.

SPRINGS (Union of South Africa).—An important mining centre on the East Rand, 29 miles from Johannesburg. It is known as the "Newcastle of the Transvaal," owing to its famous coal-fields. The town itself possesses all modern conveniences, and there are many points of interest in the locality. White population about 5,400, and coloured 22,900.

SRINAGAR (India).—The capital of the native State of Kashmir. Picturesquely situated in a valley of the Himalayas, at an altitude of over 5,000 feet. Population about 150,000.

STAFFORD (England).—The county town of Staffordshire, on the River Sow, 29 miles from Birmingham. It has several interesting old buildings, and many large modern ones. Population 28,632. Manufactures pottery, boots and shoes, and is an important railway centre.

ST. AGNES.—One of the Scilly Islands (British Isles) (*q.v.*).

ST. AGNES (England).—A town in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel.

STAINES (England).—A pretty town on the Thames, in Middlesex, 6 miles from Windsor. In the near vicinity are several historic places (Runnymede, Egham, etc.). Population 7,329.

ST. ALBANS (England).—An ancient and historic city in Hertfordshire. Population 25,588. Famous for its fine old abbey, built between 1078 and 1115, and made a cathedral in 1877. It is one of the finest early Norman structures in the British Isles. There is also the wonderful shrine of St. Alban; and several tombs. This city has many historic associations and memories of personages famous in history. It still retains an old-world air.

STALBRIDGE (England).—A small town in Dorsetshire. Population 1,383.

STALYBRIDGE (England).—A large cotton-manufacturing town in Cheshire. Population 25,233.

STAMFORD (England).—An ancient agricultural town in Lincolnshire (partly in Northamptonshire). Has memories of many kings. Population 9,881.

STAMFORD HILL (England).—A suburb (residential) of London (5 miles). Population 34,430.

STANDERTON (Union of South Africa).—A town in the Transvaal Province on the Vaal River. Centre of a rich pastoral district, with some mining. Besieged during the war of 1881. White population about 2,300.

ST. ANDREWS (New Brunswick, Canada).—A county town, on Passamaquoddy Bay, and St. Croix River, on C.P.R. Well-known summer resort. Port open all the year round, and can accommodate largest vessels. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fishing. Industries include fish and clam canning, oak-tanned leather works. Population about 1,065.

ST. ANDREWS (Scotland).—A city in Fife with a population of 11,044. It is a very ancient place, and has many interesting ruins, among which must be mentioned the cathedral (1158), the Bishop's Castle (1200), and St. Rule's Tower. This city has been famous for its educational establishments since the twelfth century. The St. Andrew's University—the first University in Scotland—was founded in 1411 ; but two of the colleges attached were not founded until the sixteenth century. The university has a magnificent library of considerably over 100,000 volumes. There are several large educational establishments, among them a well-known school for girls. St. Andrews possesses a very fine golf course, and the manufacture of clubs and balls is a speciality.

STANDFORD-LE-HOPE (England).—A small township in Essex. Population 3,379.

STANGER (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Natal Province. It was once the capital of the war-like Zulu king, Chaka. It possesses several large buildings, including a library.

STANHOPE (England).—A small town in Durham Famous for its lead mines. Population 1,924.

STANLEY (England).—A town near Castleford, in Yorkshire. Population 14,689.

STANMORE (England).—A small town in Middlesex (13 miles from London), with a population of 3,864.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE (Canada).—A summer resort in Jacques Cartier County, Quebec Province, at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, on the G.T.R. and C.P.R., 21 miles west of Montreal. Port of call for steamers on the Ottawa River. Population about 2,212. McDonald College of Agriculture. Town has telegraph, telephone, one bank, churches, good schools, and hotels.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA (England).—A growing seaside resort on the Lancashire coast, 4 miles south of Blackpool. Population (resident) 15,041.

STANTHOPE (Australia).— A small town in Queensland.

STAPLEFORD (England).—An agricultural town in Nottinghamshire. Population about 8,513.

STAPLEHURST (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,802.

ST. ASAPH (Wales).—A tiny cathedral city in Flintshire with a population of 1,833. The cathedral is the smallest in the British Isles, and was built, or rebuilt, during the thirteenth century. The district has a population of 8,151.

ST. AUSTELL England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 3,247.

STAVELEY (England).—A town in Derbyshire, 4 miles from Chesterfield. Population 12,018.

STAWELL (Victoria, Australia). — Population 4,700. 150 miles from Melbourne. One of the earliest mining centres, now surrounded by agricultural, pastoral, and fruit-growing districts.

ST. BAZILE (Canada).—A market town in Portneuf County, Quebec Province, on the C.P.R., 30 miles west of Quebec, and 143 miles north-east of Montreal. Population about 1,900. One bank, telegraph, telephone, churches, schools, and large convent. Clay, limestone and granite in vicinity.

ST. BEES (England).—A small seaside town in Cumberland. Population 1,436.

ST. BLAZEY (England).—A small town in Cornwall, near St. Austell. Population 3,365.

ST. BONIFACE (Manitoba, Canada).—A city with a population of 14,187 (1926). It is the seat of Roman Catholic influence in the West. The Archbishop resides here, and the town has a large college and other educational institutions.

ST. BRIAVELS (England).—A small place in Gloucestershire. Population 1,128.

ST. BUDEAUX (England).—A small place in Devonshire, near Tamerton Foliot. Population 1,711.

ST. CATHARINES (Ontario, Canada).—A busy commercial town with a population of over 19,891. It is situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district, and is a railway centre.

ST. COLUMB (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 2,880.

ST. CYRUS (Scotland).—A small place in Kincardineshire. Population 1,222.

ST. DENYS (England).—A town in Hampshire, near Southampton. Population 9,095.

STELLARTON (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity. Population about 5,312.

STELLENBOSCH (Union of South Africa).—A pretty little Dutch-like town, famous for its educational facilities, situated 31 miles from Cape Town. White population 4,420.

ST. ERTH (England).—A small place near Hayle, in Cornwall. Population 1,210.

STETTLER (Alberta, Canada).—A small but growing agricultural town with a population of 1,127 (1926).

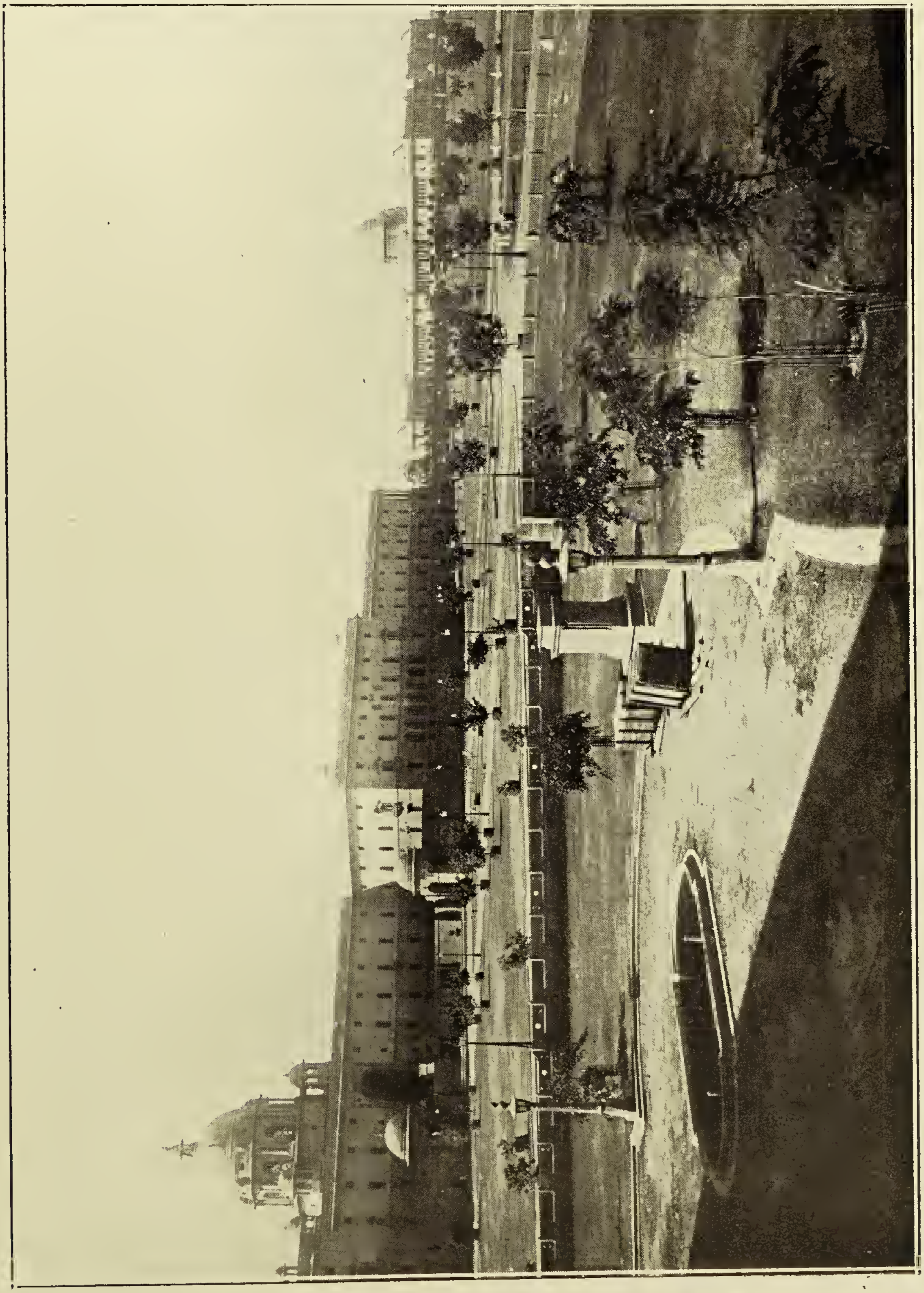
STEVENAGE (England).—A small town in Hertfordshire. Population 5,039.

STEVENSTEN (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire, 28 miles from Glasgow. Population 13,190. Collieries, iron-works, explosives, and chemical factories.

STEWART ISLAND.—(*See* New Zealand.)

STEWARTSTOWN (Ireland).—A small market town in County Tyrone.

STEWARTON (Scotland).—A town in Ayrshire. Population 3,889.



SECRETARIAT AND VICEROY'S HOUSE, NEW DELHI

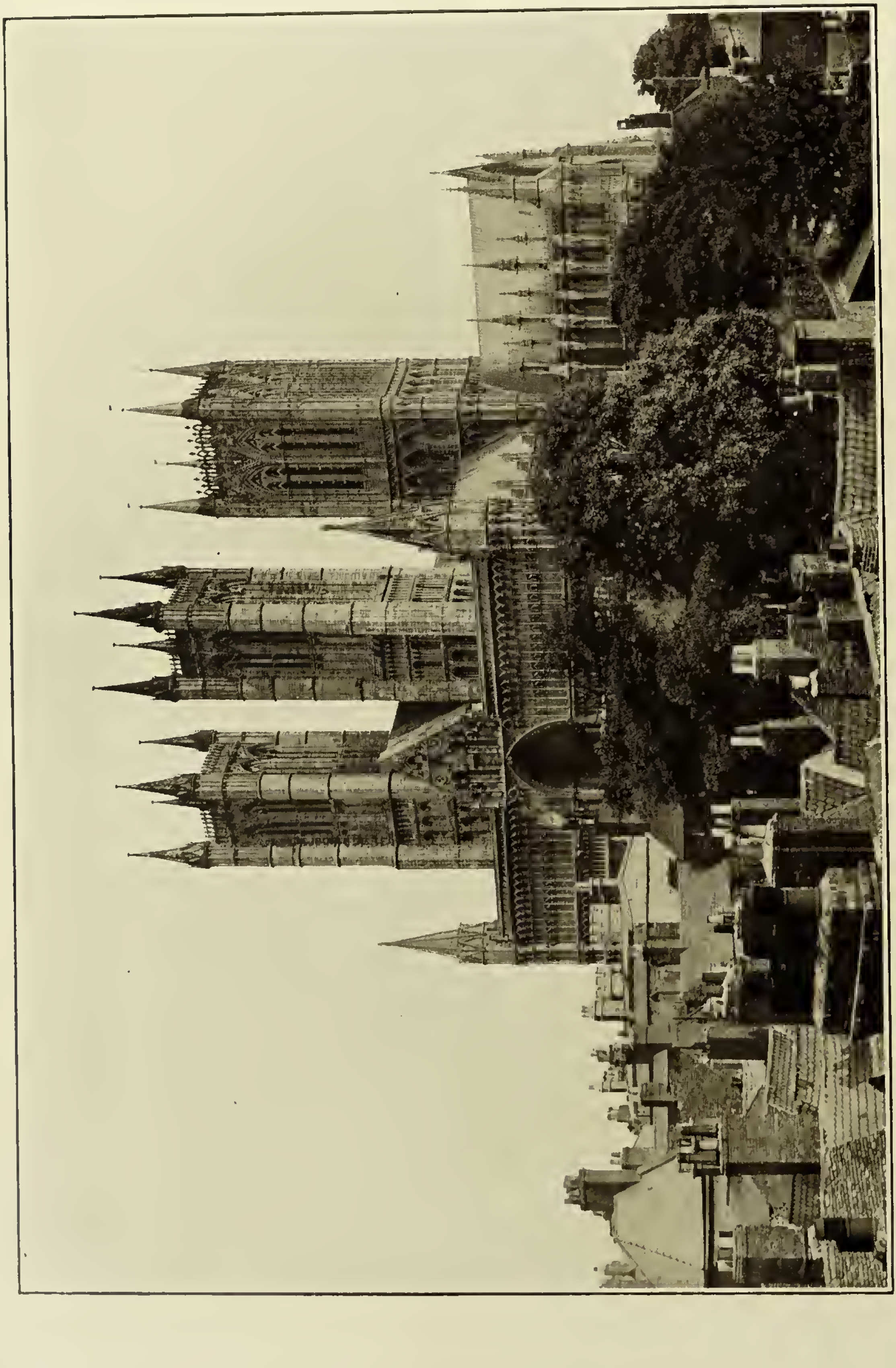
Photo, Indian Railways Bureau

WELLINGTON, CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND

Photo, New Zealand Government

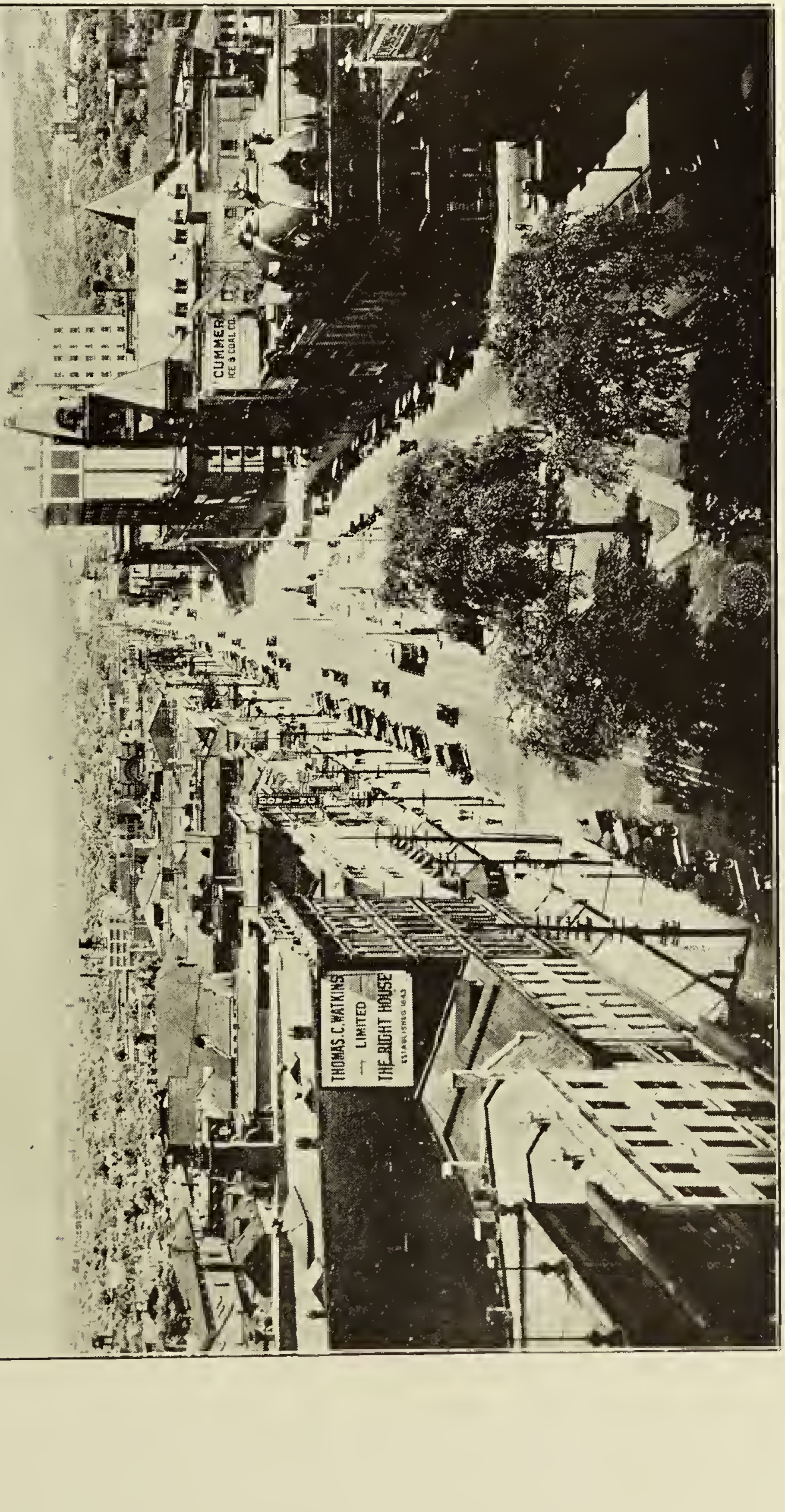
Photo, Will F. Taylor

LONDON BRIDGE SHOWING ADELAIDE HOUSE



Photo, L.M.S. Rly

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

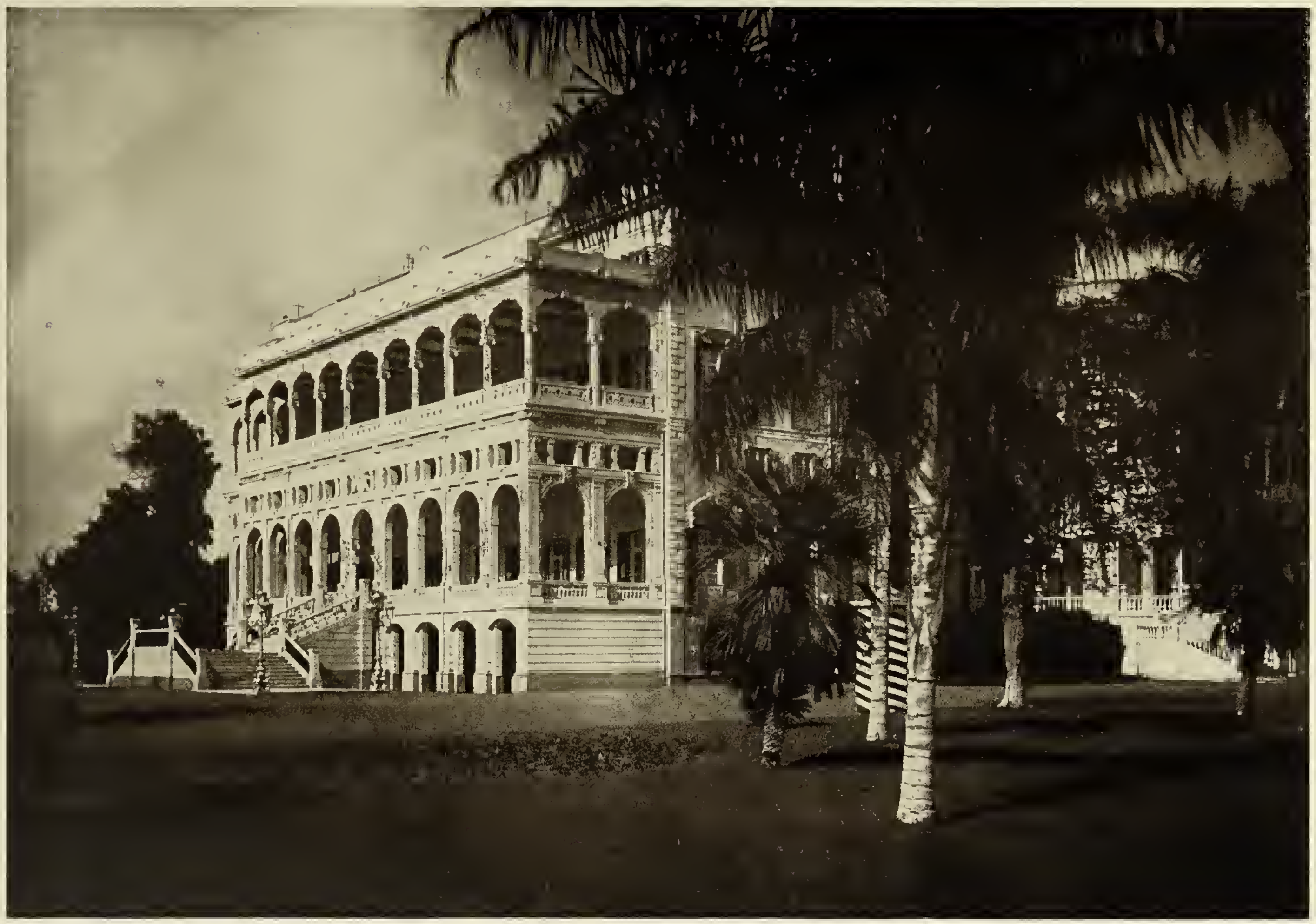

CUMMER
ICE & COAL CO.
THOMAS C. WATKINS
LIMITED
THE RIGHT HOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1843

Photo, Canadian Government

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
The Gore

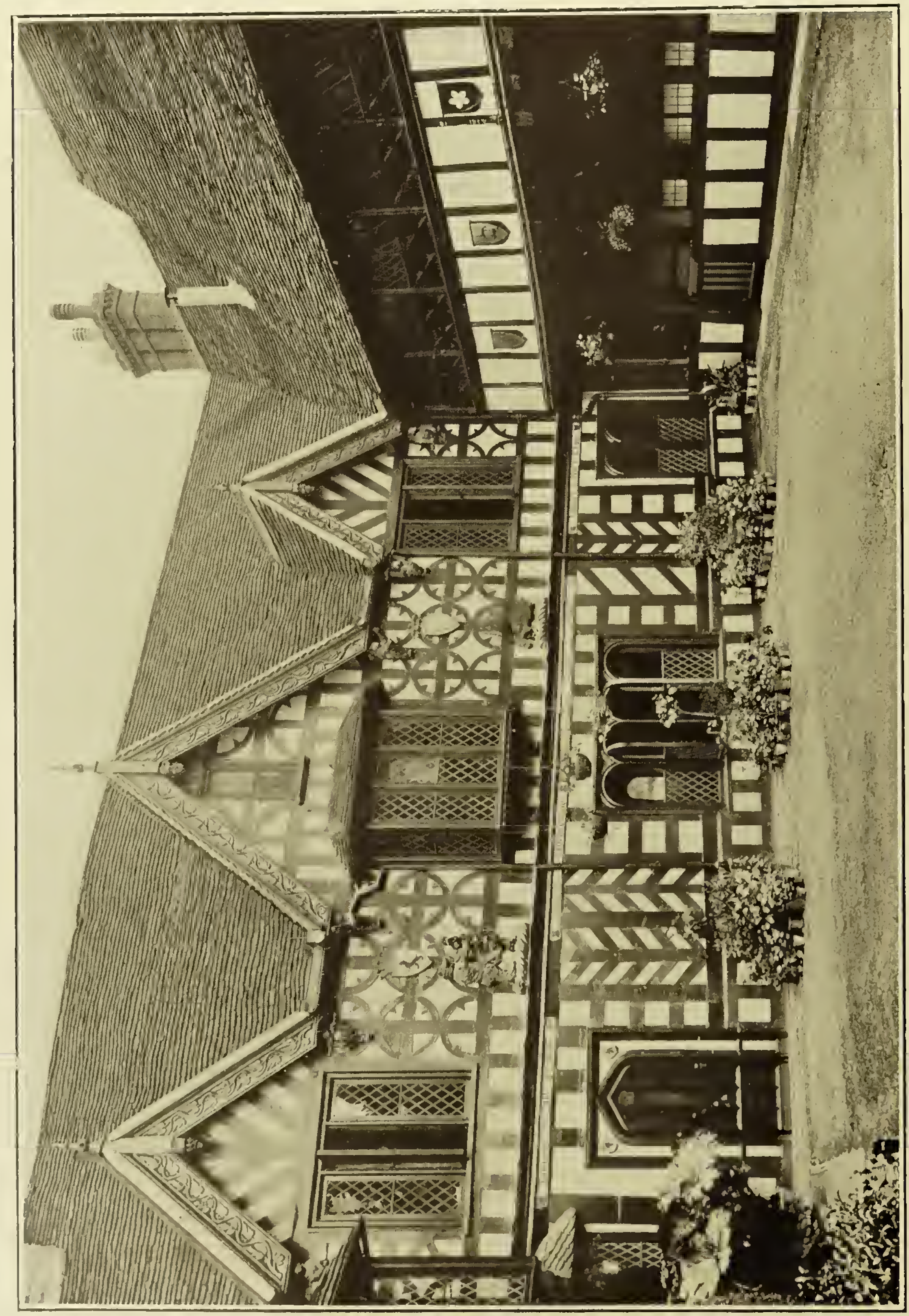
Photo, L.M.S. Rly.

LOCHEARNHEAD, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND



KOUBBA PALACE, NEAR CAIRO

Egypt Travel Bureau, London



LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, ENGLAND

Photo, L.M.S. Rly.

STEYNING (England).—A small agricultural town in Sussex. Population 1,729.

ST. FLORE (Canada).—Lumber and market town, in St. Maurice County, Quebec Province, on the St. Maurice River, and on the C.N.R. (Glenada Station, 3 miles distant), 97 miles from Montreal, and 82 miles from Quebec. Population of district about 2,000. C.N.R. repair shop. Town has church, school, and telephone.

ST. GEORGES (West Indies).—Capital of the Island of Grenada (*q.v.*). Possesses a good harbour. Sea Routes : 14, 43.

ST. GERMANS (England).—A small town in Cornwall. Population 2,050, rural district 13,949.

ST. HELENS (England).—A large manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 102,675. Has excellent railway facilities and collieries in the neighbourhood. The town itself is modern and well built. *Also* the name of a small town in the Isle of Wight. Population 4,982.

ST. HELIER (England).—Capital of Jersey, and the administrative headquarters of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

ST. HYACINTHE (Canada).—A thriving industrial city on the Yamaska River, in the Province of Quebec, and on the G.T.R., C.P.R., I.C.R., and Quebec, Montreal, and Southern Railway, 36 miles east of Montreal. Population about 10,859. City has county buildings, R.C. cathedral, four churches ; colleges, convents, and schools ; four banks ; hospital and other public utilities. Chief industries : Manufacture of threshing machines, boots and shoes, organs, biscuits, leather, corsets, hosiery, ploughs, gloves, builders' material ; distillery, flour mill.

STIRLING (Scotland).—The county town of Stirlingshire, 29 miles from Glasgow. Population 21,345. It is situated on the River Forth. Many of the old Scottish kings held their courts in Stirling ; and there are many buildings and objects of great historical interest. The castle, standing 420 ft. above sea-level, commands magnificent views of the surrounding country. Manufactures tweeds, carpets, tartans, and agricultural machinery.

ST. IVES (England).—A fishing town and seaside resort in Cornwall. Has a sheltered harbour, and stands in the midst of pretty country. Enjoys a mild climate and magnificent sea-bathing. Population 6,945.

ST. JAMES DEEPING (England).—A small place in Lincolnshire. Population 1,544.

ST. JEROME (Canada).—An industrial and market town, and capital of Terrebonne County, Quebec Province ; on the Riviere du Nord, 30 miles north-west of Montreal ; and on the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Population about 5,491. County buildings, two banks, churches, hotels, telegraph, telephone and schools. Pulp mill, piano factory, rubber factory ; good water power.

ST. JOHN (New Brunswick, Canada).—A county town ; on Bay of Fundy, at mouth of St. John River. Terminus Inter-colonial, C.P.R., and St. John Valley Railway. Industries include : Pulp mills, large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, nail factories, saw works, brass works, cotton mills, tannery, wood-working factories, corn mills, brush and broom factory, paper boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble, paint, fertilisers, boots and shoes, candy factories, boxes. Population about 47,166. Winter terminus C.P.R. steamship service with Liverpool.

ST. JOHN'S.—Capital of Newfoundland (*q.v.*). Population 38,645. Sea Route : 38.

ST. JOHN'S (Canada).—A manufacturing town and the capital of St. John's County, Quebec Province, on the Richlieu River ; on the G.T.R. (27 miles from Montreal), on the C.P.R., the Central Vermont, and the Delaware and Hudson Railway. Population about 5,903. Bridge to Iberville. It has three banks, county buildings, barracks, churches, and schools, and all public utilities. Chief industries : Manufacture of straw hats, pottery, sewing machines, silk goods, drain pipes, umbrellas, furniture, cordage, stove polish ; planing mill, machine shop, vinegar factory, cannery, butter factory, foundry. Large lumber trade. Extensive market for grain and farm produce.

ST. JOHN'S (West Indies).—Capital of the Island of Antigua (*q.v.*). Sea Routes : 14, 38.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (England).—An inlying suburb of London.

ST. KILDA ISLAND.—(*See* Scotland.)

ST. LAWRENCE.—(*See* Ramsgate.)

ST. LEONARDS (England).—(*See* Hastings.)

ST. LUCIA, ISLAND OF.—(*See* West Indies.)

ST. MARGARETS (England).—An outlying suburb of London (Middlesex), 10¾ miles. Population 4,089.

ST. MARTIN'S.—One of the Scilly Islands (British Isles) (*q.v.*).

ST. MARY CRAY (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 2,178.

ST. MARY'S ISLAND.—One of the Scilly Islands (*q.v.*).

ST. NEOTS (England).—A small town in Huntingdonshire. Population 4,109.

STOCKBRIDGE (England).—A tiny agricultural town in Hampshire. Population about 1,000.

STOCKPORT (England).—A large manufacturing town in Cheshire, 6 miles from Manchester. Population 123,315. It is a fine well-built town, with every modern convenience. There are many fine public buildings, including a market hall, a library, a mechanics' institute, technical schools, museum, parks, and a grammar school. Manufactures cotton goods, silks, machinery, and felt hats. It is one of the largest cotton manufacturing centres in England.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (England).—A manufacturing town and seaport in Durham. It is situated on the River Tees, 4 miles from its mouth. Population 64,150. The town is remarkably well built, its chief thoroughfare being High Street, which is a broadway over a mile in length. The River Tees is here navigable for large steamers, and the maritime trade of this town is considerable. South Stockton, or Thornaby-on-Tees (Yorkshire), lies on the opposite or south bank of the river, and is connected with old Stockton by a fine bridge. Shipbuilding, iron-works, potteries, linen factories, flour mills, and breweries are the principal industrial establishments.

STOKE NEWINGTON (England).—A suburb of London (4¼ miles). Population 52,167.

STOKE-ON-TRENT (England).—A large manufacturing town in Staffordshire, on the River Trent. It is the "capital of the Potteries," and has a population of 240,000. Distant 15 miles from Crewe. Many fine streets and public buildings. Manufactures china, porcelain, earthenware, tiles, bricks, iron, and machinery. It has coal mines in the neighbourhood.

STONE (England).—A small town in Staffordshire. Population 5,552.

STONEBRIDGE PARK (England).—A suburb of London (7 miles). Population 17,749.

STONEHAVEN (Scotland).—A town in Kincardineshire. Population 4,266.

STONEHOUSE (Scotland).—A small town in Lanarkshire. Population 2,393. *Also* the name of a place in Gloucestershire. (*See also* DEVONPORT.)

STONEWALL (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,043 (1926).

STORMBERG (Union of South Africa).—An important railway terminus in the eastern section of the Cape Province. Distant 221 miles from East London. Scene of a British reverse during the great Boer War.

STORNOWAY (Hebrides, Scotland).—The chief town of the Outer Hebrides Islands, and a port with a considerable fishing industry on the Island of Lewis. Population about 3,500.

STOURBRIDGE (England).—A manufacturing town in Worcestershire, on the River Stour. Population 18,023. Manufactures glass, iron, leather, firebricks, and chains.

STOURPORT (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 4,778.

STOW (England).—A small place in Norfolk. Population 1,347. *Also* the name of a small place in Midlothian, Scotland.

STOWMARKET (England).—A small agricultural town in Suffolk, 12 miles from Ipswich. Population 4,245.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (England).—A town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,204.

ST. PETER PORT.—Capital of the Island of Guernsey (Channel Islands) (*q.v.*).

STRABANE (Ireland).—An important agricultural and market town in County Tyrone. Situated on the River Mourne, 13 miles from Londonderry.

STRATHALLYN (Australia).—A town in South Australia.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—(*See* MALAYA.)

STRANGFORD (Ireland).—A seaport in County Down, situated on the west coast at the entrance to the large Lough Strangford.

STRANRAER (Scotland).—A small seaport in Wigtownshire, at the head of the beautiful Loch Ryan. Population 6,171. Steamboat service (short sea route) to Larne (Ireland).

STRATFORD (England).—A town in Essex, suburban to London (4 miles). Population 51,849.

STRATFORD (Taranaki, New Zealand).—A growing town on the Patea River, about 31 miles by rail from New Plymouth. The surrounding country is closely cultivated. The chief industries are dairying and (further out) sheep and cattle farming. The population in 1929 was 3,420.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (England).—A quaint little town in Warwickshire. Famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare (23rd April, 1564). It has many Shakespearean relics, and other buildings and objects of historic interest. This town is an important agricultural centre. Population 9,391.

STRATHHAVEN (Scotland).—A small town in Lanarkshire. Population 4,207.

STRATHMIGLO (Scotland).—A small place near Dunfermline, Fife. Population 1,726.

STRATHPEFFER (Scotland).—A Scottish spa in Cromarty. It has sulphur and chalybeate springs. Population 875.

ST. RAYMOND (Canada).—A town in Portneuf County, Quebec Province ; on the C.N.R., 34 miles from Quebec ; and on the St. Anne River. Population about 1,655. Angling and shooting centre. It has two churches, one bank, six hotels, schools, and usual public utilities ; paper mills, saw mills, and lumber trade ; butter and cheese factory, glove factory, brickyard, brush factory.

STREATHAM (England).—A residential suburb of London (7¾ miles). Population 49,191.

STRETFORD (England).—A large town in Lancashire. Population 46,535.

STRETHAM (England).—A small place in Cambridgeshire. Population 1,170.

STRICHEN (Scotland).—A small place in Aberdeenshire. Population 2,297.

STRONSAY.—One of the Orkney Islands (*q.v.*).

STROOD (England).—A town in Kent. Population 10,170 (rural district 16,279).

ST. ROSE (Canada).—A market town in Laval County, Quebec Province ; on the C.P.R., 17 miles north-west of Montreal. Population about 1,480. Town has churches, school, telegraph, and telephone. Sash and door factory, butter factory.

STROUD (England).—A small manufacturing town in Gloucestershire. Woollen mills and dye works. Population 8,561.

STROUD GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (3½ miles). Population 8,751.

ST. STEPHEN (New Brunswick, Canada).—A town on St. Croix River, opposite Calais (Maine), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a toll bridge. Industries include confectionery, soap, builders' factory, bricks, box factory, edge tools. Population about 2,836.

ST. THOMAS (Ontario, Canada).—A growing industrial town with over 14,000 inhabitants.

STUDLEY (England).—A small town near Redditch, in Warwickshire. Population 3,019.

STURGEON FALLS (N. Ontario, Canada).—A growing town, with pulp, planing, and saw mills, and an electric light and power company. Population about 4,125. Fish and big game are plentiful in the neighbourhood. Many fine farms lie beside the C.P.R. and in the valleys of the Sturgeon and French Rivers, with good markets for farm produce in the towns on the railway.

STURRY (England).—A large river-side village in Kent, near Ramsgate. Population 1,227.

ST. VINCENT, ISLAND OF.—(*See* West Indies.)

SUAKIN (Sudan).— A seaport on the Red Sea. (*See* Sudan.) Sea Route : 52.

SUDBURY (England).—A small town in Suffolk, on the River Stour. Manufactures coco-nut matting and bricks. Population 7,046.

SUDBURY (N. Ontario, Canada).—A town with about 8,621 inhabitants, situated in an important lumbering area ; but, above all, it is in the heart of a great mining region, which in the production of nickel has given Ontario the chief place in the world. The town has a planing mill, sash and door factories, brickyards, a flour mill, and other industries. It has several churches, public and high schools, hotels, and an opera house ; and can boast of three newspapers. On the C.P.R., it is at the junction of the M. & N.S.R., and a branch of the C.N.O.R.

SUEZ (Egypt) (*q.v.*).—Sea Routes : 5, 11, 19, 26, 40, 45, 50, 52, 56, 57, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 78, 88.

SUKKUR (India).—A town on the borders of the native State of Khairpur in Northern Sind. It stands on the railway line from Karachi to the Bolan Pass (Afghanistan line). Population about 40,000.

SUMMERSIDE (Prince Edward Island, Canada).—This town is second in point of size on the island, and has a population of about 3,230. There is an excellent steamboat service to New Brunswick ; and an appreciable export trade in agricultural products. It is the market for the well-known Malpeque oysters.

SUMNER (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A seaside suburb of Christchurch, with a population of about 3,200 (1929). Pretty surrounding country.

SUNDERLAND (England, N.E.).—This busy port is situated in the county of Durham, and lies on the coast just south of South Shields. It is the centre of a large coal export trade, and has extensive docks and wharves. Many merchant vessels are connected with this port. It has a population of 159,100. There are more than one dozen shipbuilding yards capable of turning out moderate and large vessels ; also extensive forges, and iron works, roperies, chemical and glass factories, mills and breweries, paper mills and lime works.

SUNRIDGE PARK (England).—A Kentish suburb of London (11 miles).

SUNNINGDALE (England).—A small place in Berkshire. Population 1,537.

SURAT (India).—A large city in the north of the Bombay Presidency. It stands on the south bank of the Tapti River, 13 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. It is a very ancient town, and possesses many fine specimens of native architecture. It has suffered, in turn, siege, fire and flood, prosperity and decline. Its staple product is cotton. Population about 120,000.

SURBITON (England). — A Surrey residential suburb of London, on the Thames (12 miles). Population 19,536.

SUSSEX (New Brunswick, Canada).—A town on I.C.R. Centre of dairying industry. Provincial Dairy School maintained by Government situated here, also Provincial Militia Drill Ground. Centre of rich farming district. Industries include refrigerators, tinware works, woodworking machinery works, butter and cheese factories, paper box factory, cannery, pork packing, farm implements, furniture and carriage works. Population about 2,198.

SUTTON (England).—A small town in Surrey, 13¾ miles from London. Population 21,065.

SUTTON BRIDGE (England).—A small town near Holbeach, in Lincolnshire. Population 2,342.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (England).—A town in Warwickshire, 8 miles from Birmingham, of which it is more or less a residential suburb. Population 23,028.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD (England). — A manufacturing and mining town in Nottinghamshire. Manufactures hosiery. Coal mines in neighbourhood. Population 23,852.

SUTTON-ON-SEA (England).—A small seaside resort on the coast of Lincolnshire. Population 1,605.

SUVA (Fiji).—Capital of the Fiji Islands (*q.v.*). Sea Routes : 13, 60, 61, 70.

SWADLINCOTE (England).—A small town in Derbyshire, near Burton-on-Trent. Population 4,392.

SWAFFHAM (England).—An agricultural town in Norfolk. Population 2,913.

SWAKOPMUND.—(*See* South-West Africa.)

SWANAGE (England).—A pleasant and rising seaside resort on the Dorset coast. It was here, in 877, that King Alfred defeated the Danes, and won England's first great naval victory. Population 7,112.

SWANLEY (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 3,759.

SWANNINGTON (England). — A township in Leicestershire. Population 2,050.

SWANSEA (South Wales).—Situated in the county of Glamorgan and on the Bristol Channel, it is a port with a very considerable trade. The population is 157,560. An important coal-shipping port.

SWAZILAND (Union of South Africa).—Swaziland has an area of about 8,000 square miles. It is partly cultivated by the natives, who also possess considerable numbers of cattle. The mountainous portions of this territory are known to be very rich in minerals ; coalfields are being worked. (*See* Union of South Africa.)

SWINDON (England).—A town in Wiltshire with a population of 54,920. It is an important railway centre, with the immense and wonderfully-equipped works of the G.W.R. Co., employing many thousands of hands. It is a well-built town, with all modern conveniences.

SWINEFORD (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Mayo. Population about 7,001.

SWINTON (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 30,924. Has large cotton mills. *Also* the name of a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 13,654. Manufactures iron goods and pottery.

SYDENHAM (England).—A residential suburb of London (6½ miles). Population 32,132.

SYDNEY (Australia).—Capital of New South Wales, Australia (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 1, 2, 7, 11, 12, 13, 20, 28, 33, 45, 50, 53, 56, 61, 68, 71, 73, 76, 89.

SYDNEY (Nova Scotia, Canada).—With its population of about 22,545, ranks next in importance to the capital city. It is the great coal-shipping port of the Dominion, and contains the huge works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. In summer the city is quite a pleasure resort, for it is the starting point for the Bras d'Or Lakes, the scenery of which is surpassingly beautiful.

SYLHET (India).—A town and district in the south of Assam (*q.v.*).

SYSTON (England).—A small town in Leicestershire. Population 3,087.

T

TABER (Alberta, Canada).—A small agricultural town with a population of 1,342 (1926).

TADCASTER (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 3,504.

TADWORTH (England).—A small place in Surrey.

TAGHMON (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Wexford. Population about 376.

TAIHAPE (Wellington, New Zealand).—A busy and growing town with a population of 2,470 (1929), situated on the main line from Wellington (160 miles north). The town possesses all modern conveniences, including electric light, clubs, banks, newspapers, a library, and a high school.

TAIPING (Federated Malay States).—This town, which is the headquarters of the British administration of the State of Perak, has a population of over 19,600. It is esteemed by many as the most beautiful town in the Peninsula. It possesses a limpid lake surrounded by public gardens, a racecourse, polo ground, rifle range, golf links, museum, and cricket and football grounds. The regiment of Malay States Guides is quartered here. It is the centre of a tin-mining and rubber-planting district. (*See also under* FEDERATED MALAY STATES.)

TAKORADI (West Africa).—A newly-constructed port on the Gold Coast. SEA ROUTES : 29, 40.

TALGARTH (Wales).—A small town in Brecknockshire. Population 1,761.

TALLOW (Irish Free State).—An agricultural town in County Waterford. Population 782.

TAMERON FOLIOT (England).—A small place in Devonshire. Population 1,076.

TAMWORTH (Australia).—A town in New South Wales. Population 7,260.

TAMWORTH (England).—An historic town in Staffordshire. Population 8,032. It has an old castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was for some time a prisoner. Tamworth has a few industries, and coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

TANDERAGEE (Ireland).—A market-town in County Armagh.

TANGA (Tanganyika).—A small port about 77 miles from Mombasa. Much of its importance has been lost during recent years. Population about 11,000, of which about 200 are whites. SEA ROUTES : 40, 46, 88.

TANJORE (India).—A town on the east coast of the Madras Presidency, near Negapatam. Famous for its carpets, silks, and beaten silverware. Population over 60,000.

TANSHELF (England).—A town near Featherstone, in Yorkshire. Population 7,002.

TAPANUI (Otago, New Zealand).—A small agricultural and tourist centre with a population of about 300 (1929). Gold dredging is also carried on.

TAPLOW (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,127.

TARA HILL (Irish Free State).—A hill in County Meath ; a few miles from Navan (*q.v.*) ; 508 ft. in height. It is believed that the residence of the Kings of Ireland (previous to 550) stood on the summit of this eminence.

TARBERT (Irish Free State).—A small seaport on the estuary of the River Shannon, in County Kerry.

TARBOLTON (Scotland).—A small town near Ayr. Population 4,593.

TASMANIA.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

TATTENHALL (England).—A small township in Cheshire. Population 1,043.

TAUMARUNUI (Auckland, New Zealand).—An important town with a population of about 2,465 (1929). It is a tourist centre, and the town possesses all modern conveniences. Lumbering in the surrounding forests is the chief industry. Lake Taupo is within easy reach.

TAUNTON (England).—An historic agricultural town in Somersetshire. Population 23,219. Has a small manufacturing industry. In its old castle, now a museum, Judge Jeffreys commenced the "Bloody Assize."

TAURANGA (Auckland, New Zealand).—This town, which has a population of about 2,690 (1929), is situated on the harbour of the same name, which is one of the finest natural anchorages in New Zealand. Vessels of all sizes can find complete shelter therein at all states of the tide. The town itself is near to the volcano and hot spring region, and is a tourist resort. The chief industries of the surrounding country are agriculture and cattle-farming. White Island, from which large quantities of almost pure sulphur are obtained, is near by.

TAVISTOCK (England).—An agricultural town in Devonshire, on the borders of Dartmoor. Population 4,317.

TAVOY (India).—A town in Tennasserim, Burma. Population under 20,000.

TAYPORT (Scotland).—A small watering-place in Fife, on the Firth of Tay. Population 3,272.

TE AROHA (Auckland, New Zealand).—A famous health resort in the thermal springs region. Population in 1929 was 2,400. (*See under* New Zealand.)

TEDDINGTON (England).—A small Thames-side town in the county of Middlesex. Population 21,223.

TEIGNMOUTH (England). — A pretty seaside resort on the South Devon coast. Has a good promenade, pier, and boating and bathing facilities. The surrounding country is extremely picturesque. Population 10,976.

TE KUITI (Auckland, New Zealand).—A busy commercial town with all modern conveniences, having a population of about 2,465 (1929).

TELUK ANSON (Malaya).—One of the principal towns of the Federated Malay States, with a population of 11,000. Sea Route: 83.

TEMPLEMORE (Irish Free State).—An old town in County Tipperary. Population about 2,233.

TEMUKA (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A thriving town with a population of about 1,890 (1929). The centre of the sheep-farming district.

TENBURY WELLS (England).—A Worcestershire spa. Population 2,016.

TENBY (Wales).—A popular seaside resort on the coast of Pembrokeshire. It stands on a rocky eminence overlooking Carmarthen Bay. Its sands are among the finest in the British Isles; and it offers unrivalled facilities for bathing and all forms of outdoor amusement. Population 4,830.

TENOM (British North Borneo).—A small town situated on the Padas River. It is the inland terminus of the State Railway. The trade is mostly with the natives of the interior (with jungle produce). Principal station of the Residency of the Interior.

TERRINGTON (England).—A small town in Norfolk. Population 3,044.

TETBURY (England).—A small agricultural town in Gloucestershire. Population 1,593.

TEWKESBURY (England).—An historic town in Gloucestershire. Population 4,704. It has several old buildings of architectural interest; and less than half-a-mile from this town was fought the battle of Tewkesbury (4th May, 1471), in which Edward IV was victorious.

TEYNHAM (England).—A township in Kent. Population 1,701.

THAME (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 2,918.

THAMES (Auckland, New Zealand).—A growing seaport and gold-mining centre with a population of 4,750 (1929), situated on the River Thames. The town itself possesses all modern conveniences, including a School of Mines and a public library. Thames supplies the bulk of the fish consumed in Auckland, and the fishing industry is second only to that of gold mining.

THAMES DITTON (England).—A small Thames-side town in Surrey, 14 miles from London. Population 8,450.

THANA (India).—A small seaport, 21 miles north-east of Bombay.

THATCHAM (England).—A town in Berks. Population 2,416.

THAXTED (England).—A small agricultural town in Essex. Population 1,672.

THAYET-MYO (India).—A town on the Irrawaddy, in Burma. Population about 23,990.

THEALE (England).—A small place in Berks. Population 1,047.

THESSALON (N. Ontario, Canada).—A small but growing town with a population of about 2,000. Its chief industries are saw and planing mills, brickyards, a woollen mill, and a smelter. It has two banks, four churches, and a public school, with electric light and waterworks. Steamers go to Owen Sound and Collingwood.

THETFORD (England).—An agricultural town on the border of Norfolk and Suffolk. Population 4,704. It is a very ancient town, and has many historic memories.

THETFORD MINES (Quebec, Canada).—A city in Megantic County, on the Quebec Central Railway, 76 miles south of Quebec City. Population about 7,886. It has three churches, three banks, schools, telegraph, and civic utilities; asbestos mines, tannery, cement block works, overall factory, sash and door factory, saw mill, and a foundry.

THEYDON BOIS (England).—A small place in Essex, 15 miles from London. Population 1,134.

THIRSK (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 2,755.

THOMABY-ON-TEES (England). — (*See* Stockton-on-Tees.)

THOMASTOWN (Irish Free State).—A small agricultural town in County Kilkenny. Population about 746.

THORNBURY (England).—A small agricultural town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles from Bristol. Population 2,493.

THORNE (**England**).—An agricultural town in Yorkshire, 10 miles from Doncaster. Population 6,076.

THORNHILL (**England**).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 11,303.

THORNLIEBANK (**Scotland**).—A small town in Renfrewshire. Population 2,397.

THORNTON (**England**).—A small town in Lancashire. Population 6,179. *Also* the name of a small town in Fife (Scotland). Population 1,870. *Also* a village in Yorkshire.

THORNTON-HEATH (**England**).—A Surrey suburb of London (8¾ miles).

THORPE-LE-SOKEN (**England**).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,144.

THRAPSTON (**England**).—A town in Northamptonshire, on the River Nen. Population of district 11,107.

THREE BRIDGES (**England**).—A small place and railway junction in Sussex.

THREE RIVERS (**Canada**).—An important industrial city, in the Province of Quebec, at the confluence of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence Rivers, half-way between Quebec and Montreal, on the C.P.R., 96 miles from Montreal, and 76 miles from Quebec. Ferry across the St. Lawrence to the G.T.R. ou the south shore. Daily steamers to St. Lawrence ports during navigation; the St. Maurice Valley River to Shawinigan Falls. Population about 22,367. Industries: manufacture of iron pipes, cotton, paper boxes, boots and shoes, bricks, carriages, cigars, gloves, moccasins, snowshoes, furniture, leather, wooden ware, axes, stoves, toys; lumber mills, foundries, and marble works. City has a fine deep-water harbour, county buildings, R.C. cathedral, and several churches, sanitorium, convents, a college and good schools, natural gas, race tracks, five banks, hospital, and public utilities. Founded in 1634 by Laviolette.

THURLES (**Irish Free State**).—A town in County Tipperary, on the River Suir. There is a fine R.C. cathedral and ruins of a fourteenth-century abbey. Population about 4,815.

THURSDAY ISLAND.—(*See* QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.) SEA ROUTES: 7, 12, 28, 71.

THURSO (**Scotland**).—A town and seaport in Caithness, at the mouth of the River Thurso. Population 4,709.

TIBSHELF (**England**).—A small place in Derbyshire. Population 3,926.

TICEHURST (**England**).—A small place in Sussex. Population 2,853.

TICKHILL (**England**).—A small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 2,106.

TIDAL BASIN (**England**).—A portion of the Victoria Docks, Port of London. Population 33,923. Distant from centre of Metropolis, 6½ miles.

TIDENHAM (**England**).—A small place near Tintern, in Gloucestershire. Population 1,710.

TIDWORTH (**England**).—A small town in Hampshire. Population 1,997.

TILBURY (**England**).—A small town with very extensive docks in Essex, on the north bank of the River Thames. It really forms a portion of maritime London, it being 22 miles down stream. Population 9,582.

TILEHURST (**England**).—A small town in Berkshire. Population 3,175.

TILLICOULTRY (**Scotland**).—A small manufacturing town in Clackmannanshire. Woollen goods. Population 4,649.

TILT COVE (**Newfoundland**).—Small mining town with a natural harbour, situated 230 miles by sea, north-west of St. John's. Population about 2,000.

TIMARU (**Canterbury, New Zealand**).—One of the most important seaports in New Zealand. Possesses a fine harbour with an extensive maritime trade. It is the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral county, and has some of the largest flour mills in the Dominion. Grain and wool are its chief exports. The town itself is a fine one, many of the buildings being constructed of the famous Timaru blue stone. The streets are broad and well-kept, the buildings are mostly very substantially built, and the town wears the aspect of prosperity and comfort. The surrounding country is decidedly picturesque, and there are many points of interest within easy reach. The population in 1929 numbered 16,300.

TIMPERLEY (**England**).—A town in Cheshire. Population 4,090.

TINGHAM (**England**).—A small place in Surrey. Population 1,612.

TINNEVELLI (**India**).—A town in Southern India with a population of about 38,863. An important missionary station.

TINSLEY (**England**).—A town near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. Population 5,284.

TIPPERARY (**Irish Free State.**)—The capital of County Tipperary has several fairly large buildings. It is an important agricultural centre, and is famous for its butter market and cattle sales. Population 5,555.

TIPTON (**England**).—An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, 4 miles from Wolverhampton. Population 34,131.

TISBURY (**England**).—A small town in Wiltshire. Population 1,525.

TIVERTON (**England**).—A town in Devonshire, 14 miles from Exeter, at the junction of the Rivers Exe and Loman. An old town, with several buildings and objects of antiquarian interest. Was once a great woollen manufacturing centre, and, later, a railway centre. Population 9,715.

TIVETSHALL (**England**).—A small town and railway junction in Norfolk. Population 596.

TOBAGO, ISLAND OF.—(*See* TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES.)

TOBERCURRY (**Irish Free State**).—A small agricultural town in County Sligo.

TODMORDEN (**England**).—A cotton manufacturing town on the border of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Collieries in the neighbourhood. Population 23,888.

TOGOLAND.—(*See* West Africa and Mandatory Territories.)

TOLLESBURY (England).—A small place in Essex. Population 1,858.

TONBRIDGE (England).—A town in Kent, on the River Medway. Ruins of an old castle. A grammar school. Small manufacturing industry. Population 15,929.

TONK (India).—A native State in Rajputana, with an area of 1,415 square miles. The capital of the same name has a population of about 70,000.

TONYPANDY (Wales).—A mining township in Glamorganshire.

TOOTING (England).—An outlying suburb of London (residential) ; 9 miles. Population 35,958.

TOOWOOMBA (Queensland, Australia).—Population 25,000. One hundred and one miles west of Brisbane. Very progressive pastoral and agricultural district. Centre of the famous Darling Downs country. Has butter, bacon and cheese factories ; foundries, flour and saw mills. There are also several coal mines in the district.

TOPSHAM (England).—An old-fashioned town and tidal port on the River Exe, in Devonshire. Population 3,255.

TORONTO (Canada).—Capital of the Province of Ontario, Canada (*q.v.*).

TORQUAY (England).—One of the most picturesque seaside resorts in England. Situated on the north side of Tor Bay, which has so often been used as a place for naval concentration, Torquay is a series of terraces amid the most beautiful and luxuriant foliage, facing a *truly* turquoise sea. So equable is its climate, that palms grow on its promenade, and it is almost entirely free from fogs and cold northerly winds. It is a favourite winter as well as a summer resort. There are amusements of every description, including a pier, a winter garden, and a theatre. The bathing is good ; there is a small harbour, and as a yachting centre it has few rivals. The surrounding country is among the prettiest that fair Devon can offer. Population (resident) 39,432.

TORRINGTON (England).—A small historical town in Devonshire, 10 miles south-west of Barnstaple. Population 2,931 ; of district 8,458.

TORRYBURN (Scotland).—A small place in Fife. Population 2,224.

TORTOLA ISLAND.——(*See* Virgin Islands, West Indies.)

TOTLAND BAY (England).—A tiny seaside resort in the Isle of Wight. Population 1,441.

TOTNES (England).—A quaint little agricultural town in Devonshire, on the River Dart. It stands on a steep slope, and is a most picturesque little place. The scenery on both banks of the River Dart, from Totnes to the sea, has been likened to that of the Rhine. The town has many interesting old houses and ruins, for it is a place of great antiquity. It was the birthplace of Wills, the famous Australian explorer. Population 3,982.

TOTTENHAM (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles). Population 146,695.

TOTTINGHAM (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Bury. Population 6,762.

TOWCESTER (England).—A small town in Northamptonshire. Population 2,383.

TOWER HAMLETS (England).—An inlying suburb of the City of London.

TOW LOW (England).—A small town near Bishop Auckland, in Durham. Population 4,073.

TOWNG-NGU (India).—A small town in the Burma Province.

TOWNSVILLE (Queensland, Australia).—Population 30,700. 870 miles from Brisbane. Regarded as the capital of Northern Queensland, and the most important city outside of Brisbane. It controls a very extensive shipping trade, and is the centre of rich pastoral territories. With the great increase of export trade in Australian meat, Townsville grows in importance, for it is the outlet of a big meat-producing country. Special arrangements are made for handling frozen meat from refrigerating cars. Sea Routes : 7, 12, 28.

TOWYN (Wales).—A small watering-place in Merionethshire. Population 4,411.

TRAIL (British Columbia, Canada).—A town on the Columbia River, 9 miles from Rossland. It is the centre of the smelting industry in West Kootenay. The Canadian Smelting Works, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., cover 45 acres of ground, and form the largest plant in Canada. Power is transmitted from the West Kootenay Power Co.'s station at Bonnington Falls. The smelter treats silver-lead as well as copper ores, and was the first in the world to produce electrolytic lead in quantity. The company now manufactures sheet lead and lead pipe, and refines silver direct from the ore—operating the only silver and lead refinery in Canada. Apart from the business created by the smelter, Trail enjoys a prosperous trade with the adjacent mining camps, and is well-equipped with all the conveniences of modern life. The population is about 3,020.

TRALEE (Irish Free State).—A town in County Kerry. It stands on the River Lee, near its mouth, in Tralee Bay. Although there is a canal linking it with the sea, the maritime trade has declined during recent years. Population 10,533.

TRAMORE (Irish Free State).—A little watering-place in County Waterford. Population 1,512.

TRANQUEBAR (India). — A small seaport on the Madras coast. Site of the first Protestant Mission.

TRANSVAAL.—(*See* Union of South Africa.)

TRAVANCORE (India).—A native State, with an area of 7,091 square miles and a population of about 3,500,000, situated in the extreme south of the Indian Peninsula. The capital is Travandrum ; population about 40,000. (*See* Feudatory States, India.)

TREDEGAR (England).—A large town in Monmouthshire with a population of 25,105. Situated in a region rich in coal and iron. Has large iron and steel works.

TREGARON (**Wales**).—A town in Cardiganshire. Population 7,026.

TREHARRIS (**Wales**).—A town in Glamorganshire. Population 8,818.

TRENTHAM (**England**).—A small town in Staffordshire. Population 3,059.

TRESCO.—One of the Scilly Islands (British Isles (*q.v.*).

TRICHINOPOLI (**India**).—A large and historic town in the Madras Presidency. It has several fine modern buildings. It is connected with Madras by rail; and has long been famous for its cheroots. Jewellery is also manufactured. Population about 120,422.

TRIM (**Irish Free State**).—The capital of County Meath. It is a small but picturesque town situated on the River Boyne. There is a ruined castle (twelfth century), a yellow steeple, a Wellington column, and the ruins of several abbeys in the neighbourhood. The "Iron Duke" received his early education in this historic little town. Population about 1,325.

TRIMDON (**England**).—A place near West Hartlepool (in Durham). Population 5,259.

TRIMLEY (**England**).—A small place in Suffolk. Population 1,539.

TRINCOMALEE (**Ceylon**).—A fine seaport on the north-east coast of Ceylon. It was at one time an important naval station. (*See* CEYLON.)

TRING (**England**).—A town in Hertfordshire with a population of 4,352. Agricultural centre. Near by is Tring Park, the seat of Lord Rothschild.

TRINIDAD.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

TRINITY (**Newfoundland**).—A town and port on Trinity Bay, 61 miles from St. John's, with a population of about 1,000. It is the rendezvous of a portion of the fishing fleet.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Three small adjoining islands in the South Atlantic. The central island is about 25 miles in circumference, and is very mountainous. These islands were first discovered by a Portuguese navigator, after whom they were named, in 1506. For many years they became the resort of American whalers (1750–1810). In 1817, Great Britain took possession of the islands, in order to watch the island of St. Helena, which was then the prison of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on whose death the small garrison was withdrawn. Two of the soldiers and a Corporal Glass remained behind, and, with the aid of some sailors, founded a colony. In ten years it numbered 27 persons, and in 1884, 100 people. Subsequently it declined a little. It is, however, still under British jurisdiction. Inaccessible Island is 21 miles distant, and Nightingale Island 33 miles away. (*See* TRISTAN DA CUNHA.)

TROIS PISTOLES (**Canada**).—A market town in Temiscouata County, Quebec Province, on the I.C.R., 141 miles north-east of Levis and Quebec City. Population about 1,454. One bank, telegraph, telephone, churches, schools, hotels. Lumber industries.

TROIS RIVIERES (**Canada**).—A city in Quebec Province. Population about 22,367.

TROON (**Scotland**).—A small seaport and seaside resort on the Ayrshire coast. It has a good harbour. The bathing is excellent and the beach sandy. Population 9,420.

TROWBRIDGE (**England**).—A market and manufacturing town in Wiltshire. Population 12,133. Manufactures woollens and cloth.

TROWSE (**England**).—A small town near Norwich, Norfolk. Population 5,063.

TRURO (**England**).—An ancient cathedral city in Cornwall, 12 miles north-east of Falmouth. It stands on a tidal inlet of the sea, known as the Truro River, which is navigable for small vessels. The banks of this river and the surrounding country are extremely pretty. Truro cathedral was commenced in 1880, but the bishopric is really a very ancient one. The city has several large buildings, and stands in a rich mineral (copper) region. Population 10,833.

TRURO (**Nova Scotia, Canada**).—An educational, agricultural, and dairying centre. Population 7,560.

TUAM (**Irish Free State**).—A town in County Galway. There is a Protestant and a R.C. cathedral, both modern. Population 3,293.

TUFNELL PARK (**England**).—A suburb of London.

TULLA (**Irish Free State**).—A small agricultural town in County Clare. Population about 544.

TULLAMORE (**Irish Free State**).—The capital of Offaly (King's County). Stands on the Grand Canal. Population about 4,930.

TULLOW (**Irish Free State**).—A small agricultural town in County Carlow. Population about 1,585.

TULSE HILL (**England**).—A residential suburb of London (6 miles). Population 32,225.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (**England**).—An inland watering-place, or spa, on the borders of Kent and Sussex, 34 miles from London. It is a very picturesquely situated town, and commands fine views. The chalybeate spring was discovered in 1606. The principal thoroughfare, or parade, is known as the "Pantiles." Here is the spa, shops, and a bandstand. There are some fine hotels and shops; and a large common. Tunbridge Wells is a fashionable place, and is much patronised during both the summer and winter seasons. It is also a scholastic centre. Population 35,568.

TUNSTALL (**England**).—A town in Staffordshire. Population 22,494. It is almost a suburb of Newcastle-under-Lyme (4 miles). Manufactures pottery and iron. Coal-mines in the district.

TURKS ISLANDS (**Caicos Islands**).—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

TURNHAM GREEN (**England**).—A suburb of London (9 miles).

TURTON (**England**).—A town in Lancashire. Population 12,157.

TUTBURY (**England**).—A small town in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Burton-on-Trent. Ruins of an old castle. Population 2,186 (district 8,908).

TUTICORIN (India).—A seaport in the extreme south-east of the Indian Peninsula, Madras Presidency. Population about 32,000. Sea Route: 11.

TUXFORD (England).—A small town in Nottinghamshire. Population 1,154.

TWICKENHAM (England).—A Middlesex suburb of London (11 miles). Population 34,805.

TWILLINGATE (Newfoundland).—A town and port situated on two small islands of the same name, off the north coast of Newfoundland. Population about 3,400.

TWYFORD (England).—A small place in Berkshire. Population 1,157.

TYLDESLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire, 10 miles from Manchester. Manufactures cottons. Population 15,651. Coal-mines in the district.

TYNEMOUTH (England).—A popular seaside resort in Northumberland, 9 miles from Newcastle. It has beautiful sands, good bathing, a pier, theatre, and other places of amusement. Population 63,786.

U

UCKFIELD (England).—A small agricultural town in Sussex, on the River Ouse. Population 3,384.

UDAIPUR (India).—A large native State in Rajputana. Area 12,691 square miles; population 1,293,776. The capital city of the same name stands on a plateau overlooking a beautiful lake, and possesses some fine native buildings. It is a typical Indian town with a population of about 60,000. (*See* India, Feudatory States.)

UDDINGSTON (Scotland).—A small manufacturing town in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 7 miles from Glasgow. Population 8,214.

UGANDA.—(*See* East Africa.)

UIST (Scotland).—(*See* Hebrides Islands, British Isles.)

UITENHAGE (Union of South Africa).—A very old town in the Cape Province. It stands in a hollow at the base of the Winterhock Mountains, and is surrounded by beautiful country which abounds with big game. The streets of this town are broad, tree-bordered, and well-paved and lighted. There are many fine buildings, including a Town Hall and well-stocked Public Library. There are three pretty parks, a recreation ground, tennis lawns, and several good hotels. Shooting in the surrounding country is good. White population about 8,086. Coloured population about 6,700.

UJJAIN (India).—A wonderful old walled city of Central India, 31 miles north of Indore. It was the ancient capital of Malwar, and is a sacred city of the Hindus.

ULVERSTON (England).—A small agricultural and manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 10,121. Centre of a mining and agricultural district.

UMBALA (India).—A city of considerable size in the Punjab, 148 miles north of Delhi. It is a railway centre, and has a large European cantonment. Population about 93,000.

UMTALI (Umtali, Southern Rhodesia).—A municipality, the most easterly town in Rhodesia, and one of the oldest. Is 170 miles east of Salisbury and 204 west of the Portuguese port of Beira. A great deal of mining and farming is carried on in the surrounding district, and there are large railway repairing shops in the town. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, banks, hotels, daily and weekly newspaper. White population 1,900.

UMVUMA (Charter, Southern Rhodesia).—A township 56 miles east of Gwelo, on the Blinkwater Railway, with mining and agricultural interests. The Falcon (copper and gold) mine is situated near by, and in the district are the Rhodesdale and the Central Estates. There are post and telegraph facilities, a bank and a hotel.

UNIONDALE TOWN (Union of South Africa).—A small town, with hotels, churches, and a Public Library, situated in the centre of a good agricultural and fruit-growing district of the Cape Province. On the railway from Port Elizabeth to Oudtshoorn. White population 680.

UNITED PROVINCES.—(*See* India.)

UNST.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

UPHALL (Scotland).—(*See* Broxburn, Linlithgowshire.)

UPHOLLAND (England).—A town in Lancashire, 4 miles from Wigan. Population 5,532.

UPPINGHAM (England).—An agricultural town in the county of Rutland. Population 2,453. Famous for its public school, founded in 1584.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN (England).—A small town in Worcestershire. Population 2,222.

UPTON PARK (England).—An Essex suburb of London (5½ miles). Population 18,244.

URQUHART (Scotland).—A small place near the town of Elgin. Population 1,589.

UTTOXETER (England).—A small agricultural and manufacturing town in Staffordshire. Population 5,316.

UXBRIDGE (England).—An agricultural town in Middlesex, 16 miles from London. Population 12,923.

V

VALETTA.—The capital of the Island of Malta (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 31, 58, 76, 77.

VALLEYFIELD (Canada).—A port and industrial city on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in Beauharnois County, Quebec Province, at the head of Beauharnois Canal. On the Grand Trunk Railway, 43 miles from Montreal, and on the New York Central line, 35 miles from Montreal. Steamers to Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, other St. Lawrence ports, and to the lake ports. Population about 9,449. Chief industries : cotton mills, manufacture of gasoline motors, paper, biscuits, confectionery, flour ; machine shops, sash and door factories, foundries, builders' material factory ; lumber, limestone, and iron ore in the locality. City has electric light, hospital, R.C. cathedral, four churches, college, convent, academy, schools, two banks, Court House, water-power, Mechanics' Institute, and civic utilities.

VANCOUVER (British Columbia, Canada).—This city, which has a population of about 228,193, is the commercial metropolis of the Province of British Columbia, and is the mainland terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was incorporated in 1886. The trade of the city is large and steadily increasing, as it is a principal distributing point for the northern and interior districts, and the home port of the C.P.R. liners and Canadian-Australian Trans-Pacific mail steamships. The bank clearings average about 1,000 million dollars per annum. Vancouver harbour is one of the finest in the world, land-locked and sheltered from all points, and roomy and deep enough for the largest vessels. The City of Vancouver possesses many fine public buildings, business blocks and private residences, and new structures are being continually added. The churches, schools, libraries, hotels, and clubs are quite equal to buildings of similar class in the older cities of the East, and give one the impression of solidity and permanence. The Hotel Vancouver, owned by the C.P.R. Company, is one of the best equipped in Canada, and is well known to world travellers. One of Vancouver's great attractions is the magnificent Stanley Park, with its groves of great towering firs and cedars, a wonder and delight to visitors. In addition to the C.P.R. Trans-Pacific fleet of steamships, Vancouver has connections by land and sea with all important points on the coast and in the interior. The steamships of the C.P.R., Pacific Coast Service, and other lines ply between the city and places along the coast as far north as Alaska and south to San Francisco. The splendid C.P.R. steamers, the fastest boats on the Pacific, make daily trips in the summer between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle (Washington). Direct railway connection is made with every point on the continent, from Halifax to Mexico. The city has a very complete electric railway system, with extensions to New Westminster, Lulu Island, and Chilliwack. The water supply is unlimited, and of superior quality, and the sewerage system is constructed on modern lines. Telephone connection is obtained by cable with Victoria and other cities and towns on Vancouver Island, as well as all points in the Fraser Valley and the City of Seattle. A recently constructed power tunnel provides water-power sufficient to develop 300,000 h.p. There are four daily newspapers and several weekly and monthly magazines. SEA ROUTES : 13, 15, 38, 51, 74, 80.

VANGA (Kenya).—A small port for coasting and native trade.

VEGREVILLE (Alberta, Canada).—A small but prosperous agricultural town with a population of 1,721 (1926).

VELLORE (India).—A town with a population of about 50,000, in the Madras Presidency.

VENTNOR (England).—A pretty and popular seaside resort on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. It is situated amid the picturesque scenery of the Undercliff ; and has a very mild climate. The town is built on the slopes, and presents a charming aspect from the sea. The houses are all interspersed with pretty little gardens. There is a nice promenade, a pier, and good bathing facilities. The surrounding country is decidedly picturesque. Population 3,063.

VEREENIGING (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Transvaal Province, on the border of the O.F.S. Province. White population about 2,400, coloured 13,500. (*See History,* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

VERNON (British Columbia, Canada).—This town is the centre and supply depôt for the Okanagan District, and is surrounded by a splendid farming, cattle and fruit country. It is the terminus of the Shuswap and Okanagan Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has steamboat connection *via* Okanagan Landing, 5 miles south, with all points on Okanagan Lake. The town is pretty and home-like, the climate delightful at all seasons, and its inhabitants are prosperous and energetic. It is supplied with good water and sewerage systems, electric light and telephones, good schools, banks, hotels, and well-stocked stores. The population is about 3,000.

VICTOR HARBOUR (Australia).—A town in South Australia. Population about 3,400.

VICTORIA (Victoria, Southern Rhodesia).—A township, and terminus of a branch railway from Gwelo ; 136 miles south-east of Gwelo. Post, telegraph, and telephone facilities ; bank, hotel. Is the centre of a mining and farming area ; large deposits of chrome iron and asbestos have been found in the district. Nearest station to the famous Zimbabwe ruins. (*See under* RHODESIA.)

VICTORIA (Cameroons).—Principal port, and connected by rail with the capital. SEA ROUTE : 40.

VICTORIA.—A State of Australia (*q.v.*).

VICTORIA.—Capital of British Columbia, Canada (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 38, 50, 71.

CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES *Photo, Australian Government*

Sailing through Sydney Heads, Captain Philip established, on the site where now stands the great City and Port of Sydney, the first convict settlement in Australia, over a century ago

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA *Photo, Canadian Government*

Causeway and Empress Hotel

VICTORIA.—(*See* HONG KONG.) SEA ROUTES: 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 26, 28, 41, 47, 50, 57, 61, 65, 71, 76.

VICTORIAVILLE (Canada).—An industrial centre in Quebec Province, on the Nicolet River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 108 miles north-east of Montreal. Population about 3,028. Town has two banks, telegraph, telephone, churches, schools, stores, and hotels. Furniture and chair factories. Electric power.

VIRAMGAM (India).—A town in the Bombay Presidency.

VIRDEN (Manitoba, Canada).—A growing agricultural town with a population of 1,380 (1926).

VIRGINIA WATER (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 1,880.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—(*See* WEST INDIES.)

VISNAGAR (India).—A town with a population of about 29,000, in Baroda.

VIZAGAPATAM (India).—A seaport on the coast of Madras. Population about 41,000. SEA ROUTE: 11.

VOI (Kenya).—A station on the Uganda Railway, 103 miles inland from Mombasa. There is a Government Rest House, and many European residents in the surrounding country. It is the nearest station to Mount Kilimanjaro. (*See under* KENYA and TANGANYIKA.)

VOLKSRUST (Union of South Africa).—A small pastoral centre in the Transvaal Province on the railway line to Durban (308 miles).

VRYBURG (Union of South Africa).—An important commercial town in Southern Bechuanaland. The erstwhile capital of the Republic of Stellaland. White population 1,500. (*See History,* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

VRYHEID (Union of South Africa).—A small mining town in the Natal Province. White population 2,800, coloured 2,000.

W

WADDESDON (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,569.

WADEBRIDGE (England).—A small seaport in Cornwall, on the River Camel. Population 2,339.

WADHURST (England).—A small country town in Sussex. Population 3,647.

WAGGA WAGGA (Australia).—A town in New South Wales. Population over 8,800.

WAHANGAREI (Auckland, New Zealand).—An important seaport 84 miles north-west of Auckland City, with a population of about 7,060 (1929). It is the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral region; but coal, dairy produce, fruit, and timber are, however, the principal exports. The town itself is thoroughly up-to-date.

WAIHEKE (Auckland, New Zealand).—An island 20 miles off the coast, with a population of about 421 (1929). It is a favourite summer resort.

WAIHI (Auckland, New Zealand).—A gold mining town with a population of about 3,150 (1929). In the neighbourhood is the famous Martha Mine.

WAIKOUAITE (Otago, New Zealand).—A small seaside resort, situated about 32 miles from Dunedin. The population numbers about 615 (1929). Sheep farming and agriculture are the principal industries in the surrounding country, and gold-sluicing is also carried on.

WAIMATE (Canterbury, New Zealand).—A growing agricultural town, with a population of about 2,240 (1929). Saw-milling is the chief industry, but agricultural and pastoral farming and strawberry and raspberry culture are rapidly increasing. The town, although small, is thoroughly modern.

WAINFLEET (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire. Population 2,164.

WAIPAWA (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—A growing sheep farming centre, with a population of about 1,180 (1929).

WAIPUKURAU (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—A growing town in the centre of a rich sheep farming country. Closer settlement is rapidly increasing the agricultural activity. The population numbers about 1,895 (1929).

WAIROA (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—A sheep farming centre, with a population of about 2,435 (1929). There are thermal springs in the vicinity. The surrounding country is decidedly picturesque.

WAITARA (Taranaki, New Zealand).—A growing seaport, with a population of about 1,810 (1929), situated 11 miles by rail from New Plymouth. The site of one of the earliest British settlements (1839). The surrounding country offers many beautiful views and points of interest. It is a favourite tourist resort.

WAKEFIELD (England).—A large manufacturing and cathedral city—capital of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Situated about 9 miles south-east of Leeds, on the River Calder. It is a railway junction. The cathedral was first enlarged in 1329, and several times since has been both enlarged and restored. The town is well built and has many fine public and private buildings. Wakefield was once the chief centre of clothing manufacture, and now makes woollen, worsted, and hosiery goods, and agricultural machinery. Population 52,890.

WALDRON (England).—A small place in Sussex. Population 2,178.

WALES.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

WALHAM GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles).

WALKER (England).—A town in Northumberland, on the River Tyne, 2½ miles from Newcastle. Population 16,506.

WALLAROO (Australia).—A town in South Australia. Population about 3,200.

WALLASEY (England).—A town in Cheshire, near Birkenhead. Population 90,721.

WALLINGFORD (England).—An historic old town in Berkshire, with several buildings and objects of architectural interest. Population 2,724.

WALLSEND (England).—A large coal-mining town in Northumberland, 4 miles from Newcastle. Population 43,031.

WALMER (England).—A small but historic watering-place on the Kentish coast. Famous for its fine old castle, built by Henry VIII. Population 5,354.

WALPOLE (England).—A small place near Terrington, Norfolk. Population 1,847.

WALSALL (England).—A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, 8 miles from Birmingham. Population 96,964. Manufactures leather and iron goods. It is situated close to the South Staffordshire coalfields, and has also stone quarries. The town is well laid out, and has many fine streets, public buildings, and shops.

WALSHAM, NORTH (England).—An agricultural town in the county of Norfolk, 14 miles from Norwich. Population 4,254.

WALSINGHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk. Ruins of an Augustinian Priory (1015). Population 1,085.

WALTHAM (England).—A small agricultural town on the Essex and Hertfordshire border, 13 miles from London. Near this town is the famous Waltham Cross, erected by Edward I (1290) in memory of Queen Eleanor. Population 978.

WALTHAMSTOW (England).—An Essex suburb of London (6 miles). Population 129,395.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE (England).—A seaside resort in Essex, 7 miles from Harwich. Noted for the bracing nature of its North Sea breezes. Population 3,666.

WALTON-ON-THAMES (England).—A Thames-side town in Surrey, 17 miles from London. Population 14,647.

WALVISH BAY.—(*See* CAPE PROVINCE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ; and MANDATORY TERRITORIES.)

WALWORTH (England).—A suburb of London (4 miles). Population 58,463.

WANDSWORTH (England).—A suburb of London (4¾ miles). Population 328,656.

WANGANUI (Wellington, New Zealand).—A thriving city on the Wanganui River—" the Rhine of New Zealand." A favourite tourist resort on account of its charming river scenery. The chief industry of the surrounding country is grain growing. The city possesses a library, a museum, schools, newspapers, clubs, banks, and one of the finest zoological collections in the Dominion. Population in 1929 was 24,850.

WANKIE (Mafungabusi, Southern Rhodesia).—A small township 212 miles north of Bulawayo. Adjoins the Wankie Colliery. Post and telegraph facilities and hotel.

WANSTEAD (England).—An outlying suburb of London (in Essex), 7 miles. Population 15,297.

WANTAGE (England).—An agricultural town in Berkshire. Population 3,886.

WAPPING (England).—A suburb of London (6 miles).

WARBOYS (England).—A small place in Huntingdonshire. Population 1,790.

WARE (England).—An historic agricultural town in Hertfordshire. Population 5,949.

WAREHAM (England).—A very old agricultural town in Dorsetshire, 15 miles east of Dorchester. Population 1,994.

WARGRAVE (England).—A small place in Berks. Population 2,112.

WARKWORTH (England).—A small port on the coast of Northumberland. Some interesting ruins. Population 1,042.

WARLINGHAM (England).—A residential place, near Caterham, in Surrey. 18 miles from London. Population 3,782.

WARMINSTER (England).—An old agricultural town in Wiltshire. Has a large school and college. Population 5,389.

WARNHAM (England).—A small place in Sussex. Population 1,140.

WARRENPOINT (Ireland).—A small port on Carlingford Lough, in County Down.

WARRINGTON (England).—A large manufacturing town in Lancashire, on the River Mersey, 18 miles from Liverpool. It is an old and historic town, and still posseses many relics of the past. There are some fine streets, parks, shops, and public buildings. Manufactures iron goods, wire, glass, leather, soap, and beer. Population 76,811.

WARRNAMBOOL (Victoria, Australia).—Population about 8,000. 166 miles from Melbourne. Chief port of export trade with products of the district, principally potatoes, wool, wheat, and dairy produce. Very active business centre.

WARSOP (England).—A small town in Nottinghamshire. Population 7,237.

WARWICK (England).—A very ancient place, and the county town of Warwickshire. Situated on the River Avon. Population 12,862. This town still retains many interesting old buildings and monuments, notable among which are the two old gateways and chapels above the archways ; the Beauchamp Chapel (1464) and the noble castle, situated on a rocky plateau overlooking the river, built during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This magnificent old pile covers three acres and is still inhabited. This town has a small manufacturing industry, and is the centre of a rich agricultural district.

WARWICK (Queensland, Australia).—Population about 7,000. 169 miles south-west of Brisbane. An important railway town on the Darling Downs. The district is highly productive, and maize, wheat, potatoes, barley, oats, tobacco, butter, honey, fruit and vegetables are produced in large quantities. Coal and gold have also been mined. Butter factories, flour mills, and other factories have been established here.

WATCHET (England).—A small seaport on the Bristol Channel, in Somersetshire. Population 1,846.

WATERBEACH (England).—A large village near Cambridge. Population 1,493.

WATERFOOT (England). — A small town in Lancashire, near Bacup. Population 3,150.

WATERFORD (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Waterford, and a large and important maritime town. It is situated on the River Suir, at its mouth, in the estuary known as Waterford Harbour. There are extensive quays, which can be approached by vessels of several thousand tons displacement. There is a steady agricultural trade with England. The city stands on the right bank, and is connected by a long bridge with the suburb of Ferrybank. There are several large public buildings, including a Protestant and R.C. cathedral. It received its first charter from King John.

WATERHOUSES (England).—A small place in Durham. Population 3,295. *Also* the name of a small place in Staffordshire.

WATERINGBURY (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,239.

WATERLOO (Canada).—An industrial town in Shefford County, Quebec Province, on Waterloo Lake, head water of the middle branch of the Yamaska River, and on the Canadian Pacific and Central Vermont Railways, 70 miles east of Montreal. Population about 1,900. Town has electric light, waterworks, two banks, four churches, academy, convent, Protestant and R.C. schools, telegraph, telephone, and summer residences. Industries : Lumber mills, foundry and machine shops, and the manufacture of chairs, carriages, furniture, and aerated waters. Hilly : 700 to 900 ft. above sea-level.

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH (England).—A watering-place in Lancashire, 4 miles from Liverpool. Population 12,845.

WATFORD (England).—A large market and manufacturing town in Hertfordshire, 16 miles from London. Stands on the River Colne. Has several large charity institutions. Manufactures paper. Is an important railway junction. Population 45,910.

WATH-ON-DEARNE (England).—A town in Yorkshire, with collieries and iron-works. Population 12,866.

WATLING'S ISLAND.—One of the Bahamas. (*See* WEST INDIES.)

WATLINGTON (England).—A small town in Oxfordshire. Population 1,548.

WATTON (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk. Population 1,436.

WAVERTREE (England).—A suburb of Liverpool. Population 45,991.

WAZIRABAD (India).—A town in the Punjab, with a population of about 23,981.

WAZIRISTAN (India).—A Himalayan territory formerly belonging to Afghanistan. (*See* INDIA.)

WEASTE (England).—A suburb of Manchester. Population 19,674.

WEDNESBURY (England).—A large manufacturing town in Staffordshire. It has several interesting old buildings, and many fine modern ones. It is situated in the Black Country, and has large iron foundries. There are many collieries in the neighbourhood. It manufactures all kinds of iron and steel implements and machinery. Population 30,407.

WEDNESFIELD (England).—A suburb of Wolverhampton. Population 7,452.

WEEDON (England).—A small place near Daventry, in Northamptonshire. Population 2,020.

WELLINGBOROUGH (England). — An agricultural and manufacturing town in Northamptonshire. Population 20,365. There is a chalybeate spring, and the town produces iron and boots.

WELLINGTON.—Capital of the Dominion of New Zealand (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTES : 20, 33, 70, 81, 89.

WELLINGTON (England).—An agricultural and manufacturing town in Shropshire, 10 miles from Shrewsbury. Population 8,148. It was from this place that the " Iron Duke " took his title, afterwards purchasing the Manor House. Manufactures woollen goods and agricultural machinery. Coal mines in the neighbourhood.

WELLINGTON (Union of South Africa).—A town with a white population of about 3,200, and coloured 2,400, situated 45 miles from Cape Town.

WELLS (England).—An old cathedral city in Somerset, 20 miles from Bath. It was first made a bishopric in 909. In the twelfth century it was, however, transferred to Bath, and is still called " Bath and Wells." The cathedral, although small, is one of the noblest in England. The old moated Bishop's Palace has a crypt built in 1220. There are several other buildings of historic interest. Population 4,372.

WELLS-ON-SEA (England).—A small seaport on the coast of Norfolk. Population 2,647.

WELSHPOOL (Wales).—A small town in Montgomeryshire. Population 5,677. In the neighbourhood is Powis Castle (twelfth century).

WEM (England). — A small town in Shropshire. Population 2,176.

WEMBLEY (England).—A Middlesex suburb of London (8 miles). Population 16,191. Famous as the site of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 1925.

WENDOVER (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 2,366.

WEPENER (Union of South Africa).—A small but commercially important town in O.F.S. Province.

WESTBOURNE PARK (England).—A suburb of London (5 miles).

WEST BROMWICH (England).—A large manufacturing town in Staffordshire, 5 miles from Birmingham. Population 73,761. It is situated in the midst of a rich coal and iron region. There are many fine public buildings, streets, and shops ; as well as a magnificent pleasure park of 66 acres, with a miniature lake. The manufacturing industry includes the making of all kinds of iron and steel goods, glass-working, and coal-mining.

WESTBURY (England).—An agricultural town in Wiltshire. Population 3,712.

WESTCLIFF (England).—(*See* SOUTHEND.)

WEST DERBY (England).—A suburb of Liverpool. Population 168,915.

WEST DRAYTON (England).—A small place in Middlesex, 13¼ miles from London. Population 1,668.

WESTERHAM (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 3,049.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

WESTGATE (England).—(*See* MARGATE.)

WEST HAM (England).—A suburb of London. Population 300,860.

WEST HARTLEPOOL (England).—This port is situated on the east coast of the county of Durham, just north of the mouth of the River Tees. It is the centre of a very considerable shipping activity, and has a population of 68,689. The principal manufactures are ships, marine engines, and other marine appliances, cement and concrete. It has also a considerable fishing industry.

WESTHOUGHTON (England).—A cotton manufacturing town in Lancashire. Population 15,593.

WESTMINSTER (England).—(*See* LONDON, BRITISH ISLES.)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (England).—A very popular seaside resort on the Bristol Channel ; 20 miles from Bristol. Population 31,653. Has a magnificent promenade, piers, theatres, and every other kind of amusement. The fine stretch of sands afford magnificent bathing at certain states of the tides. The climate is *very* mild, and the surrounding country extremely picturesque. In summer, pleasure steamers run from Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, Ilfracombe, and other places to this popular resort, which is growing in favour as a place of residence for retired Anglo-Indian officials.

WESTPORT (Irish Free State).—A small seaport on Clew Bay, in County Mayo. Population 3,488.

WESTPORT (Nelson, New Zealand).—An important seaport and the second commercial town of the province. It possesses a fine harbour, situated at the mouth of the Buller River. It is the coal-shipping depôt for the mines of Siddonville and Westport—Stockton lying 21 miles distant by rail. Gold mining is also carried on in the neighbourhood. The population numbers about 3,900 (1929).

WETASKIWIN (Alberta, Canada).—A town of 1,884 inhabitants, with a rapidly increasing agricultural and commercial activity.

WETHERBY (England).—A small place in Yorkshire. Population 2,284.

WEXFORD (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Wexford is a fairly large town and seaport on the estuary of the River Slaney, known as Wexford Harbour, which, although extensive, is unfortunately somewhat shallow. There is a coasting maritime trade. Ruins of some old fortifications, and a priory. Population about 11,879.

WEYBRIDGE (England).—A Thames-side town in Surrey. Population 6,688.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOME REGIS (England). A favourite seaside resort and port in Dorsetshire, on the River Wey. It is situated on a pretty bay, which has been likened to the Bay of Naples. Population 24,570. It has a well-sheltered little harbour, from which steamboats run to the Channel Islands during the summer months. The " Nothe " projects into the sea just west of the harbour, and divides Weymouth Bay from Portland Roads. It is heavily fortified. There is a fine promenade, a pier, and beautiful sands, which make bathing quite safe and enjoyable. Weymouth is usually crowded during the summer months.

WHALSAY.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

WHEATHAMPSTEAD (England).—A small town in Herts. Population 2,850.

WHETSTONE (England).—A small place in Leicestershire. Population 1,386.

WHICKHAM (England).—A manufacturing town in Durham, 3 miles from Gateshead (*q.v.*).

WHIPPINGHAM (England).—A small town in the Isle of Wight. Population 2,545.

WHITBURN (Scotland).—A small place in Linlithgowshire. Population 1,876.

WHITBY (England).—A popular Yorkshire seaside resort and seaport. Population (resident) 12,512. It is situated at the mouth of the Esk, and has a well-sheltered inner harbour. The old town stands on the east side of the harbour, and is built in tiers on the cliff side. At the top are the ruins of the old Abbey of St. Hilda, and the parish church. The modern town, to the west of the harbour, contains several fine public buildings, and many good hotels and shops. Large quantities of jet have been found on this portion of the Yorkshire coast ; and at one time Whitby was famous for its wooden ships. Herring and other fishing is now the staple industry.

WHITCHURCH (England).—A small town in Hampshire, near Winchester. Population 2,370. *Also* the name of a town in Shropshire. Population 6,411.

WHITECHAPEL.—(*See* LONDON, BRITISH ISLES.)

WHITEFIELD (England).—A small town in Lancashire. Cotton mills. Population 6,902.

WHITEHAVEN (England).—A seaport in Cumberland, with a well-sheltered harbour. Population 19,536. Has shipbuilding yards and foundries. Coal and iron mines in the district.

WHITHORN (Scotland).—A small town (Royal burgh) in Wigtonshire. Population 1,033. Famous old ruins.

WHITLAND (Wales).—A small town in Carmarthenshire. Population 1,362 (district 5,100).

WHITLEY and MONKSEATON (England).—A sea-coast town in the county of Northumberland. Population 22,255. Close to Newcastle.

WHITSTABLE (England).—A small seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the River Swale, in the Thames estuary. For many years famous for its oysters. Population 9,842.

WHITTLESEA (England). — A small town in Cambridgeshire. Population 4,206.

WHITWELL (England).—A small town in Derbyshire. Population of parish, 4,366. *Also* the name of a village in the Isle of Wight (population 681); and of a village in Norfolk (population 405).

WHITWICK (England).—A small town in Leicestershire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche. Population 1,650.

WHITWORTH (England).—A small town in Lancashire; 3 miles distant from Rochdale. Population 8,782.

WICK (Scotland).—The county town of Caithness. Situated at the mouth of the Wick River, in Wick Bay. It has a small tidal harbour, with an extensive herring fishing industry. Population 11,322.

WICKHAM MARKET (England).—A small agricultural town in Suffolk, near Woodbridge. Population 1,343.

WICKLOW (Irish Free State).—The capital of County Wicklow, stands at the mouth of the River Dartry, and is a most picturesquely situated little seaside town; a popular sea-bathing resort. Population about 3,025.

WIDNES (England).—A manufacturing town in Lancashire, about 14 miles south-east of Liverpool. Being situated on the River Mersey, it has fairly large docks for small ships. Manufactures iron, copper, soap, candles. Opposite Runcorn, with which it is connected by a railway bridge. Population 38,879.

WIGAN (England).—A large cotton manufacturing town in Lancashire, 15 miles from Preston. It is a fine, well-built town, with a population of over 89,447. It is situated in the centre of a large coal-field, and has several important collieries in the neighbourhood. It has also large ironworks and paper mills. There are many large public buildings, including a grammar school, library, and a beautiful park. It is an ancient place, but there is little left of historic interest.

WIGHT, ISLE OF.—(*See* BRITISH ISLES.)

WIGSTON (England).—A town in Leicestershire. Population 8,590.

WIGTON (England).—A small town in Cumberland. Population 3,659.

WIGTOWN (Scotland).—A small town and seaport on Wigtown Bay; the country town of Wigtownshire. Population 1,299. It was here, on the 11th May, 1685, that an old woman and a young girl were tied to stakes and drowned by the rising tide for refusing to take the Abjuration Oath (known as "The Wigtown Martyrs").

WILLENHALL (England).—A large town in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton. Population 19,671.

WILLESDEN (England).—A large suburb of London (Middlesex); 6 miles. Population 165,669.

WILLESDEN GREEN (England).—A suburb of London (5½ miles). Population 16,565.

WILLINGTON QUAY (England).—A Tyne port, 2 miles from North Shields. Population 4,204.

WILLIS ISLAND (Australia).—A small island off the coast of Queensland. SEA ROUTE: 12.

WILLITON (England).—A small town in Somersetshire. Population 1,131.

WILMINGTON (England).—A town in Yorkshire, near Hull. Population 5,425.

WILMSLOW (England).—A town in Cheshire, on the River Bollin; near Stockport. Population 8,286.

WILTON (England).—An old agricultural town in Wiltshire, on the Rivers Madder and Wyly. Manufactures carpets. Population 2,024.

WIMBLEDON (England).—A Surrey residential suburb of London (7 miles). Population 61,451.

WIMBOURNE (England).—A small town in Dorsetshire. Population 3,742.

WINCANTON (England).—A small town in Somerset. Population 1,976.

WINCHCOMBE (England).—A town in Gloucestershire. Population 2,741.

WINCHELSEA (England).—A very old but decayed seaport on the Sussex coast. Some very interesting ruins.

WINCHESTER (England).—The chief city of Hampshire and a place of hoary antiquity. It was the site of a camp before the Romans commenced the construction of the town. It has many historic associations. Alfred the Great was educated in this town by St. Swithin, who afterwards became its bishop. William the Conqueror erected a palace. A large monastery was constructed in 1390. Henry III was born in Winchester Castle, in which for many hundreds of years Parliaments sat at various times. Charles II had a palace there. The ruins of the castle still remain. A portion of the old palace of Charles II has been used as a barracks. The beautiful cathedral was built in 1079–94. It is now the longest in England, with the exception of Canterbury, and among its interesting features are the resting places of the Saxon Kings. The Winchester College was established in 1370 by William of Wykeham, and is now one of the principal public schools in England. There is also a Training College for teachers. There are many buildings and objects of historic interest; and portions of the city wall and gatehouses still remain. There are also several modern public buildings, including a library, established in 1877. Winchester is one of the most picturesque of old English cities. Population 23,791.

WINDSOR (England).—A town in Berkshire, on the right bank of the River Thames, 21 miles from London. Population 20,115. The principal feature of this picturesque old town is the Royal Castle of the Sovereigns of Great and Greater Britain. Previous to the Norman conquest, there was a Royal hunting lodge where now stands the Castle which was really commenced in the reign of Henry II, and only reached its present state in the reign of George IV. It has been the birthplace, residence, and burial place of many of the Kings and Princes of England. The full account of its historic associations could only be given in a large volume. There is no more imposing castle in the world than that of Windsor. It consists of an Upper and Lower Ward; in the former are the State and Private Royal apartments and the magnificent library. In the Lower Ward are St. George's Castle, the Deanery and Canons' House, the Horseshoe Cloisters, the barracks, and the Curfew Tower. The principal gateway is on the south side, and is known as Henry VIII Gate; near by are the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor and the Round Tower, which is the abode of the Constable, and over which is hoisted the Royal Standard when the King-Emperor is in residence. The town of Windsor contains a few old seventeenth century houses and some fine modern dwellings, but its beauty lies in the surrounding country, which is dominated by the lofty Royal Castle. The Home Park is close to the town; and a beautiful avenue of elms, several miles in length, known as the Long Walk, leads to the Great Park, in which is Cumberland Lodge and the beautiful Virginia Water. There are also the tombs of the Duchess of Kent and the Prince Consort; the Royal Gardens, Dairies, and Frogmore. Windsor is the Royal City of the Empire.

WINDSOR (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small town possessing a certain commercial and industrial activity.

WINDSOR (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commercial centre, with a population of over 38,591.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—(*See* West Indies.)

WINGATE (England).—A town in Durham, near West Hartlepool. Population 11,424.

WINNEBA (Gold Coast).—A port on the Gold Coast, with a population of 7,000. Sea Routes: 29, 40.

WINNIPEG (Canada).—Capital of the Province of Manitoba (*q.v.*).

WINSLOW (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population of district 1,522.

WINTERBOURNE (England).—A small town in Gloucestershire. Population (of district) 3,191.

WINTERTON (England).—A small town in Lincolnshire. Population 1,426.

WINTON (Southland, New Zealand).—A growing agricultural town, with a population of about 905 (1929).

WIRKSWORTH (England).—A small agricultural town in Derbyshire. Population 3,615.

WISBECH (England).—A busy agricultural town in Cambridgeshire, in what is known as the Isle of Ely. It has an old Norman church. The castle, built in 1071, was destroyed in 1816. The town stands on the River Nen, which is navigable for ships of moderate size from the Wash and North Sea. There is a little industrial activity. Population 11,316.

WISHAW (Scotland).—A coal-mining town in Lanarkshire. Population 68,869.

WITHAM (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 3,719. *Also* the name of a village in Somersetshire. Population 376.

WITHERNSEA (England).—A small watering-place in Yorkshire. Population 4,702.

WITHINGTON (England).—A suburb of Manchester. Population 15,085. *Also* the names of villages in Gloucestershire (population 522); and Herefordshire (population 797).

WITHYHAM (England).—A small place in Sussex with a population of 2,479.

WITLEY (England).—A small town in Surrey. Population 4,002.

WITNEY (England).—A small manufacturing town in Oxfordshire, on the River Windrush. Population 3,364. Famous for its blankets; also manufactures gloves.

WITWATERSRAND.—(*See* Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.)

WIVELSFIELD (England).—A country place in Sussex, near Brighton. Population 2,241.

WIVENHOE (England).—A small town in Essex. Population 2,330.

WOBURN SANDS (England).—A small place in Buckinghamshire. Population 1,086.

WOKING (England).—A growing residential town in Surrey, 24 miles from London. Population 26,430.

WOKINGHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Berkshire. Population 4,437.

WOLLONGONG (Australia).—A town in New South Wales. Population about 8,000.

WOLSINGHAM (England).—A small town in Durham, 9½ miles from Bishop Auckland. Population 3,414.

WOLVERHAMPTON (England).—A large manufacturing town situated in the county of Staffordshire. It has a population of 102,373. The principal manufactures are locks, japanned goods, tin and enamel wares, tools, pipes, tubes, electro and silver-plated goods, chemicals, and papier-mache. There are many collieries and other mines, furnaces, mills, and forges in the neighbourhood.

WOLVERTON (England).—A town in Buckinghamshire, near Stony Stratford. Railway works. Population 14,052.

WOMBWELL (England).—A town in Yorkshire. Population 19,035.

WONTHAGGI (Victoria, Australia).—Population about 7,000. 78 miles from Melbourne. Prosperous mining town. The State Government owns and works the chief coal-mine. Splendid dairying and grazing district.

WOOBURN (England).—A small town in Buckinghamshire. Population 4,047.

WOODBRIDGE (England).—An old agricultural town in Suffolk. Population 4,598.

WOODFORD (England).—An outlying suburb of London (9 miles). Population 21,245. *Also* the name of a small town in Northamptonshire. Population 1,505.

WOOD GREEN (England).—A Middlesex suburb of London (5 miles). Population 50,716.

WOODHALL SPA (England). — (*See* HORNCASTLE.)

WOODLARK ISLANDS (Papua).—A group of islands forming a portion of the Australian Dependency of Papua (*q.v.*). SEA ROUTE : 12.

WOODLESFORD (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 3,205.

WOODSTOCK (New Brunswick, Canada). — A town on St. John River, Canadian Pacific and St. John Valley Railways. County seat. Centre of rich farming district. Industries include creamery, foundries, tannery, grist mill, saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory. Population about 3,856.

WOODSTOCK (Ontario, Canada).—An important and growing industrial and commercial centre, with a population of over 9,320.

WOOLER (England).—A small town in Northumberland. Population 1,382.

WOOLSTON (England).—A small town in Hampshire, near Netley. Population 6,030.

WOOLWICH (England).—A suburban municipality of London (10 miles). Population 140,403. Famous for its Royal Arsenal, Military Academy, Gun Factory, Laboratory, Military Hospital, and Barracks.

WOOTTON BASSETT (England).—A small town in Wiltshire. Population 1,991.

WOODVILLE (Hawke's Bay, New Zealand).—A dairy-farming centre and thriving township, with a population of about 1,125 (1929).

WORCESTER (England).—The county town of Worcestershire, on the left bank of the River Severn. Population 48,848. This town was a Roman station, becoming the seat of a bishopric in 679. The present cathedral, which is a magnificent structure, was founded in 1084, and contains four historic tombs. The cathedral school, once a Benedictine Priory, is a thirteenth century building. Queen Elizabeth's School was founded in 1561. There are several other old buildings and objects of architectural interest, and some fine modern public buildings, including a free library and museum. Manufactures : Royal porcelain (1751), gloves, sauces, vinegar, railway material, and chemicals. This old town has many historic memories, including that of the Battle of Worcester, on 3rd September, 1651, in which Cromwell routed the Royalist army under Charles I.

WORCESTER (Union of South Africa).—A pretty, well-built town, with a population of about 8,000 to 9,000, situated at the foot of the Hex River Mountains, in the Cape Province. Hot springs.

WORKINGTON (England).—A town and seaport in Cumberland, at the mouth of the River Derwent. Population 26,480. It has a large and well-sheltered harbour ; coal mines in the vicinity, and large iron and steel works.

WORKSOP (England).—A town in Nottinghamshire, on the River Ryton. Population 23,198. There are several large estates in the neighbourhood, among which must be mentioned Welbeck Abbey and Thoresby Park. The chief industries are malting, ironfounding, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery and chemicals.

WORPLESDON (England).—A small place in Surrey. Population 2,278.

WORSLEY (England).—A town in Lancashire, near Manchester. Population 13,929.

WORTHING (England).—A rising seaside resort on the Sussex coast, 10½ miles from Brighton. This picturesquely situated town is rapidly growing in favour as a seaside residential town. It has a fine promenade, theatre, pier, park, good hotels and shops. Bathing is pleasant and safe. Population 35,224.

WREXHAM (Wales).—A town in Denbighshire. Population 19,002. It is situated in the midst of a good mining locality, and has large breweries. It has a fine old church, with a peal of ten beautiful bells.

WROTHAM (England).—A small town in Kent. Population 1,898.

WYCOMBE (England).—A manufacturing town in Buckinghamshire, on the little River Wye. Population 21,955. Ruins of an old castle, and some fine modern public buildings. Manufactures : chairs, furniture generally, and paper.

WYE (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 1,411.

WYKE (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 6,145.

WYMONDHAM (England).—A small agricultural town in Norfolk, 9½ miles from Norwich. Population 4,794.

WYNBERG (Union of South Africa).—A town in the Cape Province ; a suburb of Cape Town. It stands on the south side of Table Mountain and is very picturesquely situated.

Y

YALDING (England).—A small place in Kent. Population 2,591.

YANDUN (India).—A town with a population of about 25,000, in the Province of Burma.

G.—(*See* CHINA.)

YARM (England).—A small town in Yorkshire. Population 1,617.

YARMOUTH (England).—A seaport and very popular seaside resort on the Norfolk coast. It stands on the River Yare, about one mile from its

MAIN ROAD, ZANZIBAR

TOWN VIEW OF ZANZIBAR

mouth at Gorleston (*q.v.*). Population (resident) 60,710. This figure is, however, more than doubled during the summer months. The harbour is well sheltered (lying over a mile inland), and can be entered by vessels of moderate sizes at all states of the tide. There are several miles of quays. Yarmouth is a great fishing centre. The town itself is partly old and irregular in construction, and partly new, open, and picturesque. The older portion includes the famous "rows," which consist of nearly 150 narrow passages running between the main thoroughfares. The new section consists of the fine promenade, the Marine Gardens, the Winter Gardens, the piers, theatres, and the western end, or residential quarter of the town. The sands are among the finest in the Kingdom, and the bathing and boating safe and enjoyable. At the back of Yarmouth lies Breydon Water, from which access is easily obtained into the network of rivers and lakes forming the Norfolk Broads. Yarmouth Roads, which afford safe anchorage for ships, are formed by a line of sandbanks some few miles from the shore. Herring fishery is very largely carried on. *Also* the name of a small seaport in the Isle of Wight. Population 847.

YARMOUTH (Nova Scotia, Canada).—A small but important shipping centre. Population about 7,073.

YATTON (England).—A small place in Somerset. Population 1,962.

YEADON (England).—A small town in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Leeds, of which it is suburban.

YELL.—One of the Shetland Islands (*q.v.*).

YEOVIL (England).—A town and railway junction in Somersetshire. Population 14,987. A clean, well-built town, with glove factories and an agricultural trade.

YORK (England).—The county town of Yorkshire, an old cathedral city, and the seat of an archbishopric. It is situated on the Rivers Foss and Ouse, at their confluence. It is also the headquarters of a Military District. Population 84,052. York is a place of hoary antiquity. It was the Eborcuam of the Romans, and many interesting relics of the distant past are still to be seen, among them, the Multangular Tower and the remains, in the museum, from the extensive Roman cemetery. At a later period (Henry II and onwards), Parliaments frequently sat at York. The Minster, or Cathedral, is one of the finest in the British Isles, and was built between 1154 and 1400. There is also a beautiful Roman Catholic Cathedral, and many interesting specimens of ancient architecture, among which must be mentioned the ruins of a Benedictine Abbey (thirteenth century), some few miles of the old city walls and gateways, the Castle (Edward I) and the Gothic Guildhall (thirteenth century). There are many fine public buildings of modern design, including several schools, a magnificent free library, a museum, and a County Hospital. It is an important railway junction and agricultural centre.

YORUBA.—(*See* NIGERIA.)

YOUGHAL (Irish Free State).—An historic old town and seaport on the estuary of the River Blackwater, in County Cork. Part of the old walls, and a "Water Gate" and a "Clock Gate," still stand, as does also Sir Walter Raleigh's house, *Myrtle Grove*. This famous figure in English history was Mayor of Youghal in 1588. Population about 5,339.

YUKON.—A territory in the extreme north-west of Canada (*q.v.*).

Z

ZANZIBAR CITY (Zanzibar, East Africa).—This city, the largest in East Africa, is the capital of the island of Zanzibar, which, with the island of Pemba, forms a British Protectorate with a native Sultan. Population 204,000, of which 300 are Europeans. SEA ROUTES: 11, 19, 40, 46, 61, 62, 88.

ZIMBABWE.—A famous ruin in Rhodesia (*q.v.*).

ZULULAND.—(*See* UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

ZWELLENDAM (Union of South Africa).—A small town in the Cape Province.

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